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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL



RECORD

OF

Wayne Appanoose Counties, Iowa,

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO
CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE
STATE OF IOWA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE TERRI-
TORY AND STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN WAYNE
AND APPANOOSE COUNTIES, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF
MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE
HISTORY OF WAYNE AND APPANOOSE
COUNTIES, AND THEIR CITIES
AND VILLAGES.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

1886.

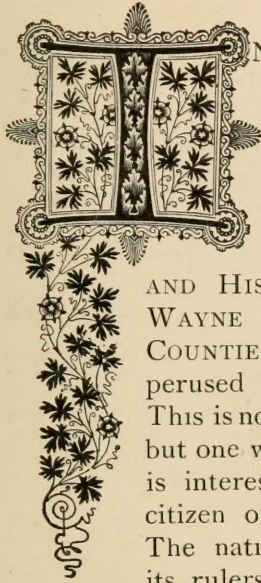
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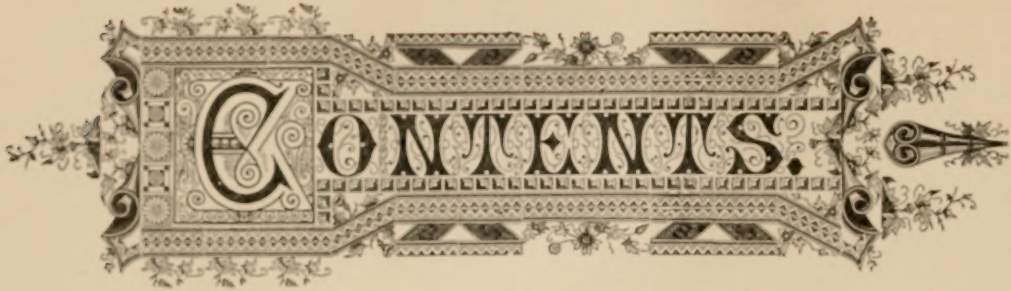
IN placing this volume before their patrons, the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism, and that the BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF WAYNE AND APPANOOSE COUNTIES will be received and perused with pleasure by all. This is not merely a local work, but one which in some measure is interesting to every true citizen of the United States. The nation justly is proud of its rulers, and their portraits and biographies will prove of interest in every American home. A State looks with pride over its development and growth from a barren tract to its present position among its sisters, and is interested in knowing something of the men who have stood at the head of its affairs; and in like manner the citizens of a county are interested in hearing and reading of those who have labored to make their county and its cities what they are to day. Thus we have endeavored to meet all these desires and have prepared this volume. It may contain some errors, as perfection is not attainable in this world, but we trust they are so trivial that they will be overshadowed by the many entertaining and instructive

points that are free from error. In some instances we have noticed that members of the same family differ in the spelling of the name, and also in the dates of certain events. In these cases we have tried to "follow copy," not knowing which was correct. Thus it will be seen that if members of the same family differ, members of a community also will not agree in relating the same circumstance, and the historian is often at a loss to know which statement to record. We have tried to prove all things and to give to our readers those items which are of interest in as reliable a form as possible.

We are glad to be able to give to the citizens of Wayne and Appanoose counties this RECORD, and feel sure that as the years go by it will grow in interest and value, giving the rising generation an account of the lives and adventures of their forefathers—the pioneers, who labored to make the homes they now enjoy. Many of these, were it not for works of this kind, would soon be forgotten, and the part they took in the early days would in many cases be ascribed to others; but in after years, when the historian is gathering data, he will examine and cull from this RECORD the items with which to prepare a memorial of the early settlers of Wayne and Appanoose counties.

THE PUBLISHERS,
CHICAGO, *July*, 1886.

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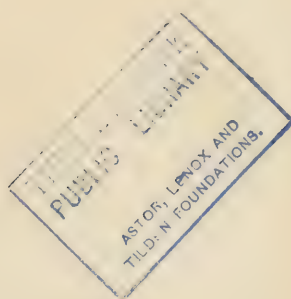
PRESIDENTS

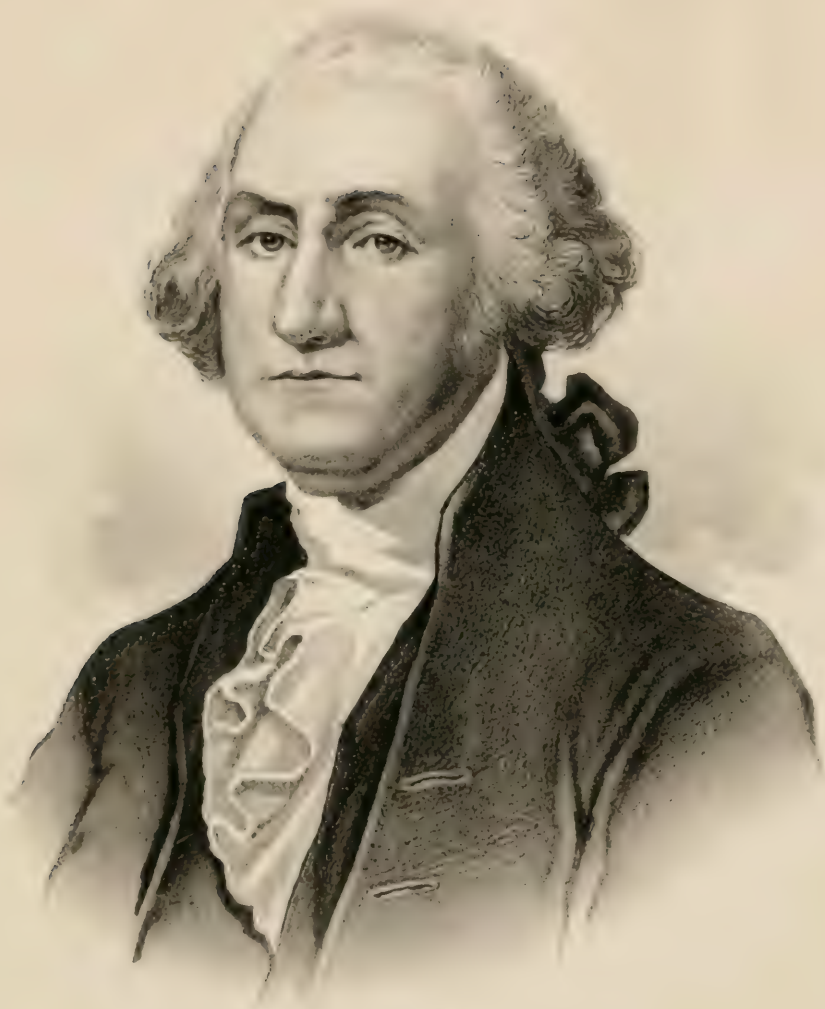
OF THE

UNITED STATES.









George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagen, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS.



JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this

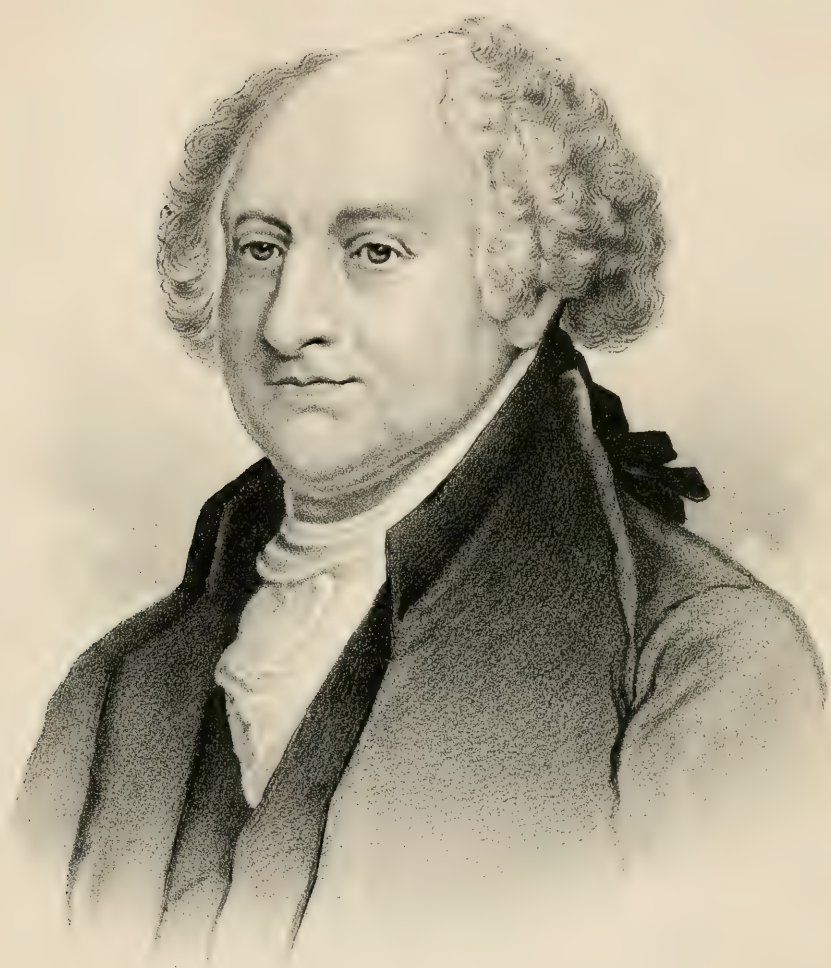
time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

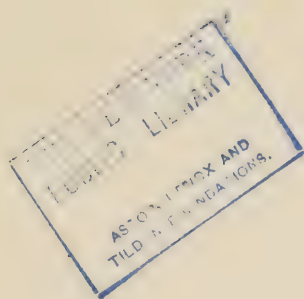
seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years, he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams



prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the

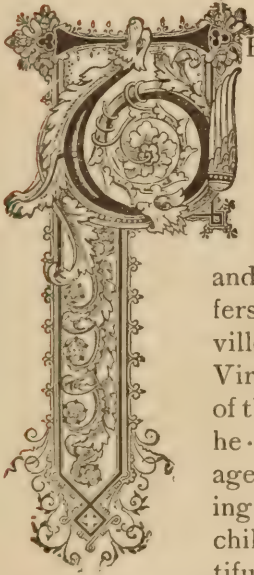
greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

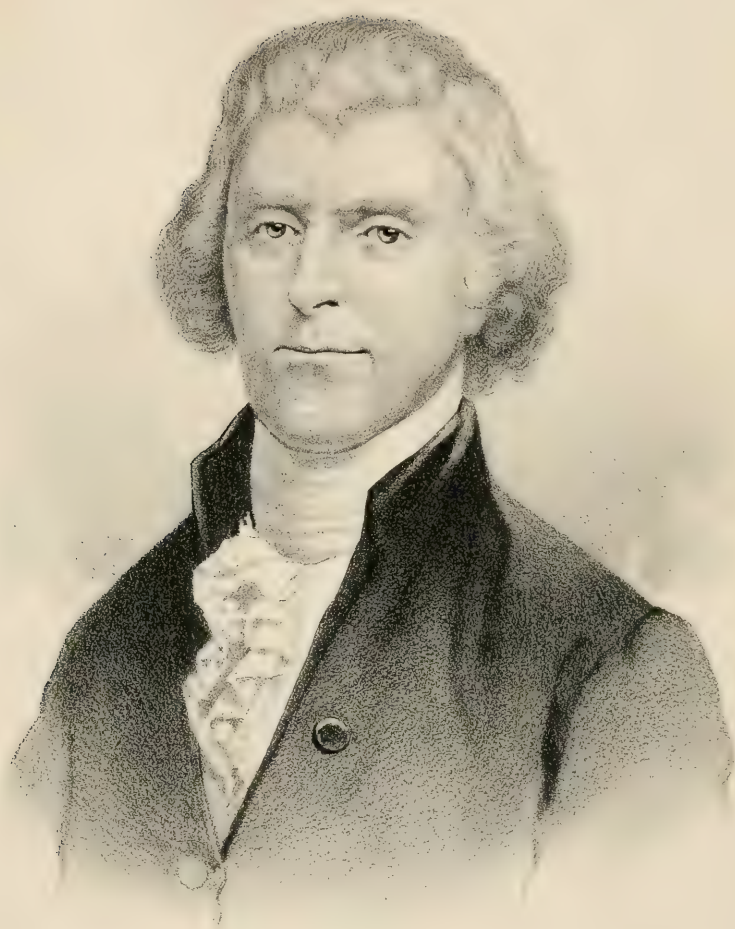
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

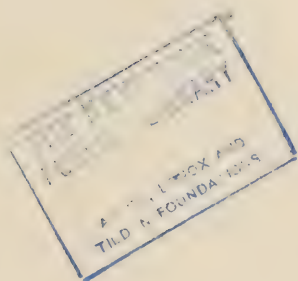
In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson



young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British man-of-war *Leopard*, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.

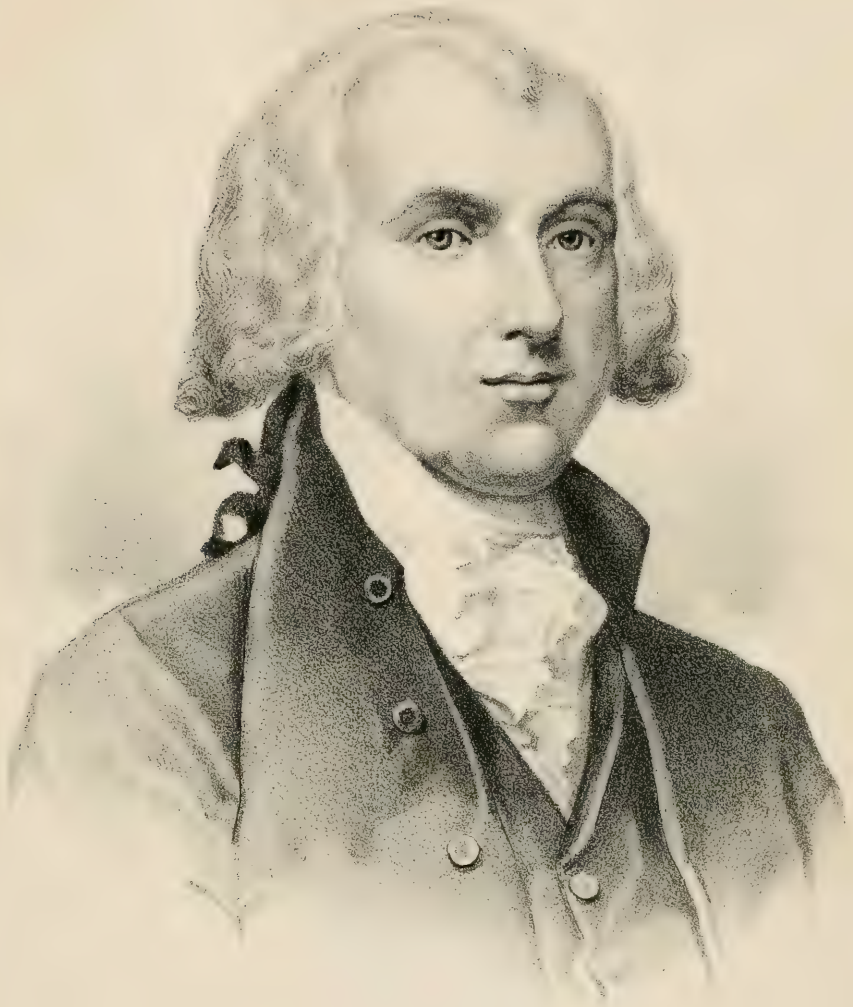


JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

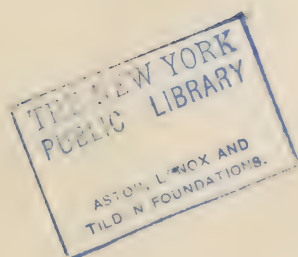
James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison



In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

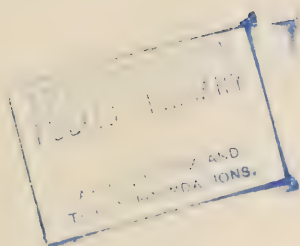
"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe



that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

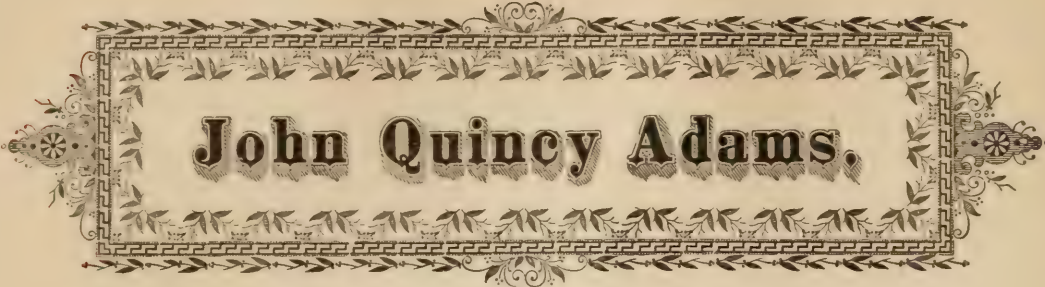
October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

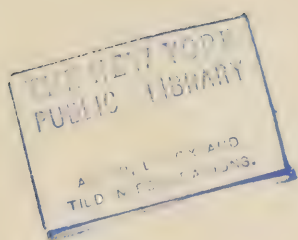
his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. D. Adams



no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

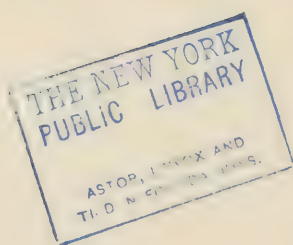
"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."





Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds, he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

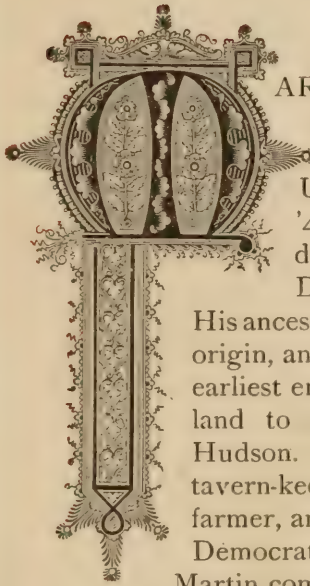
In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Wm Van Buren



State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

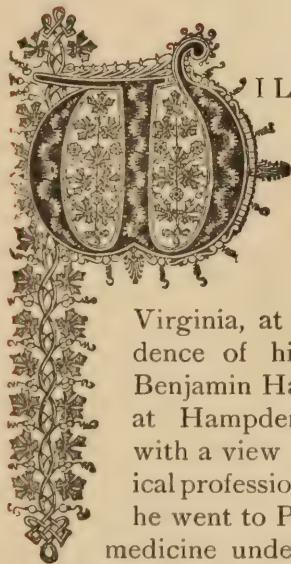
Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our North-western frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

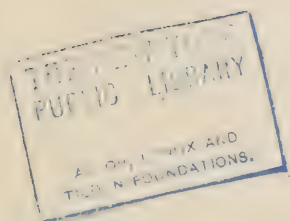
rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison



of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

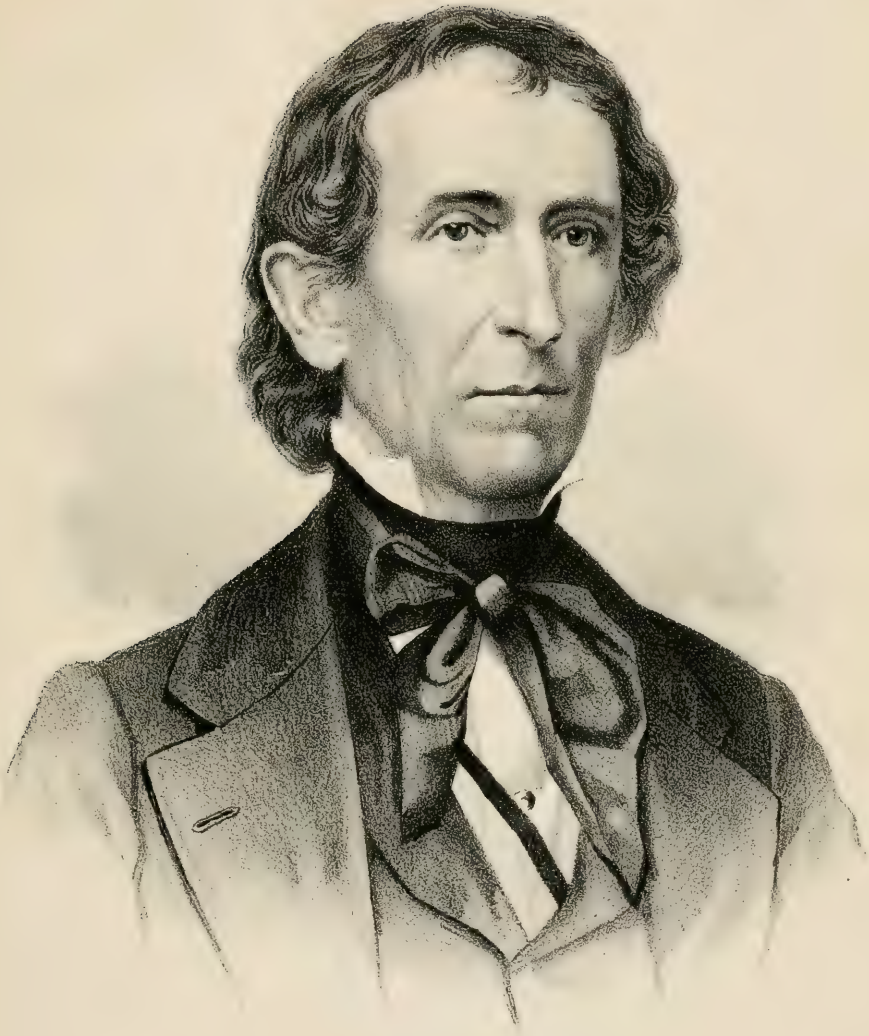
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

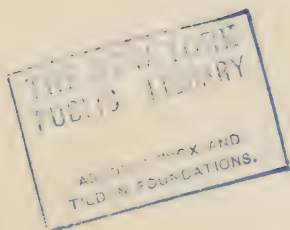
State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler



In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

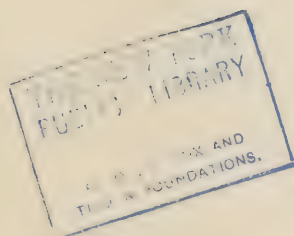
James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Falk



ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irapproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September

24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

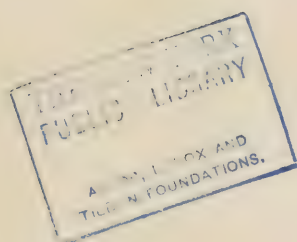
Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor -



country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

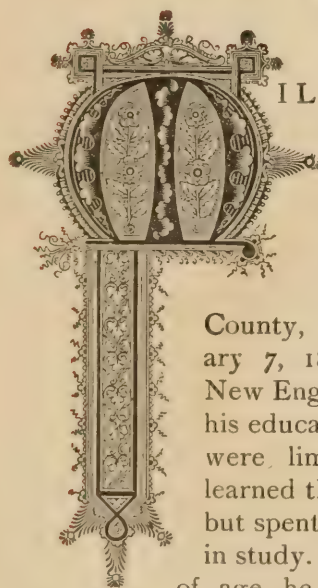
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga

County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years

of age he was induced by

Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

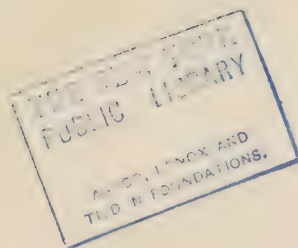
eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore



cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce



the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

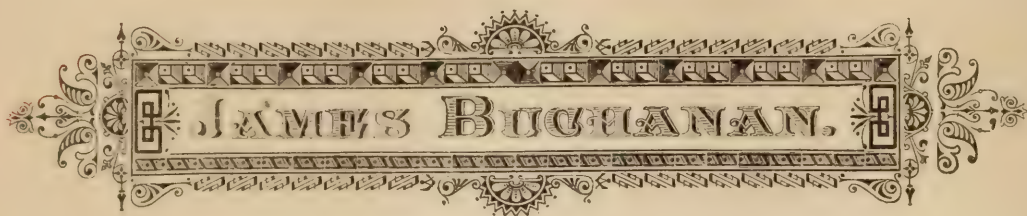
At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

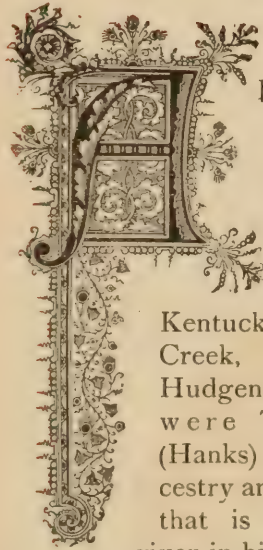
Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



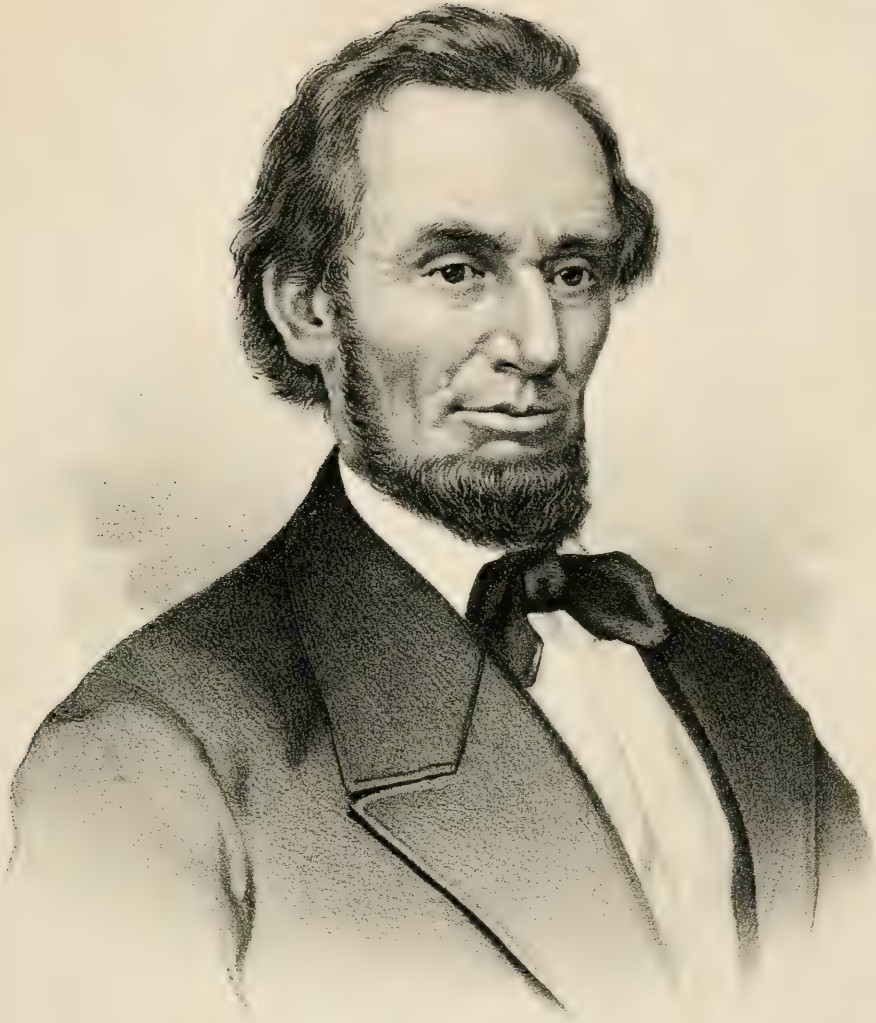
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgenville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



You friend as ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

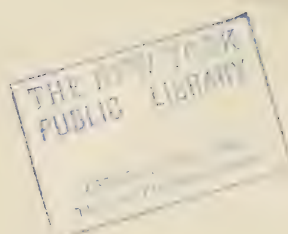
At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

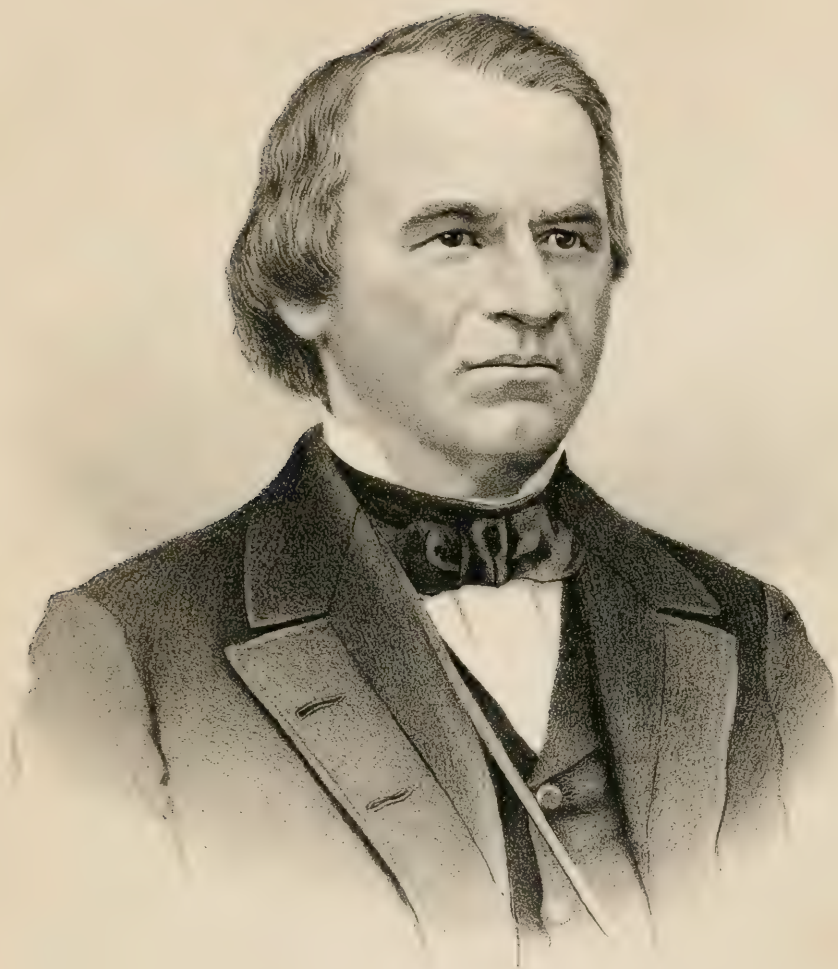
Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

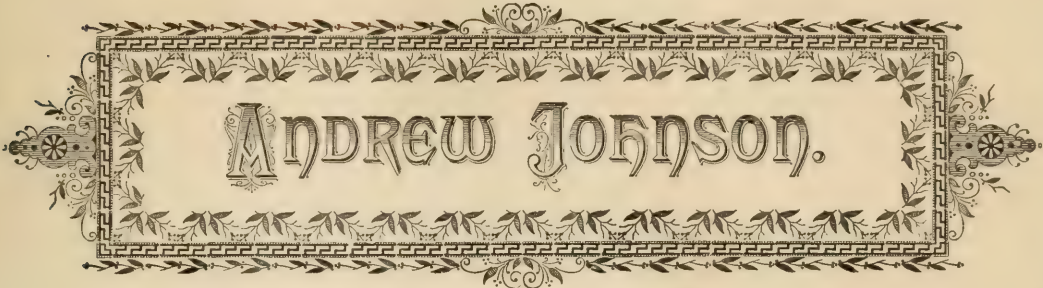
The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.

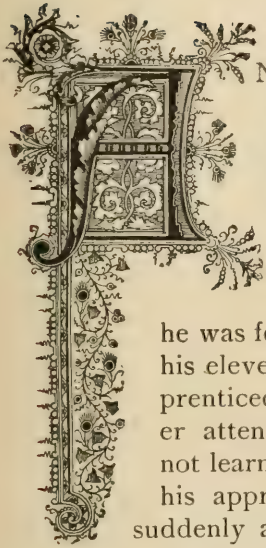




Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

His father died when

he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he

suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

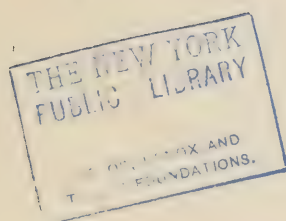
When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



A. S. Grant



the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington; Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

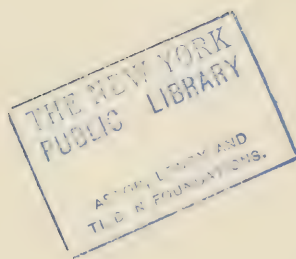
In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.





J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.





C. A. H. H. H.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York,

after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

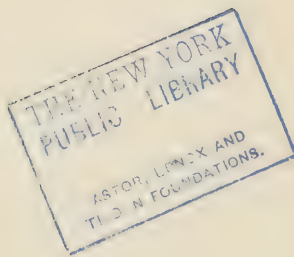
Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. Since his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1885, our good ex-President has continued in the practice of his chosen profession at New York City.





James Cleveland



GROVER CLEVELAND.



ROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New

England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican—ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.





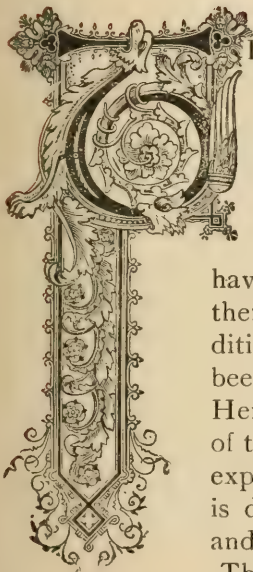
HISTORY OF IOWA.





History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavalier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. - He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string" was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected :

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the re-tailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

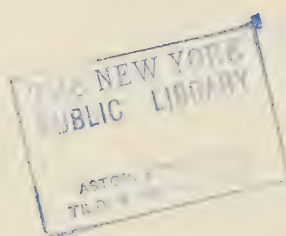
Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of





IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,810
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.....	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col.		Orphans' H. me..	62,000
and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries....	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School..	50,000
Institution for the		Reform School..	90,000
Deaf and Dumb	225,000		

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS, AGES.	GROUPS, PERIODS.	FORMATIONS, EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.	Inoceramus Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales,...	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
	Coal Measures,...	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Subcarboniferous..	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales..	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	175
		Galena Limestone.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	Trenton Limestone.....	250
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	200
	Primordial.....	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	80
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the North-western States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....		984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....		454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....	672	8,490	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....		940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....		58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....		180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....		1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....		1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....		179	999	3,453
Hardin.....		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....		416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	4,939	10,370	2,877	13,146
Lucas.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....			221	1,968
Madison.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....		103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....		246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....		10	570	5,426
Story.....		4,051	11,651	16,666
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshie.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....		653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Matur L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon, 1868-'70; Chester C.

Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



Governors of Iowa.

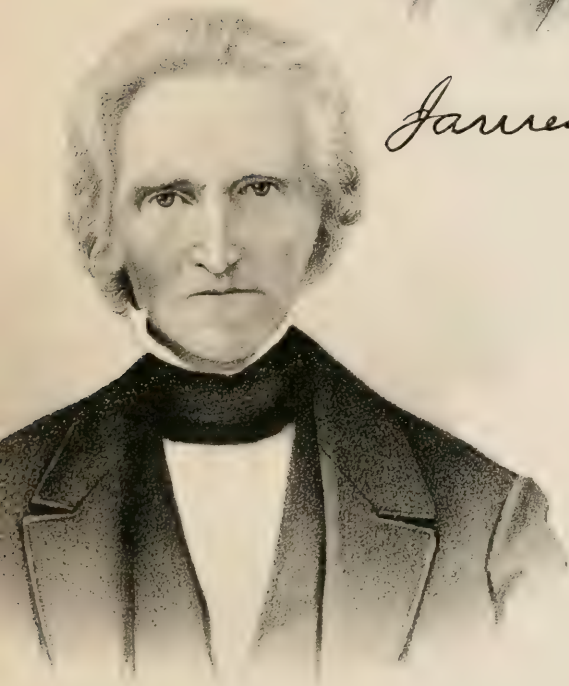




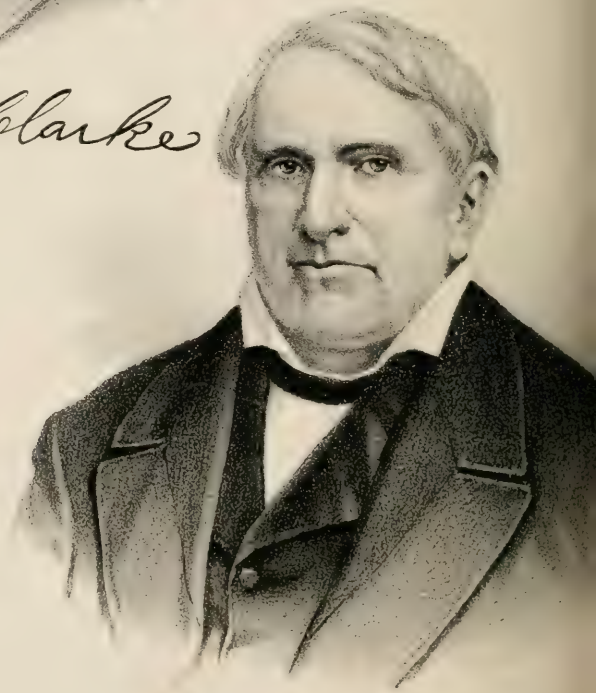
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



James Clarke



Nathaniel Thayer



John Chambers



ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susanah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daugh-

ter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history; and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.



JAMES CLARKE.



HE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear

and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in

merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.





Amos Briggs



ANSEL BRIGGS.



HE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

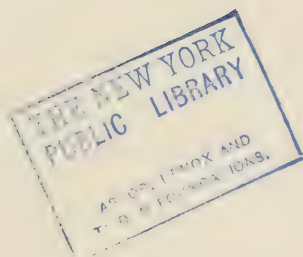
By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.

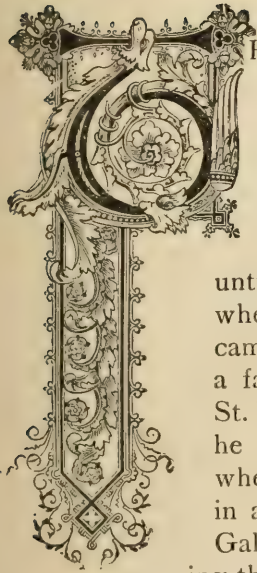




S. Hempstead



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



HIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

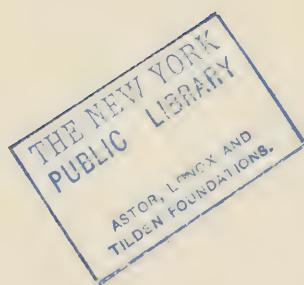
This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth: He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.





James Buchanan



JAMES W. GRIMES.

H E third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburg, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention; 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.





R. P. Lowe.



THE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.





Samuel J. May

 SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors

having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

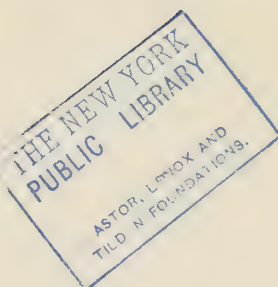
In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

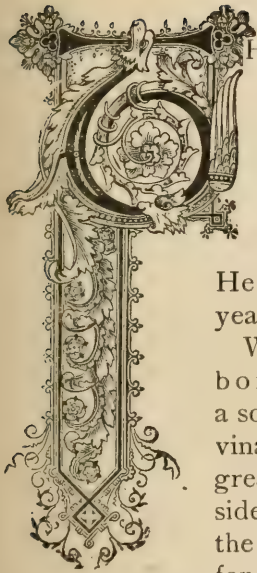
At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.





A. M. Stone



HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization.

He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

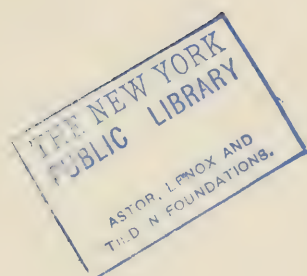
On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.





Sam Merrill



SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from

private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and set-

tled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.





C. C. Carpenter

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.



FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

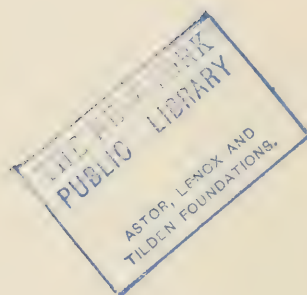
He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.





J. G. Newbold



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor.

He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

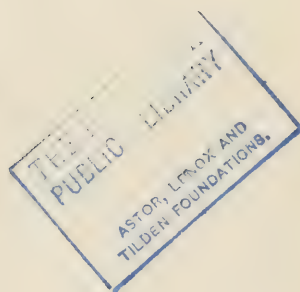
Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.





John H. Green



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was

born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792.

When he was quite young his family removed to

Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.





B. P. Sherman



BUREN R. SHERMAN.



HE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboek (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

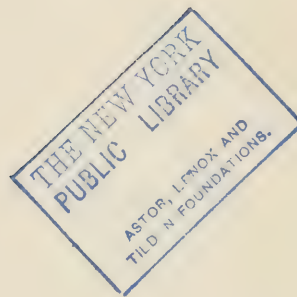
"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.





W. Leverett



WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

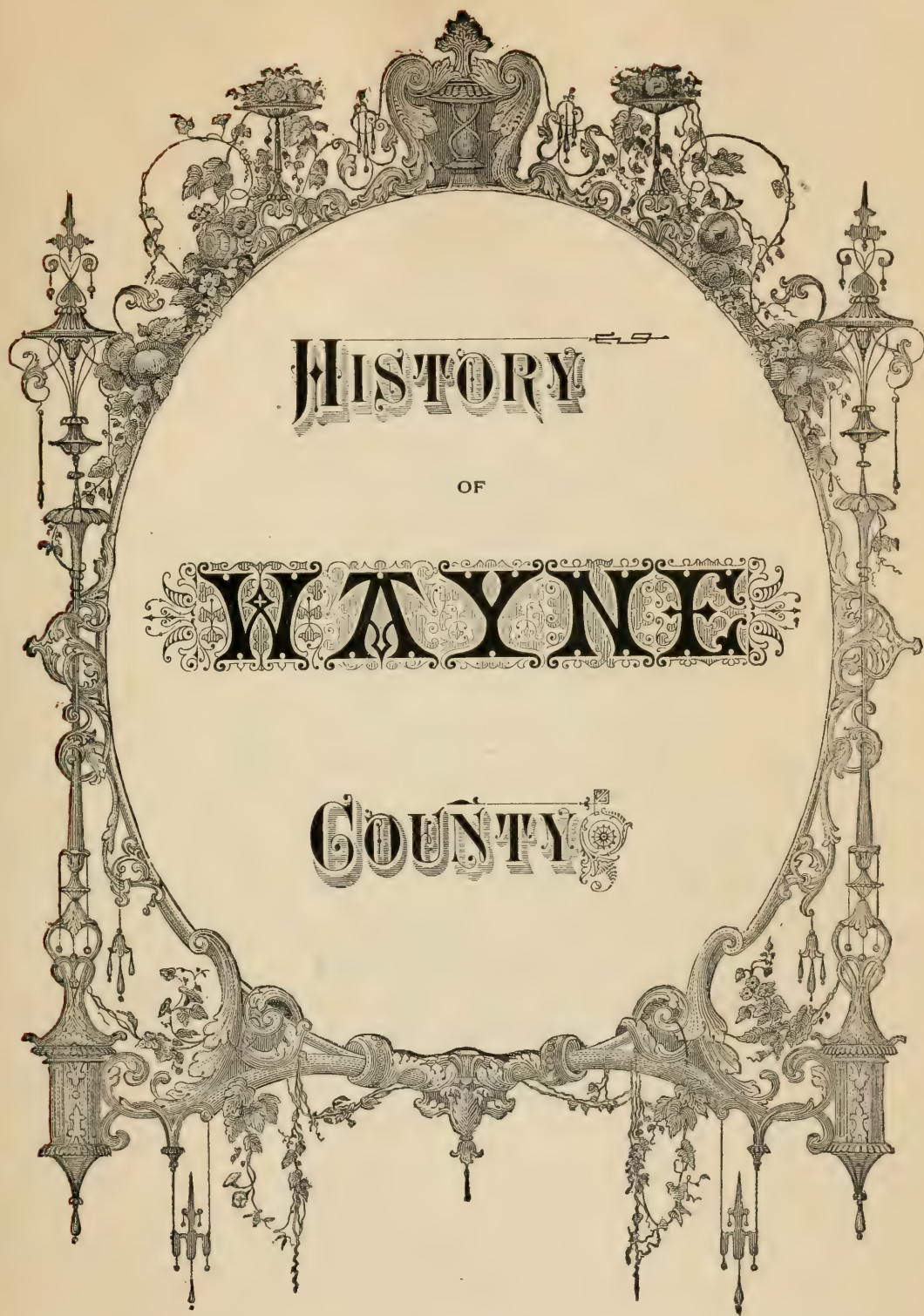
Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

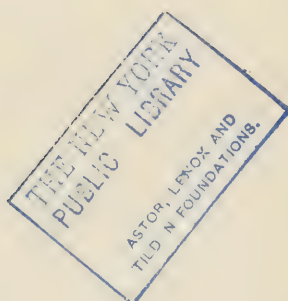
Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.













W Mcbirley



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLOUGHBY MCKINLEY.—When preparing for future generations a memorial of the pioneers who have made Wayne County one of the most prosperous in the grand State of Iowa, we feel that it would be incomplete did it not contain at least a brief record of the life of Willoughby McKinley. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Belmont County, April 23, 1821, and was the fifth child of William and Tamar (Brown) McKinley, both natives of Loudoun County, Virginia. His early life was somewhat uneventful, attending school and assisting in the home work, as is common with sons of parents in moderate circumstances. When seventeen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which with characteristic energy he plied zealously for a period of thirty years. Being successful in his calling and wishing a home of his own, like all wise young men, he concluded to take to himself a wife and settle down to the stern realities of life. Accordingly, when twenty-four years of age, he was married to Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Richard and Rachel Carter, then residents of Guernsey County, Ohio. As years went on he became dissatisfied with his prospects in his native State, and, thinking the West held out better inducements for men in limited circumstances, in

the fall of 1863, with his family, he immigrated to the State of Iowa, and located immediately on the farm in Richman Township, Wayne County, where he now lives, which is situated two miles southwest of the town of Humeston. At that time it was a wild and unbroken tract of prairie land, Mr. McKinley being the first to live on it, although he bought it of Rev. Kyle, of Guernsey County, Ohio. His first purchase was 320 acres, but to this he has added until he now owns 720 acres in Richman Township and forty acres of timberland in Clay Township. At the time he settled in Iowa, wolves, deer and prairie chickens were numerous, he often shooting deer on the present site of Humeston. For fifteen years he devoted considerable attention to sheep-raising and was often annoyed and suffered severe losses by the wolves killing his sheep. His neighbors were few, and these were at some distance from him, but in those days were valued highly, as their kindred trials and privations drew them closer together and united them with the bond of sympathy and true friendship. Not many of the companions of the early days are left, and ere another quarter of a century shall have rolled away they will recall the story of their life on the prairies of Wayne County in their brighter home. As time rolls on none will be re-

membered more kindly or with more esteem for the part taken in transforming the boundless prairie into a country of thrifty farms and prosperous villages than Wiloughby McKinley, and it is with pleasure that we pen these altogether too brief lines that the rising generation may know something of the life of one who was identified with the county in its infancy, or at least early youth, and may learn from him the lessons of self-dependence and honorable integrity. July 12, 1885, Mr. McKinley's wife, who had shared alike his sorrows and joys for a period of forty years, left him for the home beyond. She had been a faithful, loving wife, a fond mother and kind neighbor and friend. Their family consists of three children, two sons and one daughter—John R., the eldest, married Miss Hannah Davis, and has four children; Rachel married Augustus Taylor, of Humeston, and has five children; the youngest, George W., married Clara Porter, and has two children. Mr. McKinley was a charter member of Garden Grove Lodge, F. & A. M., but, on the organization of the Humeston lodge, transferred his membership to that place. He is a member of the Christian church at Humeston, and has been one of its most faithful supporters. He was one of the trustees when the church was built and contributed \$400 toward its erection. He has ever responded freely when duty called, and has never shrunk, even though burdens at times seemed heavy. He has by his indomitable perseverance been successful where many would have utterly failed, his courage and zeal overriding all obstacles.

JOHAN ULERICH was born in Baden, Germany, July 20, 1841, his father, Jacob Ulerich, being a native of the same place. The father brought his family to America in the year 1847 and settled in

the State of Ohio, where he still lives, being now a resident of Wyandot County. John Ulerich was reared on a farm in Ohio. His educational advantages were rather limited, as his father was a poor man, and he was obliged to help with the work on the farm. He began life on his own account as a day laborer, chopping wood, etc. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in March, 1877, and the first two years lived on rented land. He then bought his present farm on section 28, Clay Township, where he has a fine farm of 405 acres of well-cultivated land. All this has been acquired by his persevering industry, strict economy, and good management, and from a poor man he has become a prosperous farmer, and a much respected citizen of his township. Mr. Ulerich was united in marriage, in 1866, to Miss Barbara Binaw, a daughter of George Binaw, of Salem, Ohio. Six children have blessed this union, of whom one is deceased. Those living are—Anna, Laura, Lizzie, Cora and Julia. In religious faith Mr. Ulerich and family are Lutherans.

PALLEN, senior member of the firm of P. Allen & Sons, dealers in general merchandise, Warsaw, was one of the pioneers of Wayne County. He was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, April 15, 1832, the eldest of a family of five sons of G. W. and Rebecca Allen, who were both natives of Virginia. When he was five years old his parents removed to La Porte, Indiana, where our subject was reared, and, his father being a merchant, his youth was passed in his father's store, and in attending the schools of La Porte. At the age of eighteen he started overland for California, reaching his destination at the end of six months, after much suffering for want of provisions and water. He was engaged in mining in California ten months, when he returned home by way of the

Isthmus of Panama. In the spring of 1854 he came to Iowa, locating first at Centerville, Appanoose County, where he carried on a drug store two years. In the spring of 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he spent eight months, when he returned home. In 1860 he removed to Genoa, Wayne County, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and after serving four months he received an honorable discharge. He then traveled some time for J. S. Kimball, as salesman of dry-goods and notions. In the spring of 1865 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business at Warsaw. He subsequently sold out his business and built the Warsaw Steam Mill, this being the second steam mill in Wayne County, where he did an extensive business for several years. Mr. Allen was married October 17, 1855, to Tabitha McCreary, of Brook County, West Virginia, a daughter of William and Actius (Harper) McCreary. Of the ten children born to this union nine are living—Millard F., Albert E., Carl S., Leo L., Fanny Belle, Clara T., Eva A., William P., Isal V. A daughter, Floyed L., is deceased. Mr. Allen resides on a fine farm of 120 acres where he and his family have a good home, surrounded with all the comforts of life.

IRA BANTA, of the firm of Ira Banta & Co., established the pioneer drug store at Harvard in May, 1881, this being the only drug store in the town. This firm also carries a stock of groceries and other merchandise in connection with their drug business, and is carrying on a good trade. Mr. Banta is a native of Woodford County, Illinois, where he was born in 1849, a son of William H. and Elvira (Page) Banta, the former born in Mercer County,

Kentucky, and the latter a native of New Hampshire. Ira Banta received a good education, and for a number of years followed school teaching in Iowa and Missouri. For his wife he married Miss Sarah J. Weeks, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Aaron and Susan Weeks. This union has been blessed with a family of seven children—Ivan, John W., Alvin Ira, Earl, Alma, Dell and an infant daughter. Mr. Banta was reared in this county, his parents being pioneers of Howard Township, where they settled with their family in the fall of 1854, removing from Woodford County, Illinois, and are still residents of that township. They are the parents of four children, whose names are as follows—Mary Elizabeth, Ira, Alice R. and Laura E., all of whom are married and living in Wayne County, Iowa.

COLUMBUS H. CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near Ashland, Wapella County, Iowa, February 5, 1851, a son of D. M. Clark. He received his early education in the schools of his native county and later took a business course at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was married in Benton Township, Lucas County, December 31, 1873, to Mary Ida Merrill, who was born in Trivoli Township, Peoria County, Illinois, February 14, 1854, a daughter of J. G. and Sarah (Thompson) Merrill, natives of Maine, the father born in Charleston, Penobscot County, and the mother in Hermon. Mrs. Clark's parents were married in Bangor, and subsequently removed to Lucas County, Iowa, where the mother died in 1873, leaving seven children, all now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Clark and her brother Everett, who still resides with his father on their homestead in Lucas County. Mr. Clark has been a resident of Wayne County since 1863, when he located with his parents in

Union Township. They subsequently removed to Richman Township, where Mr. Clark worked on a farm with his father till 1881. He then purchased his present farm in Corydon Township, on section 2, from U. H. Welch, who had improved the land and erected the house and barn. Mr. Clark's farm now contains 352 acres of well-cultivated land, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. Part of his farm is bottom land, sixty acres being timber land. He pays considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, and has fed on an average, during the past few years, twenty-eight head of cattle. He also has a flock of sixty sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of seven children—M. Bertha, J. Albert, Carl H., Hattie E., Sarah M., Kittie E. and Harry D. In politics Mr. Clark affiliates with the Greenback party. While living in Richman Township, Mr. Clark held the office of township trustee.



CHARLES H. AUSTIN, editor and publisher of the *Lineville Tribune*, is a son of C. G. and Harriet (Curtis) Austin, natives of the State of Connecticut. They were married in Portage County, Ohio, in the early days of that State, and after twenty-five years' residence in Ohio came to Iowa in 1842. They lived at Muscatine the next three years, and both died of typhus fever on the same day in 1845, leaving two sons and two daughters. The subject of this biography was born May 28, 1838, at Ravenna, Ohio, and lived with his parents until their death, after which, returning to Portage County, Ohio, he lived with an uncle until fourteen years old, attending the common schools. Going once more to Muscatine, he attended the high school until eighteen years of age, and then learned his trade (printing) in the

Journal office. In the spring of 1858 he came to Chariton and engaged as manager of a paper, owned by the then county treasurer. A year later the office was sold, but Mr. Austin was retained as manager. Six months later, however, he went to Leon, Decatur County, and assisted in establishing the first newspaper in that town, the *Leon Pioneer*. Returning to Chariton he was married and then carried on farming near Chariton for two years. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Chariton again and took charge of a printing office and book bindery for his brother-in-law, who had enlisted in the army. Then till 1863 Mr. Austin was again a farmer, near Chariton, having the care of, besides his own family, several relatives dependent upon persons who had volunteered in defense of the Union. During this time Mr. Austin was engaged more or less in trading. A stock company having been formed at Corydon with a view to establishing a Republican paper in Wayne's county seat, and a committee being sent to Chariton to purchase the material, Mr. Austin arranged with them to come to Corydon and run the mechanical part of the *Monitor*, William Hartshorn being employed as editor. This was the autumn of 1863. Two numbers of the *Monitor* came out before election, when the county gave a Republican majority for the first time in its history. Mr. Austin remained in the *Monitor* office for two years and was then appointed revenue collector for Wayne County. He also engaged in photography. During his residence at Corydon he was for two years county supervisor for Corydon Township. His next move was to a farm three-fourths of a mile east of Corydon. During his residence of seven years on this farm he was engaged in job and editorial work in the *News* and other Corydon offices until Messrs. Miles & Le Compte purchased the *Monitor* and changed it to the *Republican*.

He was by them employed as editor for a year, and March 18, 1874, he purchased the *Lineville Tribune* of Lewis Miles. Since that date he has devoted himself to the *Tribune* and resided at Lineville. He was postmaster of Lineville from October, 1879, to April, 1884. He was married at Chariton, December 24, 1859, to Henrietta Van Voast, and has seven children—Edward C., Carl G., M. Eugene, Clara E., Louise M., Chassie E. and Ivan W. Mr. Austin is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Republican in politics.



STEPHEN VAN BENTHUSEN farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Wright Township, is one of the old and respected pioneers of Wayne County. He is a native of Ohio, born in Goshen, Clermont County, November 5, 1827, the ninth of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of James and Susan (Smith) Van Benthuse. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, David Smith, was a sea captain and died while absent from home on a voyage across the ocean. When he was two years old his parents moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he remained until manhood, and was there married. In the winter of 1851 he left Indiana and started with an ox team for Iowa. He first entered some Government land in Lucas County, where he lived until September, 1852, when he moved to Wayne County and located in Wright Township on the farm where he now lives. He owns 320 acres of valuable land which he has improved and has erected comfortable buildings and has a good orchard set out by himself. He has a pleasant home, where he is surrounded by all the comforts of life, as a reward for his many years of toil, and can now contemplate with pleasure the re-

sult of a life well spent. Mr. Van Benthuse has served with honor in two wars. First in the Mexican war, enlisting in September, 1847, in Company E, Fifth Indiana Infantry, and was absent from home ten months. May 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served until his discharge, September 23, 1864, being mostly engaged on guard duty. Five of his brothers were in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, as were also three of Mrs. Van Benthuse's brothers. Mr. Van Benthuse was married February 14, 1850, to Miss Margaret Kendall, daughter of Abbott G. and Sarah (Lucas) Kendall, of Shelby County, Indiana. They have had a family of seven children, of whom but four—Mrs. Inez Isadora Finley, Mrs. Susan Frances Searse, Mrs. Sarah Ann Stone and Zella Agnes are living. James A. died aged twenty-nine years, Margaret Jane died aged nine years, and one died in infancy. Mr. Van Benthuse has held several local offices of trust, among others that of assessor, township trustee and school director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Confidence. He and his wife and three daughters are members of the Christian church.



FR. FRY was born in Mason County, Virginia, December 28, 1852, a son of Samuel Fry, a prominent pioneer of Washington Township, Wayne County. Our subject received a liberal education at Western College, of Iowa, graduating from that institution. He commenced teaching school at the age of nineteen years, which he followed successfully for several terms. He was married March 2, 1874, to Carrie M. Kellogg, who was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, May 7, 1856. She came to Wayne County, Iowa, with her parents, A. V. and F. Jane (Marsh) Kellogg, in 1865,

where her father died September 5, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have five children—F. Bird, Jeva M., Arva M., Elo and S. A. Mr. Fry is located on a good farm of 190 acres on section 25, Washington Township. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and his residence, which is well furnished, and out buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are active members of the United Brethren church, and Mr. Fry is superintendent of the Sunday-school at Fry's Chapel. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Washington Township, where he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



HON. GREENWOOD WRIGHT, of Wright Township, residing on section 3, was born in Washington County, Indiana, August 30, 1818, a son of Samuel and Jane (Brinton) Wright, the father born in North Carolina and reared in Wayne County, Kentucky, and the mother a native of Kentucky, born near Lexington, of Irish and English descent. The father is also of English descent, his father, William Wright, coming from England to America when a young man, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright were the parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, Greenwood being the eldest child. When he was six years old his parents removed to Putnam County, Indiana, and there he was reared to manhood, his early life being spent in assisting his father on their pioneer farm. His education was limited to a few months attendance at a subscription school, and study at home. December 6, 1838, he was married to Susan May, a daughter of John and Nancy (Hight) May, of Mercer County, Kentucky. Five children were born to

this union—J. N., of Centerville, Iowa; Samuel W., of Melrose, Iowa; W. H., deceased; T. R., residing in Wright Township, Wayne County, and Nancy Jane, who died aged three years. All his sons received good educational advantages, and are good business men. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Wright removed with his family to Lucas County, Iowa, coming from Putnam County, Indiana, by team. Four months later he sold his claim in Lucas County and went to Monroe County, where he resided till the spring of 1852. He then came to Wayne County and settled on land where he now resides, entering 200 acres from the Government. Here he erected a log cabin and commenced improving his land. During the war Mr. Wright made a trip South. Three of his sons, J. N., S. W., and W. H., were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. J. N. first enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and after serving a year he re-enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, of which he was Second Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at Marks Mill, Arkansas, and was confined for thirteen months at Shreveport, Louisiana. S. W. and W. H. enlisted in the same regiment and company, the latter going as a recruit in the spring of 1864, and died in the service April 1 of the same year. Mr. Wright has always been active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, and has ever taken a prominent position in the community, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has held many official trusts in Wright Township, which was called in honor of him. He has held the office of justice of the peace, assessor, and county supervisor two terms, serving as chairman of the board two terms. He was elected to the Seventeenth General Assembly of the Iowa State Legislature on the Republican ticket by about 500 majority, taking his seat in January, 1878. He

was in session sixty-six days, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Wright is still engaged in dealing in stock with J. N. Jeffries & Robinson, this firm shipping about 100 car-loads annually. Mr. Wright has one of the best farms in Wright Township, which contains 435 acres of land under a high state of cultivation.



ELLIS SHRIVER is the eldest son of Abraham and Ruth (Adamson) Shriver, the latter born in West Virginia in 1818, and his wife a native of Pennsylvania. Ellis was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1841, and in the spring of 1857 came with his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, they locating in Grand River Township. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Thomas, who was born in Illinois in 1847, a daughter of George Thomas, who is now a resident of Howard Township, this county. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shriver seven survive—William A., Sara I., Cassah E., Alvia Ray, Julietta, Halloweve, Jasper O., Benjamin F., Thomas J. and Giles W.; the three latter died in childhood. Mr. Shriver was one of the early settlers of Harvard, and has ever taken an active interest in the advancement of the place. He has been engaged in the stock business for many years, buying and shipping most of the time since the town was started. He was mainly instrumental in having a station established at this place, and it was he who circulated the petition which resulted in the establishment of the postoffice in the fall of 1876. This postoffice first received the name of Grainville, which was later changed to Harvard. The original plat of the town was named South Grainville, and was platted by Mr. Shriver and Lemuel Kemple, each of whom owned a half interest in the plat, which was located on the south side

of the railroad track. Mr. Shriver has served as secretary of the School Board ever since the organization of Jackson Township School Board. Abraham Shriver, father of our subject, was reared in Ohio, going to that State when a boy with his parents. He was married in Ohio to Ruth Adamson, and of the eight children born to this union seven were natives of Ohio. Seven are still living—Ellis, our subject; William; Sarah A., wife of L. H. Elson; Eunice, wife of Frank McConnell; Delilah, wife of J. F. Allen; Lucy, wife of William Rynor, and Adamson. One daughter died in Ohio. Mr. Shriver settled in Grand River Township, as before stated, in the fall of 1857, and resided on the farm where he first made his home till his death, May 30, 1884, his wife dying on the same farm March 8, 1870. After the death of his first wife he married again, a lady who still survives him.



JOHAN B. EDGMAND, of Wayne County, residing on section 2, Grand River Township, where he is engaged in farming, is a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, born September 13, 1826, a son of Thomas K. Edgmand, who was a native of East Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the primitive log-cabin schools of his neighborhood. He left his native State in March, 1849, coming West to Missouri, and in October of the same year he settled in Wayne County, Iowa. Before beginning to work for himself he made a home for his widowed mother in Jefferson Township, Wayne County, after which he settled on his present farm, on which he had worked for some time prior to his settlement. Mr. Edgmand was one of the earliest settlers of Wayne County, coming here when everything was in a wild state,

and here he experienced all the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer. His nearest mill was at Trenton, Missouri, a distance of fifty miles, and his trading in those early days was done at Keokuk and Brunswick, the former place 140 and the latter 125 miles distant. Mr. Edgmand was married March 22, 1857, to Anna J. Hayes, daughter of Joseph Hayes, of Jefferson Township. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living—Joseph T., Thomas K., Nancy A., Robert J., Rettie S., Ini J. and Eva M. In connection with his farming Mr. Edgmand devotes some attention to stock-raising. He has been successful through life, and now owns 485 acres of choice land. He was the first school treasurer of Grand River and Jefferson townships when both were in one district, and has served as school director. He has been trustee of his township for twenty years, and has also served as road supervisor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID PRICE is a native of South Wales, born in Cardiff, November 7, 1835, a son of John Price. He was reared in his native village, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native country till 1868, when, in August, he came to the United States and settled in Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since lived. He bought a few acres of ground and engaged in general gardening, at the same time working at his trade till about seven years ago, when he added the culture of fruit trees for market to his gardening, and has given the most of his attention to this business. He has a good trade, which is constantly increasing. He makes a specialty of raising vegetables, and supplies them to his customers fresh from the garden. He was married May 5, 1863, to Mary J.

Williams, daughter of Charles Williams, now of Clay Township. They have had a family of eight children; but six are living—Elizabeth, Charles, Berthena, Louisa, Maude and Elsie. One son, Eddie, died in the eighth year of his age.

DANIEL W. CARLISLE, M. D., general merchant and physician, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Southeastern Kansas, near Osage Mission, on the Osage River, September 17, 1838, when Kansas was a Territory. His father, William Carlisle, was a native of the State of New York, and in 1819 came West and settled in Booneville, Missouri, where, in 1821, he married Narcissa Black, a native of Kentucky, and at the time of our subject's birth he was employed by the Government as a blacksmith. In 1839 he moved to Ray County, Missouri, and thence, in 1840, to Livingston County, where he died in 1861. In 1861 Daniel W. Carlisle came to Lineville, Iowa, and began the study of medicine with Dr. E. Glendenning, remaining with him three years, when he located, in the spring of 1864, in Bethlehem, Iowa, having practiced a year with Dr. Glendenning in Lineville, and in 1865 went to Corydon, Iowa, and in 1866 again located in Lineville, Iowa. He afterward went to Spring Hill, Missouri, but in 1870 returned to Lineville, Iowa, where he has since lived. He has a good practice in the town, but does not visit in the country, his mercantile interests demanding his attention, where most of his time is consumed. He carries a capital stock of \$6,000 to \$10,000, and has an annual trade of about \$30,000. He graduated and received his diploma as M. D. at the Keokuk Medical College in 1885. Dr. Carlisle married, in the spring of 1867, Mary Butcher, daughter of Samuel Butcher, and to them was born, January

22, 1869, one child—William S. Mrs. Carlisle died March 8, 1870. October 29, 1872, Dr. Carlisle married Miss Ellen Helton, daughter of Mitchell E. Helton, of Lineville. They have one daughter—Hattie C., born August 22, 1874, and a son, John Franklin, born June 17, 1886. Dr. Carlisle is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

CARL S. ALLEN, a member of the general mercantile firm of P. Allen & Sons, is a native of Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, born January 8, 1860, the third son of P. and Tabitha (McCreary) Allen. His early life was spent in assisting his father in his store, and at the age of fifteen he began working in his father's mill, thoroughly learning the business. April 23, 1885, he was married to Alice M. Kelso, of Howard Township, Wayne County. Although yet a young man, Mr. Allen is classed among the best business men of Wayne County.

JENNISON, one of the old pioneers of Clinton Township, Wayne County, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born January 12, 1830. His parents, Rufus and Lois (Hickcox) Jennison, were natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom our subject was the eldest child. Our subject remained in his native county till twenty-two years of age, locating in Wapello County, Iowa, in 1852, where he improved a tract of wild land which he sold in the spring of 1855. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled in Clinton Township, where he has since made his home. His farm in Clinton Town-

ship contains 200 acres of land which, under his skillful management, has been brought to a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Jennison has been a successful teacher as well as a successful agriculturist, beginning his career in the teacher's profession in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1851. He has also taught in Wapello County, and in Clinton and Warren townships, since coming to Wayne County. Mr. Jennison was married December 18, 1851, to Eleanor Standifird, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Broshears) Standifird, of Harden County, Kentucky. They have eight children living—Alexis H., William R., John H., Francis M., David J., Martha E., Lois E. and Anna. Mr. Jennison has held the office of township clerk for eighteen years, and has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for three years, and justice of the peace twelve years.

JOSHUA BURK, section 12, Benton Township, is one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the township. Locating on his farm in 1871 he has for fifteen years been identified with the agricultural interests of Wayne County, and has by his enterprise and good management made for himself one of the pleasantest homes in the township. His farm contains 127 acres of choice land, and his residence and farm buildings are models of convenience and comfort. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 4, 1830, a son of Moses L. and Rebecca (Lemon) Burk. In 1836 his parents moved to Dunlapville, Union County, Indiana, and subsequently to Montgomery County, the same State. His father was a farmer and a merchant, and he in his youth assisted in the work of both the farm and store. When a young man he clerked in stores in Lafayette and New Richmond, Indiana, several years, and then for two years engaged in

business for himself near New Richmond. He then engaged in farming for a time, and for three winter terms taught school, and was assessor in Montgomery County, Indiana, four years. He came to Iowa in October, 1869, and lived near New York, Wayne County, a year and a half, moving to his farm where he now lives in the spring of 1871. Mr. Burk was married September 7, 1854, to Sarah L., daughter of Charles and Mary (McCaw) Forbes. They have had a family of five children. The eldest, Mary E., died at the age of seventeen years. The living are—Edward S., Barbara A., Rebecca A. and Charles A. The youngest son, Charles A., although but ten years of age, displays wonderful musical talent, both vocal and instrumental, his voice being remarkably fine for one of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Burk are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His great-grandfather, Moses Lemmon, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

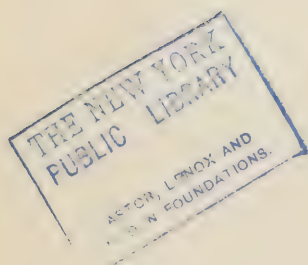


CAPTAIN JACOB D. HASBROUCK was born in the town of Lloyd, Ulster County, New York, August 25, 1838, the fourth son of Colonel J. J. and Eliza Ann Hasbrouck. He is a descendant of Jean Hasbrouck, one of the original twelve patentees of the New Paltz Patent. The family of Hasbrouck, in Ulster County, New York, trace the line of descent from the old Huguenot ancestry, who fled their country following the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, in France, and sought refuge in the wilds of America. The name of Hasbrouck is widely known and members of this old and prominent family—inspired with a love for the truth and unswerving desire for freedom of thought, and a patriotism that shrinks not from the sacrifices of life for the protection of free institutions and a free people—may be

found during two centuries of the existence of civilization in this country, filling places of honor and trust. Their representatives were on the battle-fields of the Revolution, prominent in the legislative halls of the nation, foremost among the educators of their day, safe counselors in the administration of justice, and judicious in business relations. The Captain received a fair common-school education, supplemented by two years at Charlotteville and Claverack Seminary, New York State. In the spring of 1858 he went to Rochester, Sangamon County, Illinois, and taught ten months of district school in South Fork Township. In the winter of 1858 he joined a company that was then being organized to go to Pike's Peak, signed a contract with four others to go in the spring or forfeit his share of the outfit (\$75). When the day for departure arrived Mr. H. and two others were the only ones ready. The other two, who had failed to appear, surrendered their part of the outfit. They started from Rochester, Illinois, with a wagon and two yoke of cattle, tent, picks, pans, and all necessary mining tools, arriving at what is now Denver City the 18th of June, 1859. They met with sufficient success in mining to get back to the Missouri River the following December with about the same amount of money they started from Rochester with. He returned to New York, and December 26, 1860, married Rowena, daughter of Abram Deyo, of the same town. Their children are four boys and three girls—Herman J., born July 11, 1862; Fred L., born January 10, 1866; Jacob, born March 5, 1868; Mary E., born March 1, 1870; Deyo, born April 12, 1873; Pearl, born November 24, 1875, and Hattie, born May 14, 1878. All are living except Pearl, who died October 1, 1876. Mrs. Hasbrouck's devotion to the welfare of her family is incessant and unswerving. She loves education and strives to have her



Respectfully
Capt. J. D. Hasbrouck



children prize it and receive it as the truest means of promoting respectability and happiness. In August, 1862, he was commissioned by the Governor of the State as a recruiting officer at Highland, New York, and enlisting thirty-five men became a Second Lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, Nineteenth Army Corps. In December, 1862, the company formed a portion of Banks's expedition to New Orleans, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment took part. He was promoted to Captain, Company D, same regiment. In August, 1864, they left the department of the Gulf and reinforced, General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was wounded in the right leg while leading his company in a charge at Opeaquan Creek, Virginia, September 19, 1864 and was honorably discharged by the Secretary of War, on account of wound, March 2, 1865. He moved to Richman Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in the spring of 1869, and engaged in farming by buying 320 acres of wild land. The country made rapid progress in improvement and in 1880 all was changed to luxuriant farms, with Humeston, a flourishing town, in the center of the township with cross railroads. Under his judicious and systematic management he made farming pay, and in 1880 was induced by his esteemed friend, Dr. George McCulloch, to engage with him in the banking business at Humeston, Iowa. He has been outspoken against fanaticism and all isms, fearlessly and publicly censuring wrong-doing. He has given little attention to political notoriety and never sought preferment of that kind. He identified himself with the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Captain Hasbrouck was a delegate to the Iowa Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which met in April, 1886, at Sioux City, and while there was appointed

delegate to the Grand Encampment of the United States, at San Francisco, California, August 2-7, 1886.



ROBERT Z. MCCOY, although not a pioneer, has been a resident of Wayne County for the past fifteen years, where he has become well and favorably known. He was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, in 1840, and in 1855 his father, J. J. McCoy, went with his family to Scotland County, Missouri, where the father died in 1864. Our subject being the eldest son the care of his widowed mother and family devolved on him after his father's death. After settling up the business left by his father, he resolved to start out into the world, and endeavor to win his way to success. Accordingly he went to Oregon, where he arrived without money, but possessed of health, youth and energy. There he was eminently successful in the mercantile business, freighting and dealing in stock. He returned from Oregon in 1869, and in 1870 settled on a farm in Clinton Township, Wayne County, which he owned, the farm containing 189 acres. He added to this farm till it contained 400 acres, beside purchasing land elsewhere in the same county until he owned 1,000 acres, most of which he has sold, but now has much valuable land in the immediate vicinity of Allerton. He also owns considerable property in Allerton, including his beautiful home. Mr. McCoy was married in Oregon in 1869, to Miss M. A. Myers, a native of Scotland County, Missouri, going to Oregon with her parents, where her father, J. J. Myers, died in 1871. Her mother is now the wife of M. B. Baird. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have known each other since their youth. Their family consists of two children—Frata May and Lottie G., both of whom were born in Wayne County. Mr. McCoy and his wife are

members of the Christian church, having belonged to the same since 1860. Mr. McCoy has six brothers and one sister living—S. M. and Jasper, merchants at Allerton; H. B. and W. H., farmers and stock-raisers in Decatur County, formerly in the furniture business at Humeston, Wayne County; Dr. J. W. McCoy, of Corydon; Mason, a stock-raiser of Wayne County; Chalista, wife of James T. Moore, of Pratt County, Kansas. His elder sister, Nancy Y., married Thomas A. Williams in Scotland County, Missouri, and died in June, 1877, leaving three children. The mother of R. Z. McCoy is now the wife H. B. Crawford, of Memphis, Missouri, and was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, July 1, 1820.



GEORGE A. STECH, section 14, Union Township, postoffice New York, came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1854, with his family and his brother John and family, from Seneca County, Ohio, coming with wagons and crossing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in their journey. He entered eighty acres of his present farm and built a house, 14 x 18, of elm logs, with a puncheon floor and clapboard roof, his only tool with which to do the work being an ax. He had only a team and wagon when he came to Iowa, but finally bought a plow and began breaking his land, and as a result of his work and good management has now a fine farm of 230 acres with a good residence and other building improvements. He has been an active supporter of all measures that promised benefit to his township, and has held various offices of public trust, having been honored with some one or more since coming to the county. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1822, a son of Philip Stech. His father lived and died in Pennsylvania, having reared a family of six

sons and one daughter. George A. Stech was married in Seneca County, Ohio, March 24, 1853, to Rebecca Crall, who was born on the same farm where she was married, February 14, 1830. They have a family of ten children, the eldest born in Seneca County, Ohio, and the rest in Union Township—Melinda J., Henry C., Samuel, Sophia, Stephen, Morrison, Jacob, Mary, George and Martha J.



JN. JEFFRIES, farmer and stock-dealer, section 10, Wright Township, is a native of Kentucky, born in Montgomery County, April 1, 1847, the fourth of a family of six children of John and Elizabeth Jane (McCormick) Jeffries, natives of Kentucky, the father of English and the mother of Irish descent. He spent his youth in his native county, and his father being a tanner, was often employed in the yard. His father was a Union man, and when the war broke out was outspoken in defense of his country, and was killed by rebel bushwhackers, being the first Union man killed in his county. When seventeen years old our subject was employed to drive a Government team, which he continued six months, and in the spring of 1865 came to Iowa and lived in Wright Township, Wayne County, about six months. Returning to Kentucky he remained there until April, 1866, when he started to cross the plains, but on arriving at Leavenworth, Kansas, he changed his mind and returned to Platte County, Missouri, and two months later to Wayne County, Iowa, where he lived until December, 1868. He then once more returned to the home of his childhood, where he lived one year, and then located permanently in Wayne County. He worked for some time at farming, and later at coal mining, and then engaged in dealing in stock until 1875, when he bought

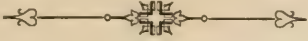
eighty acres of land, adding eighty acres to it in 1877, and eighty more in 1880, having now a fine farm of 240 acres. He is engaged with Wright & Robinson in buying and shipping stock. They are among the largest stock dealers in the county, shipping annually about 100 car-loads. Mr. Jeffries is a man of strict business integrity, and is one of the most honored men of his township. He was married February 4, 1877, to Miss Etha Reynolds, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Reynolds. They have four children—Ed., Roy, John, and Leora. Mr. Jeffries is a member of Vernon Lodge, No. 410, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

HECK SANFORD, the able editor of the Humeston *New Era*, is a native of Montezuma, Poweshiek County, Iowa, born April 4, 1854, a son of H. Clay and Clara A. (Bates) Sanford. The father was a practicing physician for many years, and ranked very high as a surgeon. For a short time the family resided in Eddyville, Iowa, but in 1857 removed to Moravia, Appanoose County, and in 1865 located in Leon, Decatur County, where our subject received his education. He entered the office of the Leon *Pioneer*, where he learned the "art preservative," remaining in that office till 1870. He then went to Burlington, Iowa, and entered the employ of Acers, Blackmar & Co., publishers, remaining with this firm nine years. In 1879 he went to Warren County, Iowa, and established the Lacona *Record*, which, after a brief existence of one year, succumbed to the inevitable. He then established the Humeston *Era*, but about six months later ill health caused him to dispose of his interest. January 1, 1884, a firm, of which he was a member, bought the outfit of the old paper in Humeston and commenced the publica-

tion of the *New Era*, which Mr. Sanford has edited since July 1, 1884, and is also part owner of the paper. As a writer, he makes the advancement of his town, county and State his chief aim, and is an able and tireless worker. Mr. Sanford was united in marriage, May 24, 1878, to Miss Anna Gustafson. They are the parents of one child, named Marsalete. Mr. Sanford is a member of Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. of P.

GEORGE MCCART, one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of Clay Township, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in the fall of 1838, a son of George McCart, a native of the same county, where he lived till his death. Our subject came to the United States in 1856. He first located in New Jersey, where he worked almost two years; then, after spending a few months in New York State, he went to Morrow County, Ohio, in which county he was married to Susan Johnston, a daughter of Absalom Johnston, of Richland County, Ohio. Two of the nine children born to this union are deceased. The names of those living are—Mary E., Hattie E., George, Edmond, Isabelle, James and Sarah. They have also an adopted son named Thomas McCart. Mr. McCart removed to Linn County, Iowa, in the fall of 1864, coming to this county in the fall of 1869, when he settled on his present farm, which at that time was a tract of wild prairie land. Mr. McCart began life in this country without means, but to-day ranks among the prosperous farmers of his township, where he has a valuable farm on section 2 of 390 acres. He has always been a hard worker, and by his industrious habits and strict economy has acquired the property which he now owns. Beside the cultivation of his land Mr. McCart devotes some time to the raising of stock. He was

a soldier in the British army, and during the late war he drilled two companies for the Union service. Mr. and Mrs. McCart and their eldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.



ZEPHANIAH DOUBLE, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, locating in Walnut Township, among the very earliest settlers, is a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, born November 16, 1830, and was reared in Butler and Warren counties. His father, Zephaniah Double, Sr., was a mechanic by trade, and a resident of Butler County till his death. His widow is still living in Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and one daughter still survive. Our subject was reared a farmer, but on reaching manhood he engaged in lumbering on the Alleghany River, which he followed for a number of years. In September, 1855, he came to Walnut Township, Wayne County, Iowa, going soon after to Appanoose County, and engaged in the lumber trade at Hibbsville. He settled on land near that place, entering eighty acres, which he improved, living on the same for two years. He remained in Appanoose County till 1864, when he returned to Walnut Township, Wayne County, and settled on the place where he now lives, on section 23. His farm contains 270 acres of valuable land, located on sections 23 and 24. Since settling on his present farm Mr. Double has been engaged in the nursery and fruit business, and has quite an extensive nursery, supplying much of the surrounding country with trees since 1870, besides shipping them in large numbers to Kansas, Colorado and Dakota. He has a fine orchard, comprising twenty acres, which contains almost every variety of

fruit trees grown in the county, and has also about four acres of small fruit, such as grapes and berries of various kinds. He has made a success of the fruit business, and has established a reputation for the abundance and excellence of his fruit. In June, 1857, he was married to Nancy Hibbs, a daughter of Mahlon Hibbs, who immigrated to Indiana from Tennessee, thence to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1849, where he lived till his death. Mrs. Double's mother is now living in Appanoose County, aged eighty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs were born eight children, all of whom are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Double have four children living—Rinaldo H., Othelo, Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Double have seen the country develop from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition, having come here when wolves and other wild animals roamed at large. The nearest school to them was three and a half miles distant, and it was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Double that his school district was organized, of which he has served as director for eighteen years, the first school meeting of the district being held at his house. He now lives within the limits of the independent school district of Seymour. In politics Mr. Double generally votes the Democratic ticket, but was one of the first in his township to espouse the Greenback party.



ANTON RUF, residing on section 21, Clay Township, was born in Baden, Germany, June 16, 1823, his father, Anton Ruf, having been a native of the same place, where he remained till his death. Our subject was reared in his native country, where he remained until 1850. He then immigrated to America, locating in New Jersey, living there three years, and in 1853 removed to Kendall County, Illinois. He was married May 26, 1854, to Notburga

Stoll, a daughter of Francis X. Stoll, who is now deceased. Mrs. Ruf was born in Baden, Germany, coming to this country when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Ruf have three children—Charles A., Wilhelm F. and Bertha M. The sons are in Colorado, and Bertha is at home and is an excellent musician. Mr. Ruf came to this county in June, 1862, and settled on raw prairie land on section 21, Clay Township, which he immediately began to improve. He and his family spent their first winter here in a board shanty, and the following spring erected a more suitable house, tearing down the shanty in order to use the lumber for the new residence. His wife did the cooking out of doors at this time, and she and the children found shelter at night in the homes of their neighbors, while Mr. Ruf made his bed in the stable. As a farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Ruf has met with success, and by his persevering industry has brought his 130 acres from an unimproved tract of land to a well-cultivated farm. Although reared to the Catholic faith, he and his wife are now members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruf commenced life in this country without means, the latter being obliged to hire out as a servant after coming to New York. She has always been a hard-working woman and has done her part toward building up a home for her family. Mr. Ruf landed in New York with but 75 cents in his pocket, and from this humble beginning has become possessed of a fair share of this world's goods.

reared to maturity on a farm in Madison County, Illinois, receiving his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools, when any one sending one or more pupils had to haul his proportion of wood to be used in the school, which was chopped by the teacher and pupils. Mr. Rush was married December 4, 1851, to Mary A. Estes, daughter of Byrd Estes, deceased. Eight of the ten children born to this union are living—William B., James M., Nancy J., Fredrick P., Emma J., Florence E., Laura A. and Pearl. Mr. Rush has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, since October, 1856, when he settled on his present farm, then an unimproved tract of land. He has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and by his untiring industry and frugality has acquired his present property on section 3, Benton Township, his farm containing 400 acres of land under fine cultivation. During the late war Mr. Rush served for three years as a member of the Iowa State militia. In religious faith both he and his wife are Baptists, and both are highly respected citizens of the township, where they have made their home for so many years.

WILLIAM WADE, deceased, was one of the founders of the town of Seymour, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne County. He was a native of West Virginia, born in 1838, living there till 1854, when his father, Judge George I. Wade, removed with his family to Iowa. After residing a year or two in Davis County, the family removed to Wayne County, settling in South Fork Township. William Wade received a good common-school education, and when a young man followed the occupation of teaching for a number of years. He was married in 1860 to Mary S. Wilson, a daughter of Reed Wilson, an early settler

GEORGE RUSH was born in Blount County, Tennessee, October 10, 1830, his father, James Rush, being a native of the same State. The father removed with his family to Madison County, Illinois, in 1838, where he remained till his death in the spring of 1846. George Rush was

of South Fork Township, where he still lives. Mrs. Wade is a native of Indiana, born in 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Wade were born four children—Josephine, wife of William Merritt; Cora, at home; Lee and Worth. In 1862 Mr. Wade, accompanied by an older brother, Thomas Wade, went to the Pacific coast and took up a claim in Oregon, and there engaged in farming about two years. He then returned to Wayne County, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Walnut Township, which he soon after sold and bought another quarter section which was also located in this township. He added to his original purchase till he owned 480 acres. He also owned fifty acres, a part of which is a part of the town plat of Seymour. Mr. Wade was one of the prominent and well-known citizens of Wayne County, a very active and successful business man, being extensively engaged in dealing in stock. He died suddenly of heart disease at Chicago, February 3, 1886, and his remains were brought to Seymour for burial. His widow is still a resident of Seymour.

WILLIAM F. PIERCE, retired farmer, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, August 31, 1823, a son of Jeremiah Pierce, a native of Virginia. He was reared in his native State and in 1851 removed to Putnam County, Missouri, and in 1852 to Mercer County, and thence in February, 1853, to Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since lived, with the exception of a few years spent again in Putnam County, Missouri. When he came to Iowa there was but one house between Lineville and Corydon, two dwelling houses, one store and a blacksmith shop comprising Lineville, and three log-cabins Corydon. His mill was twenty-six miles distant and he often went to the Missouri

River for his groceries. The grass grew so high in the sloughs that a man on horseback could not be seen a few rods distant. Mr. Pierce had always been a farmer until failing health compelled him to retire from the active cares of life. Mr. Pierce was married in Clinton County, Kentucky, February 13, 1846, to Malinda Key, a native of that county, daughter of Hugh Key. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Jeremiah N., Stephen M., Albert M. and Hartley B. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are members of the Christian church. He has served his township as justice of the peace one term, and trustee several years.

WILLIAM MILES, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1816, and died in Corydon, Iowa, December 26, 1879. His father, Lewis Miles, was a native of Wales, and came to the United States about 1810, settling in Philadelphia, and later moved to Delaware County, Ohio, where our subject was reared and educated. He made Ohio his home til 1853, when he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and made Corydon his home till his death. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and in the twenty-six years he lived in Corydon won many friends, who valued his esteem and felt a personal bereavement when he died. He was a lover of freedom, and a strong abolitionist, thinking it an insufferable wrong to hold human beings in bondage. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist church and an earnest and conscientious Christian. He was married in 1844 to Emily Welch, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom are living—Lewis, Solomon W., Lovina S., Hannah M., Benjamin T., Martha J. and Emma F. Mrs. Miles died in October, 1865, and in 1867 he returned to his native State, and was married March 5, 1867, to

Phœbe W. Bridge, a native of Marion County, Iowa, born October 6, 1825, a daughter of William Davids and widow of Dr. William W. Bridge. Dr. Bridge was a native of Athens County, Ohio, born October 26, 1817, his parents having settled in that county in 1813. His father worked in the Kanawha salt works with Hon. Thomas H. Ewing, when that distinguished gentleman was an awkward, barefooted, ignorant young man, twenty-one years old, at that time not knowing a single letter of the alphabet. Dr. Bridge was a surgeon in the war of the Rebellion, in the service of the United States, and died in the hospital at Marietta, Georgia, in 1864. To him and his wife were born three children, but one of whom is living—Belle, now the wife of William Sproatt, of Corydon, Iowa.

to this union, of whom seven are living—W. Lewis, who served as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Nancy J., Eliza, David, Charles, Mary and Edward L. One son, George S., was killed while fighting for his country in the late war. Mr. Comstock has served his township as supervisor and trustee, besides holding other offices of public trust and responsibility.

DANIEL KELSO, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 3, Howard Township, is one of the old and respected pioneers of Wayne County. He was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, September 13, 1835, a son of David and Nancy (White) Kelso, the father a native of New York State, and the mother born in Indiana in 1800. Daniel Kelso can trace his ancestors back to 1750, he being a descendant of Alexander Kelso, who came to America from the northern part of Ireland in that year. His son, Daniel Kelso, was our subject's great-grandfather, and Robert, son of Daniel, was our subject's grandfather. David Kelso was a soldier in the Mexican war, and removed from his native State to Indiana in 1828, and was married in that State in 1830. He had a family of five children—Robert, William, Joseph, Daniel and Adeline. Daniel remained in his native county till ten years of age when he went with his parents to Tazewell County, Illinois. His early life was spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the common schools, where he received but a limited education. In 1857 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and bought 160 acres of his present farm. He then built a house, and improved a part of his land, on which he resided till 1861. He then returned to Illinois, remaining there till 1867, when he again settled on his farm in Howard Township, where he has since re-

DANIEL H. COMSTOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 3, Grand River Township, is a native of Yates County, New York, where he was born July 13, 1821. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has always followed, and his education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1832 he accompanied his parents to Madison County, Ohio, and in 1835 his father was killed near Springfield while working on the national pike, by the caving in of a bank. In 1849 our subject settled in Cedar County, Iowa, locating in a sparsely settled country, where he improved a farm, on which he lived till 1869. He then came to Wayne County, settling on the farm where he now resides, and is the owner of a fine farm containing 270 acres of choice land. Mr. Comstock was united in marriage, September 18, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Sidner, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and daughter of David Sidner, deceased. Eleven children have been born

sided. His farm now contains 370 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, and is under a high state of cultivation. He has a substantial two-story dwelling, 20 x 40 feet, comfortably furnished, and his barns and outbuildings are noticeably good. He has one of the best orchards in the county, which contains 260 fruit trees of the best varieties. In connection with his general farming Mr. Kelso devotes his attention to the raising of cattle and horses. Mr. Kelso was married March 5, 1864, to Fannie E. Marshall, of Woodford County, Illinois, formerly of Lamoille County, Vermont, where she was born October 5, 1845, a daughter of Charles H. and Melvina (Marsh) Marshall. Her mother was a daughter of Perry Marsh, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso have six children—Inez F., Esther M., Nancy M., Jessie A., Charles D., and Mareness D. Mr. Kelso is one of the enterprising citizens of Howard Township, and during his long residence here has won the confidence of the entire community by his honest and upright dealings with his fellow-citizens. He has held almost all the township offices, and in 1882 was elected supervisor, holding that office three years.

LBERT E. ALLEN, of the firm of P. Allen & Sons, dealers in clothing, dry-goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., was born in Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, the date of his birth being April 2, 1858. His education was obtained at the common schools and at his home. His early life was passed in assisting in his father's store and mill. The mercantile firm of which he is a member carries a larger stock of general merchandise than any other business house in Wayne County, their trade being second to none in the

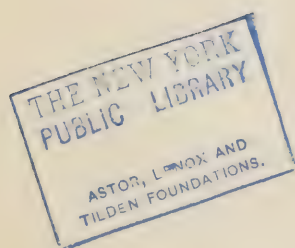
county. Mr. Allen was united in marriage, November 1, 1884, to Ella Glasner, a daughter of William Glasner, a resident of Wayne County. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, named Beulah.



ON. GEORGE McCULLOCH, M. D., was born in Benton, Holmes County, Ohio, October 24, 1848, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Miller) McCulloch, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and at Millersburg and Hayesville. After completing his education he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. E. Rayburn, of Brooklyn, Iowa, he having come to this State in 1870. In the fall of 1871 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, with the intention of attending lectures, but the great fire which devastated that city in October of that year destroyed the college. After witnessing this, one of the greatest fires, he removed to Michigan, attending lectures in the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. The following year he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he graduated February 19, 1873, with the degree of M. D. On leaving his *Alma Mater* he went to Malcolm, Poweshiek County, Iowa, remaining there but a short time. In the fall of the same year he came to Humeston, Wayne County, being the pioneer physician of this city, where he is still engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Possessed of rare mental abilities he is unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, and among the medical men of this and the southwest part of Iowa he ranks with the highest. The Doctor was married October 14, 1879, to Drucilla D. Maxwell, a native of Millers-



George McCulloch M.D.



burg, Holmes County, Ohio, and this union has been blessed with one child—Milan E., born January 5, 1883. Dr. McCulloch served as a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly of Iowa, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He is the owner of 440 acres of land in Richman Township, which is a part of 800 acres of land which his father entered in an early day. He is interested in fine graded cattle, and has started a herd of Poll-Angus stock on his farm. He is also a partner of Captain J. D. Hasbrouck in the Home Bank of Humeston. Dr. McCulloch is a prominent member of Fidelity Lodge No. 228, A. F. & A. M., and of Chap-paquā Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of Humeston.



CHARLES SNYDER has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, since 1866, when he settled on his present farm on section 26, Corydon Township. He was born in Baden, Germany, December 3, 1830, a son of Henry Snyder, who died when our subject was fourteen years old. Charles Snyder was drafted into the German army for a period of six years, but after serving his country for three years he resolved to come to America, and made good his escape, reaching New York City, December 24, 1854. He immediately went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked for a time. He was then employed on a farm thirty miles west of Chicago, where he remained three years, after which he was engaged in a livery stable at Burlington, Iowa, about eight months. He then located in Fulton County, Illinois, where he was married to Catherine Efland, a native of Germany. He removed from Fulton County to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1866, where his wife died in 1869, leaving three children—Milton, Catherine and Caroline, of whom Caroline is now deceased.

For his second wife Mr. Snyder married Lovina Shottsman, a native of Ohio, who died October 25, 1882. To this union were born seven sons and one daughter, of whom one son, Eli, is deceased. Mr. Snyder has a fine farm of eighty acres where he resides. Politically he is a Democrat.



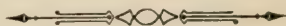
NATHAN TROGDON, who is numbered among the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1814. In 1829, when he was fifteen years of age, he went with his parents, Samuel and Elander Trogdon, to Edgar County, Illinois, they being among the early settlers of that county. There the father died many years ago, the mother and one of her sons still residing in that county, the former aged nearly ninety years. Nathan Trogdon was reared to manhood in Edgar County, and was there married in 1835 to Elizabeth Hodgins, who was born in North Carolina in 1818, a daughter of William and Mary Hodgins, with whom she removed to Illinois, her parents living in that State till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Trogdon have had fifteen children born to them of whom eight still survive—Samuel A., Melinda J., Solomon C., Matilda M., James A., Viola D., Millard F. and Lincoln L. Those deceased are—William J.; Cynthia M., married T. C. York and died aged thirty-two years; the remainder died in childhood. William J. served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the one hundred days' service. He died at Keokuk on the last day of his term of service. Solomon and Samuel also served in the late war. Mr. Trogdon removed with his family to Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1846, Iowa being then a Territory, Mr. Trogdon helping to organize Buchanan County. Five years later they returned to Illinois, remaining there until

coming to Wayne County in 1855. The family remained in Monroe Township till the following spring, since which they resided on section 36, Walnut Township, till March, 1882, when Mr. Trogdon sold his farm and came with his family to Seymour. Mr. and Mrs. Trogdon are members of the Christian church. Although born in a slave State, Mr. Trogdon is much opposed to the institution of slavery. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party.



ROBERT C. GARNES, residing on section 7, Corydon Township, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1836, a son of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Garnes, who settled in Corydon Township in 1856. Joseph Garnes was a native of Virginia, born in 1813, and when thirteen years old went with his parents to Clarke County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a tanner and currier by trade, which he followed till 1842, after which he engaged in farming till his death. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856 with his wife and three children—James R., Robert C., and Catherine, who married R. J. Lancaster. Mr. Lancaster died in rebel prison, Charleston, South Carolina, during the late war, and his widow subsequently married Captain W. E. Taylor, and after his death she married a Mr. Nelson, who is also deceased. After coming to this county Joseph Garnes settled on section 7, Corydon Township, purchasing a quarter-section of land from the Government. He improved his land, on which he resided till his death, which occurred November 18, 1864, the homestead being now part of the farms of his two sons. Joseph Garnes was one of the enterprising early settlers of his township. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for General Har-

rison, but was an ardent Republican after the organization of that party. He was a man of remarkable energy, and devoted to principle. Even on his death bed, during the time of the re-election of President Lincoln for President in the fall of 1864, he was at his request taken to the voting place at Corydon and, though unable to rise from his bed, deposited his last vote for the martyred President. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. The latter survived her husband until October 14, 1875, when she quietly passed away. Robert C. Garnes, whose name heads this sketch, married Miss Susan F. Boswell, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Opeachy Boswell, and to this union have been born four children—Hattie, Joseph C., Sumner R. and Mary. Robert C. Garnes served in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bluff, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Arkansas Post, and was in General Banks's Red River Expedition, his last engagement being at Fort Blakely. He served till August 15, 1865, never receiving a wound, but returning to his home with health impaired, and has since followed agricultural pursuits.



MILTON O. BARNES, the business manager and part owner of the *Humeston New Era*, is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, making his advent into the world March 13, 1858. He is a son of Josiah and Mary Elizabeth (Driggs) Barnes, both natives of the Buckeye State. In 1865 the family moved to Grundy County, Missouri, and while there Milton attended school in the town of Edinburg and at Grand River College. On leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits,

which he followed until the year 1877, when he commenced teaching school in Daviess County, Missouri, and continued in that profession about three years. He then entered the Railway Mail Service as postal-clerk, and remained in the employ of the Government until the fall of 1885, when his services were dispensed with for political reasons, and removing to the town of Humeston he entered into partnership with Heck Sanford, forming the present firm publishing the *New Era*, one of the model newspapers of Southern Iowa. January 2, 1884, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Clara A. Sanford. They are the parents of one child—Sanford. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., of which he is the present prelate.

JAMES R. GARNES, the eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Garnes, is a native of Clarke County, Ohio, where he was born May 24, 1835. He came with his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, and now occupies the house which his father built in that year, located on section 7, Corydon Township. After the death of his father in 1864, his mother made her home with him till her death, which occurred October 14, 1875. March 27, 1862, he married Miss Nancy A. Poplin, born in Putnam County, Indiana, in March, 1839, a daughter of David Poplin. They have eight children living—Emma A., James F., Nellie B., Charles H., Sarah F., Maud, Pearl and Minnie. Two children, William W. and Edward H., are deceased. In August, 1862, Mr. Garnes enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, his first engagement being at Chickasaw Bayou, December 28 and 29, 1862. He also participated at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, from May 18 till July 4, 1863, and Jackson, Mississippi, from

the 10th till the 17th of July, 1863. He was discharged for disability January 25, 1864, and still suffers severely from pulmonary trouble, which he contracted while in the army, this being the cause of his discharge.

SAMUEL FRY, one of the old and well-known settlers of Wayne County, living on section 25, Washington Township, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, near Point Pleasant, the date of his birth being February 7, 1824. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Aumiller) Fry, were both natives of Shenandoah County, Virginia, the father born April 2, 1791, and is still living in fair health in New Haven on land where he settled seventy-four years ago. They had a family of seven children—Gideon, Christena, Absalom, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, and Samuel, who was the youngest child. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm and working in a mill, his education being obtained in the common schools and at home. He was married April 18, 1848, to Mary Zerkle, who was born and reared in Mason County, Virginia, a daughter of Michael and Catharine Zerkle. In April, 1857, Mr. Fry came to Wayne County, Iowa, and rented land in Union Township, on which he lived four years. In 1861 he came to Washington Township and located on eighty acres of his present farm, which he has since improved and added to by subsequent purchases till he now owns over 500 acres of as good land as the county affords, all well cultivated, with comfortable house and farm buildings. His wife died August 26, 1862, leaving two children—F. R. and Mary Virginia. Mr. Fry was married a second time, in 1863, to Mary Ann Ball, who was born and reared in Fauquier County, Virginia, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Ball. Mr. Fry is a good example of a self-made man, having com-

menced life without means, but being possessed of much energy and excellent business management has succeeded in accumulating a large property. He was elected county supervisor when one man was taken from each township, and after holding this position two years he resigned. He was again elected to the same office in 1874 and served three years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his party. He has also served in several of the offices of his township. He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the advancement of education or religion, and it was due to his efforts that Fry's Chapel was erected. This was accomplished by the sale of the parsonage together with his soliciting, and giving about \$600 of his own means, the chapel being built at a cost of about \$1,400. Mr. Fry is one of the directors, and a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Corydon. He has been a member of the United Brethren in Christ denomination for over forty years, and is at present steward of his church. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID C. WALKER, railroad and express agent, Clio, Wayne County, was born in Greene, now Christian, County, Missouri, July 7, 1850, a son of John T. Walker, a native of Tennessee, now a resident of Mahaska County, Iowa. Our subject was reared and educated in Kenton, Missouri, and in his youth began clerking in a store. He began railroading in 1879 and since that time has been in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company. He came to Clio in the year 1880 and took charge of his present office, where he gives entire satisfaction to the company. Mr. Walker was united in marriage, September 12, 1875, to Miss Allie Moyer, a daughter of Richard J. Moyer, a resident

of Cherokee County, Kansas. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of whom three are living, whose names are given in the order of their birth—J. Gola, Effie L. and Charles William. Mr. Walker is one of the enterprising young business men of Clio, and during his residence here has made many friends, winning the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



JOHN L. THOMAS was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1821, a son of William Thomas, a native of Virginia, who subsequently settled in Ross County, Ohio, where he lived till his death. John L. Thomas was married in his native State to Susan M. Beckwith, by whom he has five children—Mrs. Ellen E. Grimes, Mrs. Mary Riggs, Mrs. America Howery, Alexander, and Mrs. Eliza Young. Mr. Thomas removed to Illinois in 1853, and in 1857 to Missouri, where his wife died in 1858. In 1859 he married Louisa A. Van Buskirk, and of the six children born to this union four are living—Olive J., Ira A., Alma and Meade. Their two eldest children, Mrs. Laura Rowan and Mrs. Belle Morrison, are deceased, the former leaving a daughter—Luella. Mr. Thomas remained in Missouri till 1877, when he removed with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, and since 1878 has resided on his present farm located on section 11, Warren Township, just outside the limits of Allerton, buying the land from the Allerton Town Company. No improvements had been made on this land when purchased by Mr. Thomas, but by his untiring industry and excellent management he has his farm all under good cultivation, and has erected a commodious residence and substantial farm buildings. Among other improvements he has a fine young orchard of eighty apple and cherry trees. His farm contains 201 acres, part of

which is located on section 2, Warren Township. Mrs. Thomas was born in Henry County, Indiana, January 30, 1845, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Van Buskirk, her parents being natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. They removed to Missouri when Mrs. Thomas was in her ninth year, where her father died in 1873. Her mother died in Allerton in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the only members of their respective families who are living in the State of Iowa. Both Mr. Thomas and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Allerton.


VALENTINE T. BOTT, section 18, Benton Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, the date of his birth being December 7, 1838, a son of George Bott, a native of Germany, his father now deceased. He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common-school education. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth but has made farming the principal avocation of his life, which he has followed successfully in Benton Township, Wayne County, Iowa, since February, 1859, when he located on his present farm. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, returning to Wayne County the same year. He served in the war of the Rebellion for three years as a member of Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines, Fort Blakely, Shreveport campaign, and was on a raid to Brownsville, Texas, besides taking part in several minor battles. He received an honorable discharge when he returned to his home, but with a broken down constitution, caused by the hardships and privations he had experienced while in the service. Mr. Bott was married January 20, 1870, to Louisa J. Ellis, daughter

of William D. Ellis. They have four children—Mary, Viola J., Albert F. and Caroline. Mr. Bott is at present engaged in general farming on his farm on section 18, which contains seventy-six acres of choice land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.


ROBERT O. JOHNSON was born in Louisa County, Iowa, May 15, 1848, a son of George B. Johnson, who was born in Blount County, Tennessee, in 1816. His father, Francis Johnson, died when he was seventeen months old. George B. Johnson was reared in his native State, and there married Elizabeth H. Orr, who was also a native of Blount County. They were the parents of ten children of whom six still survive—Esther M.; Catherine A., wife of A. R. Duncan; Francis E., of Nebraska; Robert O., our subject; William M., in Nebraska, and John N. Though born and reared in a slave State, Mr. Johnson was opposed to the institution of slavery, and for this reason he left Tennessee for the free soil of Iowa, coming with his family to this State in 1842 and locating in Louisa County. Quite a colony came with him consisting of seven families, numbering in all forty-nine persons, among whom were his mother, and elder brother, Joseph, and a married sister, Mrs. Joseph M. Moore, all of whom settled in Iowa. From Louisa County Mr. Johnson removed to Washington County of this State in 1863, coming to Wayne County in 1867, where he has since resided. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. Robert O. Johnson, whose name heads this sketch, spent his boyhood in Louisa County, remaining there till 1863 when he went with his father's family to Washington County, coming to Wayne County in 1867, settling in Warren Town-

ship in the spring of that year. He is a farmer by occupation, and is the owner of a fine farm of 113 acres located on section 6, where he resides. He is the present efficient assessor of Warren Township, which office he has filled since the fall of 1884. His wife was formerly Nancy J. Duncan, a daughter of James A. Duncan, who came to Iowa and settled in Louisa County in 1842, where Mrs. Johnson was born in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Johnson have five children—Nettie M., George F., Rosa O., William F. and James C.

WILLIAM PETTY, lumberman, Lineville, Iowa, was born in East Tennessee, January 20, 1849, a son of Marion Petty. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education at the schools of New Market, Jefferson County, Tennessee, remaining in his native State until his majority. In 1871 he came north to Mercer County, Missouri, and was employed by George & Donaldson, merchants at Cottonwood, five years. In 1876 he was sent by the same firm to Allerton, Iowa, and continued in their employ until 1878, when he began to work for Lewis & Co., lumber-dealers of Allerton. In 1880 he took charge of their yards at Harvard, Iowa, and in February, 1885, was transferred to Lineville, Iowa. Mr. Petty is a man of good business ability, and by his strict integrity and close attention to business has won the confidence of his employers. He was married September 24, 1867, to Mary E. Pollard, daughter of John R. Pollard. They have had five children—Samuel T., Mary J., Martha A. (deceased), Howard and an infant son. Mr. Petty has held the office of township clerk and at present is a member of the village council. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 210, and Encampment No. 111, and of the Ma-

sonic fraternity, Lodge No. 183. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

FRANKLIN MCGUIRE, farmer and stock-raiser, of Clay Township, Wayne County, Iowa, was born in that township, the date of his birth being September 12, 1857, a son of Josiah McGuire. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in his youth attended the schools of his neighborhood, where he obtained a common-school education. He was united in marriage December 6, 1882, taking for his wife Miss Cynthia Surbaugh, a daughter of John Surbaugh, who settled in Clay Township in an early day, remaining there till his death. She was also a native of Clay Township. To Mr. and Mrs. McGuire has been born one son, named Adolph. Mr. McGuire has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and has been fairly successful in his chosen avocation. He is classed among the enterprising young farmers of his township, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres of choice land, located on section 10, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GA. MICHAEL was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1856. In 1868 his father, Joseph Michael, removed with his family to Iowa and settled in Corydon Township, Wayne County, where he lived about eight years. In 1876 he removed to Monroe Township, where he still lives. In February, 1880, G. A. Michael left the farm and the life of a farmer and located in Harvard, where he was employed as clerk for D. M. Thomas until April 1, 1883, when he succeeded F. M. Allen as postmaster, a position he acceptably filled until February, 1886, when, owing to the change in the

politics of the administration, he resigned, and was succeeded by D. M. Thomas, who was also the first postmaster of the place. Mr. Michael still has charge of the office, as deputy under Mr. Thomas, and is discharging the duties devolving on him with a faithfulness characteristic of his strict business integrity and methodical habits. Mr. Michael married A. L. Gardner, a daughter of Elijah Gardner, a resident of Jackson Township. They have two children—Ethel E. and Pearl.



CAPTAIN W. M. LITTELL, a real-estate and loan agent, residing at Corydon, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1835, a son of William and Cynthia Littell, the mother dying in 1853, and the father one year later. Our subject is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in County Armagh, Ireland, but coming to America before the Revolutionary war, and taking part in the struggle for independence. The father served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Captain Littell is the only member of his father's family who settled in Wayne County, Iowa, his first residence being at Promise City. He has been a resident of this county since 1857 with the exception of two years spent in Kansas. July 26, 1862, he enlisted at Corydon, in Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and in August, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company. He was made Captain January 14, 1864, and had command of the company from that time till the close of the war. During his three years' service he was never absent from his company for any length of time, participating in all the company's marches and battles in which his regiment took part, including the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River (where his regiment led the charge), Milli-

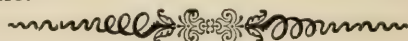
ken's Bend (where his regiment lost heavily), and siege of Vicksburg. After the battle of Vicksburg his regiment was in the Gulf department till the close of the war. Of the six sons of his parents five served in the Union army, during the late war one of whom died in the service. Another, John S., was severely wounded, and subsequently became a Brigadier-General, and another son, Henry Clay Littell, died of disease contracted in the service. On the close of the war Captain Littell returned to Wayne County, Iowa, and in the fall of 1865 was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held four years, after which he was engaged in the photographer's business for seven years. In 1882 he was elected county clerk, holding this position one term. For his wife he married Nancy A. Glasgow, a daughter of James Glasgow, who came to Wayne County in 1856 from Adams County, Ohio. Mr. Glasgow had six sons who served in the army, all of whom served in Iowa regiments, one attaining the rank of Brigadier-General. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Littell four are living—Minnie M., Wilbert W., Chester C. and Otto O. A son, Lawrence, died at the age of fifteen years.



WILLIAM HARTSHORN, deceased, was one of the representative citizens of Wayne County. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 7, 1823, and when a boy removed with his father's family to Liverpool, England. His father, William Hartshorn, Sr., was a well-educated gentleman, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, intending to enter the ministry of the Church of England, but changed his views and became a Unitarian. At the time of his death he was professor of mathematics at the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool. The subject of this

sketch received excellent educational advantages, attending the institute of which his father was a professor, and also took a thorough business course at a wholesale mercantile house at Liverpool. He came to America in 1850, and resided for several years in Pike County, Illinois. In 1853 he was married to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in London, England, in 1828. Mr. Hartshorn came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1855, locating with his family at Bethlehem, and in February, 1861, removed to Corydon, where he died December 13, 1867. As editor of the *Monitor*, the first Republican paper in Wayne County, he became widely known for his able and earnest advocacy of that great political organization; and throughout the war of the Rebellion, the cause of the Union had no more earnest advocate than he. The following, written at the time of his death, by one who knew him well, is a just tribute to his character and ability: "He came in 1855 to Bethlehem, in this (Wayne) county, and thence to this place in 1861, and shortly after started the *Monitor*, the first paper published in Wayne County devoted to the advocacy of the principles of the Republican party. As a writer he was eminently sincere, able and forcible; as a man, his convictions of duty and right were clear and strong, and his courage in maintaining them, unflinching; as a husband and father he was truly the bond of his house, to shield and defend the loved ones from the storms of the world; as a citizen he was patriotically attached to the interests of the country of his adoption, which he conceived depended mainly on the great principles of freedom, justice and humanity. His religion was to do good and live up to his convictions of duty and right; hence he was radically bold in the advocacy in the abolition of slavery throughout all this land, and desired that all men, everywhere, throughout the world should enjoy the inestimable boon of free-

dom; hence he was an ardent advocate of the equality of all men before the law, and the investment of the freedmen of the South with the ballot, as a security for their newly acquired liberty; hence he was the foe of all restrictions on the liberty of man based on race or color. Right boldly he battled for the right, 'as God gave him to see the right,' but he has fallen with his armor on. He did not live to see the full consummation he so ardently desired—he has left us his example." At his death he left his wife, who still resides at Corydon, and five children, all of whom were under ten years of age. His children are—Kate, wife of George A. Hayes; William G.; John; Annie, wife of Prof. Charles W. Martindale, and Emma. The fall before his death he was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Wayne, Lucas and Clarke.



W F. MOSS, furniture dealer at Grainville, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in the year 1850, and May, 1852, his parents removed to Madison County, Iowa, and in February, 1854, removed to Monroe County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, his father being still engaged in farming on the same farm in that county. He engaged in teaching penmanship for three years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Fred-eric, Monroe County, Iowa, which he followed about a year. He was married to Miss Mary M. Glass and to this union have been born three children—Earley, Clara H. and Roy. In 1875 he purchased a farm in Jackson Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in partnership with his brother, John Moss, and together they engaged in farming, the farm being still occupied by the latter. W. F. Moss removed to Grainville in the spring of 1882, and since that time he has been engaged in the furniture business.

This business was established at Grainville by Stine & Son, who sold out April 7, 1882, to Farnsworth & Moss. This firm continued until September 8 of the same year, when Mr. Moss bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a large stock of furniture, and by his gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business has established a good trade. As a citizen he is much respected and is at present serving his township as assessor, having held this position four years by re-election.

JOHAN STECH, deceased, was born September 5, 1824, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared a farmer, and in 1848 went to Seneca County, Ohio, and there married Caroline Crall, who was born in Maryland, March 22, 1822, her parents, Henry and Melinda Crall, moving to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1826. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Stech came to Iowa driving a team from Ohio, and settled in Wayne County, entering eighty acres of Government land on section 14, Union Township. He built a log house with a puncheon floor, slab roof, and prairie-horse bedstead, and for a year used a bedquilt for a door. At this time deer roamed the prairies at will and wolves made night hideous with their cries, and our pioneers in their insecure dwellings often passed sleepless nights for fear of these lawless marauders. In 1863 Mr. Stech bought the farm of 120 acres where his family now live. He made additions to the house, built comfortable farm buildings, and planted a fine grove, thus greatly enhancing its value. He died September 9, 1884, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss, after several years of ill-health. His family consisted of four children—Rebecca J., Philip H., William and Mary; the first two born in Ohio and the last two in

Wayne County. Philip H. is a farmer of Wayne County, and William in Nebraska. Mr. Stech was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows order.

JH. RITCHIE came to Wayne County, Iowa, about the year 1870, and since 1874 has resided on his present farm, on section 6, Warren Township, which contains 174 acres of valuable land. His father, John C. Ritchie, was born in Tennessee in 1809, where he was reared, and there married Elizabeth Duncan, by whom he had six children, and of the three yet living, J. H., our subject, is the eldest. John C. Ritchie removed from Tennessee to Iowa about 1848 and settled in Louisa County, where he lost his wife by death. He then married Margaret Duncan, who also died in Louisa County. By his second marriage he had one child, who died in childhood. His third marriage was consummated with Margaret A. Tedford, who still lives at the homestead farm in Warren Township, Wayne County, and of the seven children born to the last union five survive. He resided in Louisa County till 1868, when he settled in Warren Township, where he resided till his death in 1878. J. H. Ritchie, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Tennessee in 1837, and was about ten years of age when he came with his father to Iowa. For his wife he married Ann Moore, a native of Iowa, born in 1846, and daughter of Joseph M. and Margaret Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have three children—Joseph C., Maggie M. and James O., all born in Wayne County. Politically Mr. Ritchie is Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Ritchie's father was a native of Tennessee, and was twice married, both of his wives being born in the same State, Mrs. Ritchie being a child of the second mar-

riage. Her parents removed from their native State to Louisa County, Iowa, about the year 1842. Both parents are now deceased.

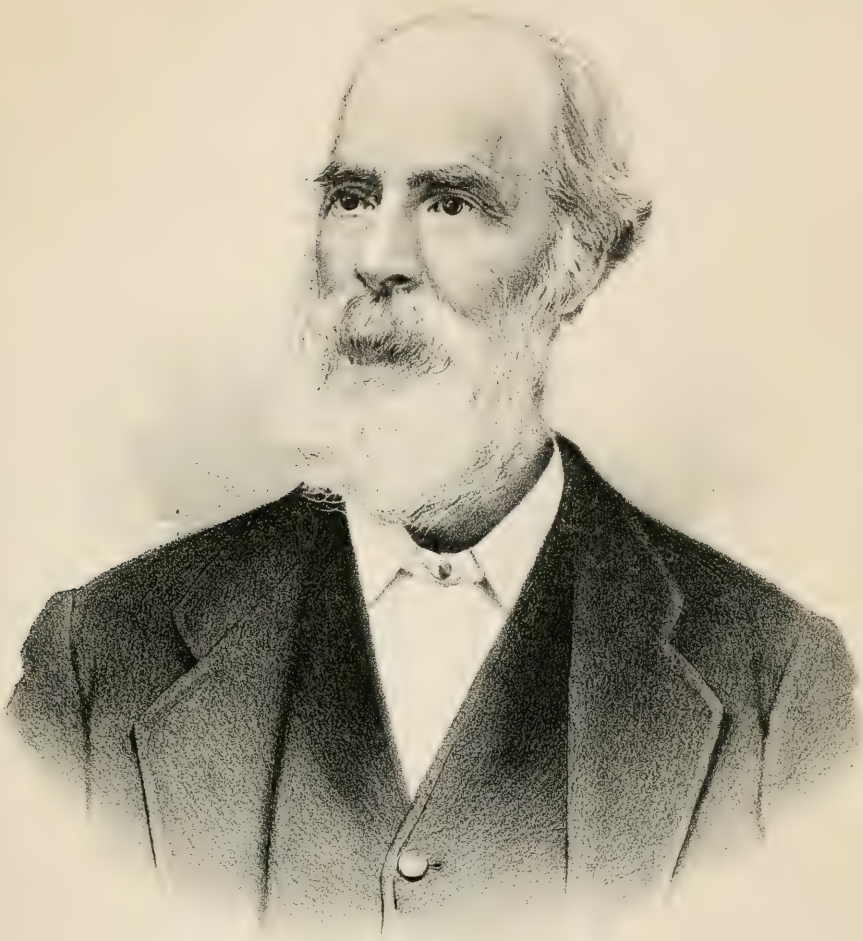


H G. MAY, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 14, Wright Township, is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, born April 21, 1828, a son of John and Nancy (Hight) May, the father being a native of Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of the pioneers of Putnam County, settling there in 1824. In 1852 he removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and after living there several years came to Wayne County, locating in Wright Township, where he died in 1873. His wife was a daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Hight, her father being a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. John May were the parents of eight children—W. T., T. R., A. H., H. G., J. W., S. L., P. E. and S. A. H. G., our subject, was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving his education in the subscription and district schools, and by study at home. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Company A, First Indiana Infantry, and served twelve months when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his home in Putnam County where he was married December 5, 1850, to Julia A. McCarty, a daughter of William and Anna (Landham) McCarty, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty were among the first pioneers of Putnam County, Indiana. They had a family of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. Mr. and Mrs. May have two children living—J. W. and Lillie. In the fall of 1852 Mr. May came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, locating in Wright Township, where he now makes his home. His farm contains 195 acres of

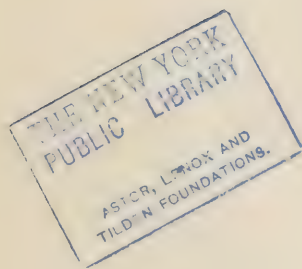
well-improved land, with a substantial residence, well furnished, and a large and commodious barn, and other farm buildings. August 9, 1862, Mr. May enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, serving as First Lieutenant of his company, and was honorably discharged January 16, 1863. In the fall of 1863 he was elected county treasurer, but on account of poor health resigned his office in the following June. Mr. May is a comrade of J. W. May Post, No. 405, of Confidence, Wayne County, the post being so named in honor of J. W. May, who was killed at Marks Mill during the war. Mr. and Mrs. May are earnest members of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. May is a staunch Republican.



A LLEN D. GARTON, section 29, Washington Township, is one of the pioneer farmers, who has for thirty-five years watched with interest the growth and prosperity of Wayne County, and has been one of the chief factors in advancing in value and beauty the agricultural sections of the county. He is a native of Putnam County, Virginia, born September 17, 1817, a son of Thomas and Martha (Gillespie) Garton, and grandson of Thomas Garton, Sr., a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded, carrying British lead in his body thirty years. Allen D. Garton remained in his native county until thirty-four years of age. He was reared a farmer, receiving but limited educational advantages, but being anxious to improve his mind he studied during his leisure time at home, and thus became fitted to teach, a vocation he followed several terms. In the spring of 1851 he left old Virginia and came to the State of Iowa,



Respectfully
A. D. Garton



and first lived in Jefferson County, locating in Wayne County, October 10, 1851. He had but limited means at the time, but came West for the purpose of making for himself and family a home, and accordingly made the best use of what he had as far as he was able to judge, and with a zeal that sets at naught all trivial obstacles he went to work, and soon, in place of a wild prairie covered with grass, we find fields of waving grain, a fine residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, an orchard of the choicest varieties of fruit, and all other necessary adjuncts to a thrifty and well-appointed farm. His farm contains 280 acres of valuable land, well situated in one of the most productive sections of the county. He has served his township in several local positions, his innate honesty and strict attention to any duties imposed on him fitting him to perform his work to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was county assessor in 1857 and 1858, and for ten years served as a justice of the peace. He has taken an especial interest in all public affairs, whether of material, educational or of religious interest, and the good roads, bridges, school-houses and churches of Washington Township are in great part due to his enterprise and public spiritedness, his voice and money being always freely given to aid in promoting such worthy objects. He has many friends among the noble pioneers of the county, and to their kindness and sympathy he ascribes much of his success in life, and his gratitude to them often finds expression in words which emanate from an overflowing heart. In 1837 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a faithful member over twenty-five years. In 1878 he transferred his allegiance to the Baptist church, and is now connected with that denomination. Mr. Garton has been twice married: First, October 3, 1843, to Miss Caroline Kimberling, of Putnam County,

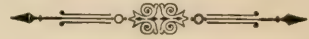
Virginia, who died May 31, 1860. To them were born eight children—George W., J. M., Henry B., F. M., Thomas E., N. H., Elizabeth J. and C. A. October 31, 1861, Mr. Garton married Mary Rains, daughter of John and Ellen (Cooper) Rains. They have had seven children—William A., Mary A., Charles W., Maria F., Lewis M., Emma May and Willis L.



HARLES A. CONGER is the senior member of the general mercantile firm of Conger & Michael. This business was first established at Genoa in 1869, under the firm name of Conger, Michael & Conger, the father of C. A. Conger being for a short time associated in the business. In 1872 the business was removed to Seymour, where it has since been carried on under the present firm name. Their store is located on Main street, opposite the Rock Island depot, and is one of the oldest business houses in the town. Charles A. Conger, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Ohio, born in Monroe County in 1836. In the fall of 1860 he engaged in the general mercantile business as junior partner of the firm of Harvey & Conger, in the town of Bellair, Appanoose County, Iowa. During the summer of 1861 E. E. Harvey, his partner, raised a company and entered the service as its Captain, leaving the business entirely in charge of Mr. Conger, which he continued for a short time and then closed up its affairs and was soon after appointed Sutler of the Sixth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, which position he resigned, and returning home in the spring of 1864 he assisted in raising Company B, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and on the organization of the company he was made Second Lieutenant. He served six months, and much of the time had charge of the company, owing to the illness of the Captain

and First Lieutenant. In 1866 he was married to Margaret L. Ow, who died in 1874, leaving four children—Olive, John, George and Albert, the latter being the first child born in Seymour. One son, Walden, died in infancy. Mr. Conger married for his present wife Mrs. Alice Shedd, youngest daughter of J. T. McVay. She was reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, graduated from Pleasant Hill Seminary, West Virginia, in 1861, adopted teaching as her profession, and had charge as principal of one of the Indianapolis public schools for several years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are members of the Christian church. In his political views Mr. Conger affiliates with the Republican party. His father, John Conger, was a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born June 8, 1808, and when quite young he removed with his father to Monroe County, Ohio, where he was reared. He was married in that county to Elizabeth Atkinson. To this union were born eight children, of whom four are living—Elizabeth, wife of Ichabod Henkle, an early settler of Appanoose County, Iowa, but now living in Benton County, Oregon, where he settled in 1852; Charles A., our subject; Nancy J., wife of Wallace M. Harvey, of Appanoose County, and Lydia, wife of Newton C. Michael, of the firm of Conger & Michael; Julia died in Ohio, in childhood. Mary died in Appanoose County, after reaching her majority; William was a member of Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and died in the service at Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, December 12, 1862, and Abel died in Appanoose County, aged about sixteen months. John Conger removed with his family to Iowa in April, 1849, remaining till the fall of the same year in Lee County. He then removed to Appanoose County, and settled on a farm about five miles south of Centerville. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Centerville, remaining there several years,

when he returned to his farm for a short time. In 1869 he engaged in business at Genoa, as before stated. He came to Seymour when his son settled here, living here till his death, which occurred August 8, 1883. His widow is still living in Seymour with her daughter, Mrs. Michael.



CHARLES C. JACKSON is one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, having been a resident of Corydon Township since April 14, 1852, and is now the oldest living settler in the township. Mr. Jackson was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1824, a son of Thomas and Catherine Jackson, the father a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1797. Both parents are now deceased, the father dying when our subject was twelve years of age, and the mother living till the advanced age of eighty-four years. The great-grandfather of our subject served in the Revolutionary war, during which time he was attacked with tomahawks in the hands of Indians, though not fatally wounded. The Jackson family were of English descent, but our subject's mother was of Scotch origin. Charles C. Jackson was reared in his native county. He came to Wayne County a few months later than his brother, William Jackson, the present county recorder, and the township of Jackson, where the Jackson brothers first settled, was named in honor of them, they being the first settlers of that township. Charles C. Jackson is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 5, Corydon Township, locating on his present farm in 1868. He has been twice married, his first marriage with Rachel Greenman, in September, 1853, being the first in Corydon Township. His wife died about eighteen months after their

marriage, leaving one daughter—Nettie, who was the first female child born in Corydon Township. Mr. Jackson was again married December 25, 1855, to Sarah Marberry, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Illinois, where they lived till their death. To this union were born six children—Mary H., Robert S. and Thomas F., and three who are deceased. Mr. Jackson served in the late war, enlisting in August, 1863, in Company L, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and served till September, 1865. He participated in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns, under the command of Colonel Joseph B. Dorr, when his regiment was transferred South and placed in Wilson's command. Mr. Jackson still feels the effect of his army experience. In politics Mr. Jackson has always affiliated with the Democratic party.



JOHAN LEWIS, of Walnut Township, Wayne County, residing on section 4, is a native of England, having been born near Leeds, in 1847. When he was but one year old his father, William Lewis, immigrated to America, the father being drowned at Long Island soon after reaching this country. John Lewis was reared in Iowa, his mother having come to this State after the death of his father. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, at that time being but seventeen years of age, serving till the close of the war. Since the war he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns about 160 acres of valuable land, comprising the northwest quarter of section 4. He has been a resident of Wayne County since 1878, locating on his present farm in 1882, his land showing thorough and careful culture, and his farm buildings being noticeably good. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan McMillan,

is a daughter of Amos McMillan, who was one of the pioneers of Lee County, Iowa, but is at present a resident of Henry County, this State. Mrs. Lewis is a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born three children—Annie, wife of W. S. Evans; Jay and John I. In politics Mr. Lewis casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is at present serving his second year as township assessor. He is a comrade of William Kellogg Post, of Seymour.



CHARLES R. NOBLE, one of the prominent and successful citizens of South Fork Township, Wayne County, residing on section 35, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1846, a son of Zenos Noble, a native of Connecticut, and now a resident of Indiana. Mr. Noble was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has followed successfully the greater part of his life. Before coming to Iowa he was engaged in saw-milling for four years. He came to Iowa in 1870, and settled on the farm where he has since made his home, he having owned a quarter-section two years before he settled here, his land being entirely unimproved. By industry and good management he has added to his original 160 acres till his farm contains 400 acres. He is engaged quite extensively in buying and feeding stock, of which he ships annually about two carloads. Mr. Noble has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Elder, who died in Wayne County in December, 1883, and for his second wife he married Miss Rebecca Scott, a native of Ohio. He had six sons and two daughters by his first wife, all but the first three being born in South Fork Township. Their names are—Orpha, Emry (who died in infancy), Albertus, Glen, Glyde, Dempsey, Victor and

Clayton. Mr. Noble's farm comprises the south half of section 35, the remainder of his land being on section 34 of South Fork Township.



EUGENE W. THORN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, Clay Township, was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, July 21, 1842, a son of James H. and Mary (Monroe) Thorn, the father being a native of Dutchess County, New York. The genealogy of our subject's maternal ancestors is as follows: In the year 1620 one Elizabeth Pattengill landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, she being a maid of all work in the employ of one of the Puritan fathers. She married a man named Oscar Clark, and settled at Pollet, Vermont. A daughter was born to them, named Althea, who married Isaac Fitch, and their daughter Betsy married Asa Andrews, an Englishman, and to this union was born a daughter named Anna. Anna married David Monroe, and their daughter Mary was the mother of our subject, her father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Samuel Thorn, was a man in very limited circumstances, and his son James, who was our subject's father, was bound out but ran away when about eighteen years old. He then came to Michigan and spent the first winter with the Ottawa Indians. He often slept in the woods alone, making a swinging hammock out of his blanket by hanging it to trees out of the reach of the wolves. His land entry was the first made in Jefferson Township, Hillsdale County, Michigan, and after paying for his land had but 10 cents left, which he invested in cheese and crackers. He returned on foot from the land office at Monroe to his home, a distance of seventy miles, where he lived almost fifty years, and died on the land which he entered from the Government.

He left an estate valued at \$11,000. Our subject's parents had a family of six children, of whom four are yet living—Wray, of Minden, Nebraska, being the founder of that place; Eugene W., our subject; Mrs. Josephine E. Snow, of Humeston, and James B., of Hudson, Michigan. After the mother's death the father was again married to Sarah A. Dillon, by whom he had three children—Henry, of Coldwater, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Tuck, of Greenville, Michigan, and Waldo, of Sweetwater, Nebraska. Eugene W. Thorn, whose name heads this sketch, attended the common-schools of his native county, completing his education at Hillsdale College, Michigan, after which he taught school for twelve years. He was married in Hillsdale County, December 25, 1868, to Mary J. Kilborn, daughter of Luther C. and Chloe P. (Parker) Kilborn. Mr. Thorn came to Wayne County, Iowa, in March, 1870, locating in Clay Township, which has since been his home. He commenced life here on a capital of \$100, and to-day, as we are informed by the assessor of the township, his personal taxes are higher than any man's in Clay Township. He has always been an honest, hard-working man, and for his upright dealings is respected throughout the township. He is now the owner of a valuable farm of 160 acres where he resides, which is under high cultivation. He has served his township as justice of the peace for six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



EDWARD FERREL, deceased, a son of John Ferrel, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1800. He became a resident of the State of Ohio in 1830, locating first in Trumbull County, where he remained several years, when he removed to Athens County, of the same

State. He settled in Indiana in the fall of 1851, and in the year 1854 came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he lived in Corydon Township two years. He moved to Benton Township in 1856, making his home here till his death, which occurred February 15, 1864. For his wife he married Rosella Fish, and to them were born eleven children, nine of whom are yet living—Seth, Mary, Brewster, Hannah, Bethuel, Caroline, Lucretia, Lizzie and Lydia. One son died in his thirtieth year. In religious faith Mr. Ferrel believed in the doctrines of the Baptist denomination, and as a citizen he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.



WALTER HARTSOUGH, merchant, Genoa, is a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, born October 22, 1836, a son of Benjamin Hartsough, a native of Delaware, his mother being born in the State of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and Columbiana County, Ohio, where he lived till twenty-one years of age, his early life being spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending school. In 1857 he went to Scott County, Missouri, where he was engaged clerking in a store until 1861, when he went to Cairo, Illinois, where he was employed in the Commissary Department for some time. December 28, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, a member of Company K, and participated in several engagements. He was taken prisoner at Jonesville, Virginia, and was confined in Richmond, Belle Island, Andersonville, Savannah, Lawton and Thomasville, where he made his escape, and taking to the swamps, arrived in Jacksonville, Florida, where he was welcomed by Union troops. He was then ordered to New York, thence to Annapolis, Maryland. He returned to his regiment at Pulaski,

Tennessee, and was honorably discharged at Franklin, Tennessee. He then returned to his home in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he remained till the spring of 1866, when he removed to Lewis County, Missouri, and engaged in farming in that county for two years. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and engaged in farming for two seasons, when he bought one-half the stock of merchandise of L. S. Hopkins, of Genoa, and formed a partnership with J. W. Miller, since which they have carried on a successful business, being noted for their fair and honest dealing. Mr. Hartsough was married June 12, 1870, to Miss M. Miller, a daughter of Edwin and Nellie Miller, residents of Wayne County. They have two children—Nellie and Estella. Mr. Hartsough is a comrade of William Kellogg Post, No. 186, G. A. R. He is the present postmaster of Genoa, which office he has filled since 1870.



MONROE W. HUMESTON, a son of Alva and Mary (Northrup) Humeston, who were among the pioneers of this part of Wayne County, was born at Fowler, Trumbull County, Ohio, November 20, 1850. When a child his parents moved to Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and there he attended school. He removed to Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa, with his parents in the spring of 1864, attending school until in 1866, when he returned to his native State, and began life for himself as clerk in his brother's store. Continued clerking in Ohio and Pennsylvania until the fall of 1872. Returning to Humeston the same fall he, with his father, and brother, Litchfield H., established the firm of A. Humeston & Sons, dealing extensively in grain. The 25th of April, 1873, the firm opened a general store on the corner of Front and Broad streets, being the first business house in

Humeston. Litchfield H. retired from the firm soon after, leaving the name A. Humeston & Son. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Cedar Lake, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and became a member of the firm of W. A. Moore & Co., hardware and groceries. He was married to Miss Sarah H. Bruck, daughter of Edwin and Lizzie Bruck. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living—Clara L. and Ray Leeds; Roy Edwin is deceased. Returning to Humeston in January, 1875, he was engaged in closing out a stock of goods in Derby, Lucas County, Iowa, until fall, when he became a member of the firm of A. Humeston & Co. Most of the time since 1882 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, having lived one year during the time at Marysville, Kansas, and where he owns a half interest in the lumber business of Moore & Humeston. Mr. Humeston is one of the prominent and reliable business men of Humeston.

DANIEL FISK, farmer, section 1, Washington Township, is one of the pioneers of Wayne County. He is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born January 20, 1827, a son of Jesse and Regana (Hinkle) Fisk, natives of Virginia, the former of Norfolk, born in 1803, of German descent, and the latter of Randolph County. Of a family of thirteen children, nine lived till maturity—Elizabeth, Daniel, Melinda, Sampson, Christian, Jesse, Susan, Mary and Ephraim. Our subject was the second child, and being the eldest son his assistance was early required on the farm, receiving but limited educational advantages. In October, 1843, the family started for Iowa, making the journey with teams, and first settled in Van Buren County. Daniel learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked about twelve years. In July, 1855, he moved

to Wayne County, and made his home in Washington Township, moving to the farm where he now lives in 1867. He owns 250 acres of good land, a comfortable residence, and other farm buildings, and has one of the best orchards in the township. He is a thrifty, energetic farmer and an honorable, upright business man, whose word with all who know him is as good as his bond. Mr. Fisk was married in March, 1861, to Martha Jane Miller, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, a daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Fanshier) Miller, who came to Iowa and located in Jefferson County in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk are the parents of four children—David Milton, Anna Regana, Floyd H. and Nancy M. They are earnest members of the Christian church.



HUMPHREY WEST, one of the most prominent and successful stock-raisers of Wayne County, was born in Knox County, Illinois, in 1840, a son of Marcus West, who is now a resident of Corydon. Humphrey West was reared on a farm, and has made agricultural pursuits his principal avocation through life. He enlisted in Company L, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, in August, 1862, and served till the close of the war. October 11, 1863, he was severely wounded in the left foot at the battle of Colliersville, Tennessee, when he fell into the hands of the enemy. His wound being a very serious one he was not detained as a prisoner, but was taken to Adams Hospital, Memphis, where he remained till the close of the war; to the present time his wound still troubles him. He was married in Illinois in 1866 to Climena A. Moler, a native of that State. Six children have been born to this union—Ada Estella, Lewis E., Clark M., Jesse (died in his third year), Walter E. and Kate Selby. Mr. West came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1871, and re-

sides at present on his forty-acre farm adjoining the corporation of Corydon on the east. He also owns a farm of 160 acres located in Clinton Township. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since the war, and for the past twelve years has made a specialty of short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, in which he has been very successful. He has at present thirty-five head of this valuable breed of cattle, being now engaged in forming a new herd, having recently disposed of his old herd. Mr. West was mainly instrumental in forming the present Wayne County Agricultural Society, of which he has been president six years. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1881, and served as such four years. Politically Mr. West is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.



JOSEPH D. WASSON, President of the Lineville Bank, is a native of North Carolina, born in Iredell County, April 4, 1820, a son of William Wasson, also a native of North Carolina. He was reared a farmer in his native State and Illinois, and had but limited educational advantages, attending only the log-cabin schools common in his boyhood. When he attained his majority he started out to make his own fortune having no pecuniary assistance as his father was a poor man. His father had moved to Morgan County, Illinois, in 1829, and there he lived until 1854, when he left the State of his adoption and came to Iowa and settled in Decatur County, on Grand River, just across from Grand River Township, Wayne County. He lived in Decatur County fifteen years, but was so intimately connected with Grand River Township and Lineville and their interests that his removal to the county changed his citizenship only in name. He sold his farm

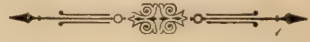
in 1869 for \$8,000 and then for three years followed agricultural pursuits in Wayne County. In 1872 he located in Lineville where for eighteen months he was identified with the mercantile interests. He then sold out and soon after assisted in the organization of the Lineville Bank, the first and only bank of the place. They have a paid-up capital stock of \$75,000 and carry on a good general banking business. Mr. Wasson is a man of fine business ability and his success is due to his good management and strict business integrity. While in Decatur County he was a member of the Board of Supervisors three terms, and has served one term in Wayne County. Mr. Wasson was married September 14, 1842, to Mary E. Cassell, daughter of Benjamin Cassell. To them were born five children, three of whom are living—Mrs. Eliza Jordan, William Benjamin and Albert M. Wasson. Mrs. Wasson died in 1853, and in 1865 Mr. Wasson married Mary E. Gaskel, daughter of Albert Gaskel. They have four children—Frank S., Burress E., Alice V. and Coll. D. Mr. and Mrs. Wasson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JACOB MORRETT, deceased, was born in 1818, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob Morrett, a prominent farmer of that county. He learned the tailor's trade in his youth, at which he worked several years in Pennsylvania, and in 1839, when twenty-one years old removed to Stark County, Ohio, and followed his trade there and in Holmes County till ill-health and a desire to better his financial standing induced him to try the fortunes of a new country, and accordingly, in September, 1853, he removed to Iowa, bringing all his earthly effects in a one-horse wagon. He entered forty acres of land just west of

New York, on which he built a one-story log cabin, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and one small window. A piece of rag carpet served for a door three years, which was an insecure protection against the wolves howling outside. The family suffered extreme hardships, subsisting for weeks on buckwheat ground in a coffee-mill, mixed with water and baked, and this was without butter, meat or milk; and often they did not know from day to day where the next scanty meal was coming from. Mr. Morrett was obliged to go eighty miles to Black Hawk to mill. Wagon roads, bridges, postoffices and school-houses were unknown in the county. In 1856 Mr. Morrett sold his first farm and built a small frame house on what is now the homestead. Here he began again with forty acres of land, for which he gave his horse and wagon. He by his industry and good management was successful and added to his land till his farm contained 160 acres, and his farm buildings were among the best in the township. Mr. Morrett was married in December, 1840, to Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, born in 1819. She was reared in the same neighborhood with her husband, but subsequently accompanied her father, George Kennedy, to Stark County, Ohio, where she was married. Her father afterward moved to Michigan and there died. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrett were born seven children; four came with the parents from Ohio, and three were born in Iowa—Elmira J., Jacob S., Irene E., John D., George K., James M. and Callie S., all married and settled except the two youngest sons. Mr. Morrett died November, 1881. He was an honored citizen and left a large circle of friends to mourn his death. He was in politics a strong Republican, and a Union man during the war; later affiliated with the Greenback party. For several years he was township clerk, an office now filled by his

son James. James Morrett is now successfully managing the homestead, which is presided over by his mother, a most estimable and capable woman.



THOMAS RICHARDSON, the oldest citizen of Corydon, Iowa, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, June 15, 1801. His father, David Richardson, was a native of the State of Maryland and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and later in the Indian wars under General Anthony Wayne, and participated in the battle of the Thames, where the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed. Later in life he removed to Missouri, where he lived until his death. Thomas Richardson was reared in Kentucky and was there married April 26, 1825, to Miss Mary Clark, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky, April 3, 1810. Her father, William Clark, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died near Natchez, Mississippi. Her mother died in Mercer County. After several years of married life Mr. and Mrs. Richardson moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, where they lived twenty-two years. June 1, 1857, they came to Iowa, and soon after Mr. Richardson entered a tract of about 1,200 acres of land, the larger part being in Jackson Township, Wayne County, and also bought 400 acres. He has always been a large land-owner and has given his children about 2,000 acres. He has retired from farming and he and his wife are passing the evening of their lives at their pleasant home in Corydon. They are not only the oldest citizens of Corydon, but have been husband and wife longer than any other couple in Wayne County. April 26, 1875, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding and about 150 guests were present, among them many

of the pioneers of the county. They have had fourteen children, six of whom are living—Emily Jane, wife of James T. Selby; Thomas H.; John N.; Rachel, wife of John N. Farnsworth; Joseph and Martha. One son, James W., was killed by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Belleville, in February, 1877. He was a prominent business man, an extensive stock-dealer and a worthy citizen, and his sudden and tragic death was a severe shock to his aged parents.

N G. McCULLOUGH, farmer, section 12, Washington Township, post-office, Chariton, Lucas County, is one of the most enterprising and intelligent citizens of Wayne County. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntingdon County, January 23, 1831. His father, George McCullough, was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina. In 1661 his ancestors left their Scottish home to establish a Presbyterian colony in Ireland; they located at Carrickfergus, in Ulster, bearing with them, like Æneas of old, "their Ilium and their household gods." Of this colony it is said:

"There came from Scotland's storied land
To Carrick's old and fortified town
A Presbyterian band.
They planted on the castle wall
The banners of the blue;
They worshiped God in simple form,
As Presbyterians do."

From that country three brothers, in 1731, came to the United States. One settled in New York and the others in the South. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Margaret Irwin. She was a native of Blair County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage. Mr. and Mrs. George McCullough had two children—N. G. and Estelle. The father was a wealthy man and from the age of seven years, the early life of N. G. was spent in Europe. He was educated at the Presbyterian University,

at Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. He graduated in 1851, and shortly after came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of oil-cloth about six years. He then engaged in teaching school for several years, and in 1871 came to Iowa and located in Washington Township, Wayne County, on what is now his valuable farm. At that time it was a tract of wild land, but he has improved it and erected his handsome residence and other farm buildings, and planted his orchard, which is one of the best in the county. Mr. McCullough was married November 1, 1860, to Miss Electa Hilton, who was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, daughter of Robert and Ruhamah (Pelton) Hilton, who located in that county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have four children—Margaret P., Mary G., Sarah C. and Georgiana. In politics Mr. McCullough is a Democrat. He is an ardent supporter of the cause of education and is giving his children the benefit of the best schools in the country, thus fitting them for useful positions in life.

A MON WOODEN was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1829, a son of Elijah and Nancy Wooden. His father was born and reared in Maryland, and there married to Nancy Carey, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living—Benjamin, in Michigan; Mary, in Jackson County, Indiana; Jane, in Illinois, and Amon, of Wayne County, Iowa. After his marriage Elijah Wooden removed to Ohio, and when our subject was eight years old his parents removed to Jackson County, Indiana, where they lived till their death. Amon Wooden was reared to manhood in Indiana, and was married in 1851 to Phœbe Barnes, a native of Parke County, that State, her parents, Fielding and Eliza Barnes, being born, reared and married in

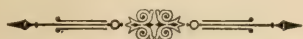
Kentucky. When Mrs. Wooden was eleven years of age her parents removed from Parke County to Whitley County, Indiana, where they still reside. Eight of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are living, of whom Mrs. Wooden is the only one living in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Wooden have four children—Mary Jane, wife of James Inman; Marcia, wife of John McKeever, of South Fork Township, Wayne County; Frank, who married Sarah Thomas, and Stella. Their third child, Fielding, died aged five years. Mr. Wooden left Indiana with his family in 1856, locating in Monroe County, Iowa, and in 1857 went to Illinois, coming to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1873 when he settled on his present farm. He has 160 acres in his farm, eighty acres being on section 12, and the remainder on section 3. Almost all the improvements on this place have been made by Mr. Wooden, and his fine commodious residence, which is on section 3, Walnut Township, was erected by him in 1880.



JAMES C. DUNCAN, residing on section 6, Warren Township, is a son of William M. and Eliza A. (Edmondson) Duncan, and a grandson of James and Mary Duncan. The parents had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living—Mrs. Janet Shaw, James C., Mrs. Mary E. Duncan, Andrew H., Mrs. Eliza A. Edmondson, Mrs. Martha E. Abel and George W., all being residents of Wayne County except George W., who lives in Nebraska. In 1851 the parents removed with their family, which then consisted of nine children, to Louisa County, Iowa, and in 1868 located in Wayne County, on section 6, Warren Township, where the father lived till his death in 1873. His widow still resides on the homestead farm. James C. Duncan, whose name heads this sketch,

was born in East Tennessee, October 13 1835, his father being a native of the same State. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1851, and September, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He received a severe gunshot wound in the elbow of his right arm on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, which resulted in the amputation of his arm a few days later, receiving his discharge September 15 of the same year. He has made agricultural pursuits the principal avocation of his life, and notwithstanding the misfortune which happened to him while in the service of his country, he has been a successful farmer. He came to Wayne County in the fall of 1867, and has resided on his present farm since the spring of 1868, having broken the first eighty acres of his land almost entirely without assistance. Mr. Duncan was first married to Nancy J. Johnston, a daughter of George B. Johnston. She died June 27, 1870, leaving two children—William F. and George A. He was again married, taking for his present wife Mary S. Johnston, a daughter of Francis H. and Jane (Ferguson) Johnston. Three children have been born to this union—Freddie H., Robert J. and Marietta. The latter died aged ten months. Politically Mr. Duncan is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. His farm now contains 160 acres of choice land, on which he has made all the improvements. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Duncan's parents were both born, reared and married in Tennessee, and in that State their eleven children were born. They came to Iowa, locating in Louisa County, in the fall of 1856, leaving their native State and the parents of Mr. Duncan, because of the existence of slavery. They made their home in Louisa County till their death, the death of the father taking place December 24, 1882, at the age of eighty years, the

mother dying in her seventy-sixth year. Eight of their children still survive—James H., John N., Mrs. Robert Orr, Mrs. Esther McConnell, Thomas J. (who served with Mr. Duncan in the Eleventh Iowa Infantry), Mrs. Margaret L. Tedford, Mrs. Mary S. Duncan and Mrs. Sarah I. Duncan, Mrs. Mary S. Duncan being the only one now residing in Wayne County.



MILTON D. REW, section 29, Union Township, postoffice Corydon, is a son of Orris Rew, and was born in Friendship, Allegany County, New York, April 17, 1843. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when in August, 1861, he enlisted and was mustered into the Fifth New York Cavalry. His regiment was commanded by seven different Colonels, one of them, Henry Boice, distinguishing himself by escaping from the rebels after being shot seven times. The regiment fought at Winchester, where they covered the Union retreat, and invaded the Shenandoah Valley under Banks. Later was under Fremont and Pope, being the escort of Pope at the second battle of Manassas, where a heavy loss was sustained. The same was true at the battle at Chantilly, where Generals Kearney and Stevenson were killed. After the second invasion of the Shenandoah Valley the regiment performed picket and guard duty until the battle at Cedar Mountain. At the battle of Gettysburg their brigade was ordered to charge Breckenridge's infantry in a strong and difficult position, General Farnsworth commanding. In the fall of 1863 the regiment re-enlisted, and took part in Dahlgren's Chancellorsville raid and opened the battle of the Wilderness. At a bridge over the Nye River, a Sergeant was ordered to charge with sixteen men, among them Mr. Rew. The Ser-

geant was shot on the bridge and fell dead at the end of it. The men held the ground and fired briskly on a large rebel force. His regiment was a part of Wilson's command sent to defend Washington against the raid of Stonewall Jackson. They then joined Sheridan's famous cavalry and fought at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and when the regiment was retreating it was attacked at Forestville, October 7, by Rosseau's cavalry, and forty men were captured, among them Corporal Rew. At this time he fell down a rough, rocky ledge, bruising his right leg so severely that amputation afterward became necessary. He was confined in Libby Prison until February 15, 1865. Three hundred and seventy-five men were in one room, and their experiences were those so often told and read. Christmas day, 1864, his fare was two and a half crackers and the gristle of a hog's nose, and about the same New Year's day. He became a victim of scurvy and suffered untold tortures. After his exchange he was regimental postmaster until the close of the war. He returned to Friendship and attended the academy two terms, but his leg still troubling him, a change of climate was thought advisable, and accordingly he started West, but at Carlinville was obliged to have his leg cut off between the ankle and knee. In October, 1867, he started for Iowa, and when at Quincy, Illinois, was robbed of all he had. He came to Wayne County and stopped with his brother, Madison, and soon after obtained a position as teacher and taught five terms. In 1868 he bought for \$400 eighty acres of prairie land, which is a part of his present farm. From this beginning, in spite of being crippled, he has been successful and has now 400 acres of valuable land well improved, his fine barn being the largest in the township. It is 32 x 100 feet in size, with a basement, two hay carriers, and all necessary fixtures and appliances.

He is in politics a Republican. He is a charter member of Messenger Post, No. 288, G. A. R. His twin brother, Newton C., enlisted with him and served as a brave and faithful soldier until his capture at Gainesville, Virginia. He was confined at Belle Isle, later at Andersonville, where he suffered all the horrors of that infamous prison-pen and was the fortieth man to die within its accursed stockade. Mr. Rew was married in October, 1871, to Miss Phoebe L. Clark, daughter of Jabez Clark, of Union Township, an early settler and honored citizen. To them have been born four children—Gertrude E., Newton C., Frank A. and Warren E.



PHILIP S. KIMPLE, section 27, Benton Township, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, June 16, 1823, a son of John and Mary (Siegler) Kimple, who were of German descent. His father is deceased, but his mother is living in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-three years. He was the eldest of eighteen children, and his parents being in limited circumstances he was early obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family, and his educational advantages were necessarily meager. In 1835 his father started with his family for Ohio, but when in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, one of his horses died and they were unable to proceed farther. Philip obtained employment, working the first year for \$4 a month, and the second at \$6 a month, giving all his money to his parents. In the fall of 1843 he wanted to leave home and therefore bought the rest of his time (about six months) of his father for \$200 which he afterward paid, having only \$1 when he left home. He met Henry Kelts, with whom he walked to Virginia, and when they reached his uncle's, George Kimple's, he had

5 cents and Henry 10. They there took a contract of building a barn, which when completed netted them 7 cents a day a piece. They then took a contract for clearing some land, which netted them 16 cents a day, but in the meantime Philip cut his leg and was unable to work for four weeks. In the spring of 1844 he married Jane Smock, a daughter of Henry Smock, of Wheeling, Virginia. He had to borrow money with which to pay the minister and for the license. His grandfather had died a short time before and his grandmother had sent him a coat, and this with a pair of corduroy pants, a borrowed vest, and a pair of worn cow-hide shoes constituted his wedding suit. In 1845 he moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he rented land, and when not at work on it made rails and worked at grubbing at 37 cents a day. When he reached Ohio he had 87 cents with which he bought two walnut planks, making a cradle of one and a table of the other. After working a year for \$120 he moved to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1849, and entered eighty acres of land and fenced forty acres of it, carrying the rails to his land on his back. In the fall of 1854 he came to Iowa and the following February settled in Benton Township, Wayne County, where he has since lived. He improved his land, adding to it from time to time till he now owns 700 acres, all well improved. His wife died in 1855. They had a family of seven children—Henry (deceased), Mary E., John (deceased), Alys A., Margaret, Charles W. and one that died in infancy. He was married in 1855 to Jane M. Beard, daughter of Anthony Beard, then of Vinton, but now of Hancock County, Illinois. To them were born nine children—Emily, Philip, Anthony L., Rebecca J., George T., Jacob O. (deceased), Elnora, David G. and Nellie (deceased). His wife died January 21, 1875, and June 28, 1875, he married Mrs. Marga-





Respectfully
S. H. Moore

ret Hubbell, daughter of Alexander Gunn, of Morgan County, Illinois. To them were born two children—Bertha and Bertie (twins); the former is deceased. Mrs. Kimple has also been married three times: First to Mr. Cook, and to them seven children were born—Samuel, Mary J., John A., Hester A., Lenore C., Vincent G. and David W., of whom but Mary J. and Vincent are living. Her second husband, Mr. Hubbell, lived less than a year after their marriage. Their only child is James W. Hubbell. Mr. Kimple's son, Henry, at his death left a family of seven children, all of whom have good homes in the neighborhood, the youngest, Clyde, living with his grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Kimple are members of the Presbyterian church at Allerton, and are among the respected and influential citizens of the township. He takes an active interest in public affairs but has no aspirations for official honors.



SAMUEL H. MOORE, a prominent agriculturist of Richman Township, resides upon the southeast quarter of section 24, where he has lived since 1874, removing from Washington Township. He owns 200 acres of land well stocked with improved breeds of horses and cattle. He came to Iowa from Pennsylvania, in 1870, and located on his father's farm in Wayne County, that gentleman having come to Iowa the year before. His father died May 10, 1881, and his mother now makes his house her home. Mr. Moore was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1845, a son of John S. and Mary (Hill) Moore, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former a son of Carle and Annie (Jennings) Moore and the latter a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cathers) Hill. He remained at home until March 26, 1864, when in response to his country's call he

enlisted and was assigned as a recruit to the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry under Colonel J. B. Howell, and from there was transferred to the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, the former regiment being mustered out before his time had expired, serving until December, 1865. He participated in the siege of Petersburg, the engagement at Richmond, Ware Bottom Church and Deep Run. After his discharge he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained until March, 1870, engaged in farming and at that time immigrated to Iowa. Mr. Moore was married May 28, 1868, to Miss Martha Scott, a daughter of Elias and Harriet (Kent) Scott, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children—Delbert S., born May 6, 1872; Bessie, born March 22, 1874, and William T., born October 5, 1876. Mr. Moore is a member of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He has served his township as trustee, clerk and school director, and as a member of the County Board of Supervisors six years, or continuously from January 1, 1878.



SLITTLE COX, son of Samuel and Hannah (Littler) Cox, is a native of Logan County, Illinois, where he was born December 20, 1849. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1852, and after spending a year in Polk County, he removed with them to Wayne County, and has since lived on the farm on section 31, Clay Township, which his father entered in the year 1853. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed farming and stock-raising, in which he has met with excellent success and is now the owner of a fine farm of 340 acres. Mr. Cox was united in marriage, January 1, 1874, to Miss Martha C. Wiley, daughter of Isaac Wiley,

of High Point, Iowa. Mrs. Cox was born in Jackson County, Iowa, May 13, 1854. Five children have been born to this union of whom three are living—George W., Eva J., Elmer P. Mr. Cox is an enterprising farmer and a highly respected citizen of his township. He is always interested in every enterprise for the good of his county, but has never sought for office, his entire time being devoted to his farm.



LEWIS MILES, attorney and counselor at law, residing at Corydon, and at present one of Iowa's State Senators, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne County. His father, William Miles, was a native of Philadelphia, born April 6, 1816, but was reared in Ohio, going to that State when a child, and was there married to Emily Welch. They were the parents of ten children—Lewis, our subject; S. W., now in Kansas; Lovina, wife of George T. Tosh; Hannah D., wife of C. F. Le Compte; Benjamin T., a merchant of Corydon; Mrs. Martha J. Clark; Emma, and three who died in infancy, the last six being born in Corydon. William Miles came with his wife and four children to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1853, purchasing land in the immediate vicinity of Corydon where he followed agricultural pursuits till his death, which occurred December 26, 1869. His wife died October 11, 1865. Lewis Miles, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest child of his parents, and was born in Ohio, June 30, 1845. He began the study of law with General S. L. Glasgow, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He served in the Thirteenth General Assembly of Iowa, having been elected in 1869, when but twenty-four years of age, and is now serving as State Senator, having been elected for the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies.

Mr. Miles may be classed among the self-made men. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited, but by earnest and determined application he has become one of the leading lawyers of Southern Iowa, and fitted himself to ably discharge the duties of a legislator. He is an extensive reader of the best books, his library being one of the finest in Wayne County. For his wife Mr. Miles married Mary D. Robb, a daughter of William Robb. Politically Mr. Miles is a Republican, and is an able exponent of the principles of his party.



HENRY LEE EVANS, residing on section 17, Grand River Township, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, April 15, 1830, a son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Evans, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively, and of Scotch ancestry. Henry Lee was the eighth in a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common-school education. He came with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1851 located in Decatur County. He was married November 25, 1852, to Mary E. Duncan, a daughter of Hon. Harvey B. Duncan, a resident of Wayne County. Mrs. Evans died November 14, 1861, leaving three children—Mrs. Henrietta N. Thomison, Edward G. and William H. B. The latter died in his twenty-third year. Mr. Evans was again married February 26, 1863, to Margaret S. Duncan, daughter of Joseph Duncan, deceased. Nine children have been born to this union, of whom eight still survive—Joseph H., Mary S., Homer and Dudley (twins), Lola M., Estella Lee and Susie A. Mr. Evans came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1853, and settled in Grand River Town-

ship where he has since made his home. He has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 230 acres of choice land. Since coming to this county he has served as justice of the peace for twenty-one years. He has served as township clerk six years and has been township treasurer fifteen years, and is at present serving his third year as county supervisor. He is a charter member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their daughter Mary are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.



FRANCIS M. EVERETT, M. D., is the oldest practicing physician in Corydon. He was born in Mason County, Virginia, in 1840, and when but a year old his father, Rev. Warren D. Everett, a Baptist clergyman, removed with his family to Monroe County, Missouri, where he lived seven years, and in 1848 located in Marion County, Iowa. Warren D. Everett was a native of the State of New York, and when a young man removed to Virginia, where he married Pantha J. Morris. He entered the ministry of the Baptist church when twenty-one years of age. His wife died in 1851 and her sickness and death directed his attention to the study of the nature, cause and cure of disease, which resulted in his adoption of the medical art as a profession, although he never gave up his ministerial duties. His medical practice began in 1854, and in 1856 he removed to Wayne County and located in Corydon in the spring of 1864, where he died the following year. He was a man of excellent literary attainments, having been through life a hard student. He was possessed of good judgment and great perceptive powers which enabled him to readily discriminate between the true and the false, and was withal a worthy and valuable citizen.

Francis M. Everett began the study of medicine with his father in the spring of 1861, and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in February, 1864. He soon after formed a partnership with his father which continued until severed by the latter's death. Dr. Everett has for many years had an extensive practice and has attained a high rank in his profession. In the earlier days, when physicians were less numerous than now, his practice extended over a large area of country, and many horseback rides has he taken, miles from home, on dark and stormy nights and in the cold and gloom of winter, to minister to the suffering of the sick. The Doctor is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, the Des Moines Valley Medical Society and is President of the Wayne County Medical Society. Dr. Everett was married in November, 1861, to Fidelia C. Barlow, a native of Ohio, born in 1845. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Burrus E.; Blanche, wife of E. J. Howard, of Centerville, Iowa; Claud and Maud. Their eldest child died at the age of nine months.



SAMUEL COX, section 31, Clay Township, was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 27, 1816, his father, Abner Cox, being a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of Logan County, Ohio. In 1844 our subject located in Champaign County, Illinois, and in 1846 removed to Logan County, Illinois. He came to Iowa in June, 1852, living in Polk County till 1853, when he settled on his present farm. He was married November 27, 1836, to Miss Hannah Littler, daughter of John Littler, and of the six children born to this union only two survive—Elizabeth and S. Littler. Elizabeth married Elijah Mendenhall, and has five children—Laura, Mary, Samuel,

Frank and John. Mr. Cox was bereaved by the death of his wife, March 30, 1878. Mrs. Cox was possessed of all the attributes of a true Christian woman, and was respected by all who knew her. Mr. Cox commenced life without means, but a determination to succeed. He has always been a hard-working man, and by his industry and strict economy has acquired a competency for his old age. He is now living on the old homestead with his son, S. Littler. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JOSIAH MCGUIRE, section 17, Clay Township, was born in Monroe County, East Tennessee, in 1829, a son of Josiah McGuire, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, who, being a poor man, could not give the son even the meager educational advantages to be had at that time in his county, but was obliged to require his assistance to maintain the family. He, however, by persistent effort, obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches, often working for his teacher to defray his expenses. Upon reaching manhood he began working for himself, and not being satisfied with the opportunities for obtaining a home offered by his native State, in 1852 came to Iowa, and first located in Henry County, but in the fall of 1855 removed to Wayne County, and settled where he now lives, in Clay Township. He first built a hewed log house, and went bravely to work to cultivate his farm. As time went on and his capital increased his buildings were improved, and there are now none in the township that surpass them in comfort and convenience. He owns 522 acres of valuable land, which is mostly under cultivation. His stock is of the finest grades, his cattle being of the Jersey breed. Mr. Mc-

Guire was married in 1850, to Elizabeth J. Axley, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, daughter of Rev. James and Cynthia (Earnest) Axley. They have had six children, but three of whom are living—Frank, Carleton M. and Mary A. The former resides on section 10, Clay Township, and the other two are at home. Carleton is an enterprising, intelligent young man, and a prominent and useful member of society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an organization in which he is much interested. Mrs. McGuire's great-grandfather came to the United States when a boy, starting from home in company with his parents and a younger sister. While on the ship his parents died, and the captain intended selling the children to pay their passage, but a wealthy gentleman became interested in them and examining their effects found sufficient to pay their fare. He then took them to Pennsylvania and reared and educated them. The boy after reaching manhood married and moved to Greene County, Tennessee, where he reared a large family.



JOHAN M. LEAVELL, of Seymour, is the eldest child of Benjamin W. and Susannah Leavell, who settled in what is now Udell Township, Appanoose County, in the fall of 1851, among the pioneers of that county. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1842, being in his tenth year when he came with his parents to Appanoose County. He was reared on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade. For his wife he married Orilla Clemens, daughter of J. W. Clemens, who is now a resident of Seymour. Mr. and Mrs. Leavell have seven children—Walter F., Elbert J., Cora E., Henry, Tazwell A., Isis M. and Winnie. Benjamin W. Leavell was born and reared in Wayne County, Indiana, his parents being originally from

Kentucky, and of French descent. In 1850 he came to Jefferson County, Iowa, with his family, moving to Appanoose County the following year. The family then consisted of the parents and five children—John M.; David A., who was a member of Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and died at St. Louis, in December, 1862; Jacob A., now residing on part of the homestead in Appanoose County; Jasper E., who died at the age of about fifteen years, and Amanda A., who is living on the homestead with her mother. Five children were born to the parents after coming to Iowa, of whom four are yet living—Mary E., Benjamin F., William H. and Oliver W. Benjamin W. Leavell settled on a new farm in Appanoose County, which he obtained from the Government. He improved this farm, living on it till his death, which occurred in November, 1867. His widow still resides at the homestead in Appanoose County.

WILLIAM N. LOGAN, residing on section 18, Grand River Township, Wayne County, was born December 12, 1841, a native of Laurel County, Kentucky. In 1844 his father, John E. Logan, removed with his family to Decatur County, Iowa, when the principal inhabitants of that county were Indians and wild animals, and here our subject passed his youth on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the rude log-cabin school-houses of that early day. He was united in marriage, September 15, 1861, to Charity A. Neill, a daughter of Robert Neill, deceased. Seven children have been born to this union, of whom six still survive—James A., Eliza A., William N. B., Erminna, John E. and Tony. Mr. Logan has made his home on his present farm since 1863, where he owns 150 acres of choice land

under good cultivation. In connection with his farming he pays some attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of short-horn cattle. He is one of the respected citizens of Grand River Township, which he has served as justice of the peace for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE I. EVANS, general merchant, Seymour, Wayne County, established his present business here in September, 1884, and by his close attention to the wants of his customers and his gentlemanly deportment has built up a good trade. He is a native of Walnut Township, Wayne County, born April 25, 1860, his father, Aaron Evans, being one of the early settlers of Walnut Township. He was reared on his father's farm, and was subsequently engaged as a clerk for the firm of Conger & Michaels, with whom he remained three years. He was united in marriage to Cora L. Reynolds, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1856 a daughter of David and Nancy Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have two children—Willis and Mamie. David Reynolds, father of Mrs. Evans, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1838, and when a boy came with his parents, James P. and Almira Z. Reynolds, to Jefferson County, Iowa. They removed to Appanoose County in 1866, remaining there till 1882, when they settled in Taylor County, Iowa, where Mrs. James P. Reynolds died. David Reynolds was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, to Nancy M. Widger, who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, her parents, Charles and Sarah Widger, removing to Jefferson County, Iowa, where they died when she was a child. David Reynolds and wife removed to Appanoose County in February, 1868

and are now residents of Seymour. Four children have been born to them—Cora, wife of G. I. Evans; Gertrude, wife of William Veach; Charlie, who died in Appanoose County, aged seven years, and James W., born October 8, 1871, in Appanoose County, Iowa.



DAVID M. THOMAS, of Harvard, has been identified with this place since it had a beginning, and transacted the first business here. The inducement which led him to engage in business here was the hope that the railroad company would establish a station at this point, the hope being realized several years later, Mr. Thomas being the only man in business till that event. In the fall of 1879 he purchased the first grain here, and since that time has continued dealing in grain with the exception of two years, and has met with success, this being a fine grain point. Mr. Thomas also shipped the first live-stock from here. He has also been quite extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising and now owns a half-section of land two miles east of Harvard and 120 acres adjoining the town, beside a 100-acre farm in Putnam County, Missouri. He still carries on his mercantile business in connection with his stock and grain trade. He was the first postmaster here, receiving his appointment in 1876, the name of the office being Grainville, a name by which the village plat is still known, but the station and postoffice have since received the name of Harvard. Mr. Thomas is a native of Illinois, born April 5, 1838. For his wife he married Miss Ellen Ferguson, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Oliver Ferguson, who settled in Washington Township, this county, about the year of 1860, but is now living in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have four children—Lloyd, Lizzie, Tilden and Charles. Mr. Thomas

served his country about three years during the late war, enlisting in Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, August 18, 1862. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River Expedition, battle of Arkansas Post, and also took part in the attack on the defences of Mobile. He still feels the effect of his service in the army. Mr. Thomas is a son of George and Mary (Guthrie) Thomas, who were pioneers of Wayne County, they having settled with their family in Benton Township, in March, 1855. George Thomas was born in Kentucky, but removed with his parents to Indiana when a boy, and in that State was reared to manhood and married, his wife being a native of Indiana. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, several being born in this county. Three sons and four daughters still survive, our subject being the only one now residing in this county; Ellen M. resides in Nebraska; Reuel lives in Kansas; Harriet, in Van Buren County, Iowa; Lemuel and Janett, residents of Nebraska, and Jane, living in Van Buren County, Iowa. George Thomas removed from Indiana to Brown County, Illinois, with his family, thence to Wayne County, Iowa, settling on a farm of unimproved land for which he paid \$4 per acre, his farm being located on section 23, Benton Township. Beside his home farm he owned a tract of timber land on section 28 of the same township. He improved his farm, living there till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1860 at the age of sixty-seven years. After his death his widow returned to Illinois, where she died in 1876.



DH. HAVNER, deceased, who was among the old pioneers of Wayne County, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1817. He was reared in his native State, and there married Miss Elizabeth Rhinehart, a native of the same

county as her husband, the date of their marriage being January 21, 1836. To this union were born eleven children as follows—Barbara, G. J., J. D., Sarah, Anna, Saphronia, Belle, Henry, J. W., A. M. and Virginia. In 1843 Mr. Havner removed with his family to Morgan County, Indiana, and after living there four years returned to North Carolina. In 1848 he located with his family in Lee County, Iowa, remaining there till the spring of 1857, when he came to Wayne County and settled in Union Township, living there on his farm, on section 19, till his death. For five years he held the position of postmaster at Wayne Cross-Roads. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church which he served for ten years as class-leader. He also served as steward of his church, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school.



REV. JOHN JELLISON, residing on section 19, Howard Township, Wayne County, was born September 30, 1827, a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, the eldest of ten children of Joseph and Nancy R. (Adams) Jellison. He passed his youth in assisting with the work on his father's farm and in attending the subscription schools of his native county, where he lived till eighteen years of age. In 1845 he removed with his parents to Wood County, Ohio, where they resided about fourteen years, removing thence to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. Our subject was engaged in the hotel business for some time at Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. In 1871 he removed to Ellsworth County, Kansas, where he improved some town property, and for some time was engaged in dealing in cattle. In 1875 he traded his property in Kansas for his present farm in Howard Township, which contains 206 acres of well-im-

proved land, this being one of the oldest farms in the township. When fourteen years of age Mr. Jellison united with the Presbyterian church, beginning to preach the gospel at the age of forty years. In 1881 he joined the Methodist church. He has been an earnest and devoted worker in the cause of religion, having been a successful minister of the gospel. Mr. Jellison was united in marriage September 21, 1848, to Barbara Ann Harting, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Susan Harting. Eight children have been born to this union, of whom five are living—E. W., Florence L., Ida L., Eva and Albert. Celesta E., Alice A. and William J. are deceased.



PETER RIFE, one of the progressive farmers of Warren Township, Warren County, is a native of Rhine, Prussia, where he was born in 1824. He was reared to the occupation of farming, remaining in his native country till twenty-four years of age. He served four years as a soldier in the Prussian army. He left the fatherland on account of the revolution which then prevailed in Germany, coming to America, and for two years lived in Cayuga County, New York. He then went to Sangamon County, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Eliza Lemons, who was born in England in 1826, coming to America in 1848 with her brother, John Lemons, her parents, Joseph and Jane (Sturgeon) Lemons, coming to America and locating at Springfield, where the mother died immediately on her arrival. The father lived in Sangamon County till his death. He left two sons and five daughters, who all live in America. Mr. Rife had one brother and six sisters, all of whom died in Germany but one sister, who still lives in that country. His brother was an architect, and left one son, who adopted

his father's trade. He came to America, and is now in Atchison, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Rife had no children of their own, but have reared a girl from childhood, who is now the wife of William Ellis. From Sangamon County Mr. and Mrs. Rife went to Christian County, where they improved a farm, on which they lived till 1875, when they came to Wayne County, Iowa. They then settled on a farm on section 15, Warren Township, on which but little improvement had been made, but by hard work and careful management they have made for themselves a pleasant home, having now good buildings and other valuable improvements, their farm containing sixty acres of well-improved land. In politics Mr. Rife is a Democrat, casting his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856.

WH. DUDEN, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, has been resident of Iowa since 1854, coming to Wayne County in 1857, and is the only physician of his school in the county. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1830. When four years of age his parents moved to Licking County, Ohio. His father, David Duden, died at the age of seventy-two years, and his mother in 1885, aged seventy-five years. He was married in 1852 to Mary L. Bigelow, a daughter of Dr. Alpheus Bigelow, of Galeana, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1854 Dr. Duden came to Monroe County, Iowa. In 1857 he removed to Wayne County, and settled on a farm in Clinton Township, where he lived until the spring of 1885, when he moved to Allerton. He graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1870. He has been practicing medicine since 1862 and is one of the oldest physicians in the county. He is very liberal in his theory and practice, and is very success-

ful in his treatment of disease. Dr. Duden and his wife have a family of eight living children—Flora, Lenora, George E., Dulana, Althea, Alpheus B., Charles W. and Estus G. One child died in infancy. In politics Dr. Duden is a Republican. His farm which he settled on in 1857 he still owns, and it is one of the best stock farms in the county, with fine house and barn, and fruit of all kinds. His father's family consisted of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, and February 6 and 7, 1886, there was a reunion of the family at the home of D. S. Duden, in Clinton, Missouri, thirty-four years having elapsed since they were all together.

B. GARTON, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, residing on section 19, was born in Mason County, Virginia, May 21, 1849, a son of A. D. and Caroline (Kimberling) Garton, his father being one of the prominent pioneers of Wayne County. To his parents were born seven children, as follows—George W., H. B., F. M., T. E., N. H., C. A. and Elizabeth Jane. H. B. was but three years old when his parents came to Iowa, and after spending one year in Jefferson County, they came, in 1853, to Wayne County. The father then entered land from the Government, in Washington Township, which he improved, but subsequently removed to section 29, Clay Township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools and at Chariton, Iowa. He commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen years which he followed many terms with good success. November 30, 1876, he was married to Miss Anna Moore, a daughter of John S. Moore. This union has been blessed with four daughters—Carrie M., Gracie, Flora and Stella. Mr. Garton located on a farm

where he now resides in 1876, where he has 232 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation, a good residence, barn, out buildings and orchard. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which pursuit he is meeting with success. Mr. Garton is one of the influential citizens in Washington Township, having gained a good position both socially and financially. He has filled most of the township offices, and is at present serving his township as trustee.



WB. BURTON, section 17, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born September 2, 1831, in Windham County, Vermont, a son of Timothy and Mary (Pierce) Burton, also natives of Vermont. He was reared a farmer in his native State, remaining there until 1856, when he came West and lived in Macoupin County, Illinois, several years. He taught school in the winter, working as a farm hand in the summer, until he had saved enough to start for himself. Finally he bought eighty acres at \$21.50 an acre and built a house and in other ways improved it. He was married September 22, 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Ebenezer and Susan D. (Grout) Upham. Mr. Upham was born in Windham County, Vermont, and for several years was a merchant in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1836 he immigrated to Macoupin County, Illinois, and in 1840 went into business at Chesterfield, where he continued until 1864. Mrs. Upham was a native of Westboro, Massachusetts, but met and married her husband in Alton, Illinois. Mr. Upham was one of the original abolitionists, and early became an intimate associate of Lovejoy and other noted workers in that cause. He was the trusted lieutenant of Lovejoy at the time of the

Alton riot and vainly tried to raise enough men to protect the great reformer from his ignominious death. In 1864 Mr. Upham and Mr. Burton moved with their families to Iowa and bought adjoining farms, Burton paying \$3.15 an acre for his and Upham \$1,000 for 160 acres, on which was a log house, a leaky, shaky affair, in which the family were obliged to hoist umbrellas during every rain-storm. Mr. Upham farmed but a short time, preferring a mercantile life, and accordingly went into business as clerk at New York, which he continued until his death, March 2, 1876. Mr. Burton lived with his father-in-law until he could build a house, which was the following fall. In 1869 he built an addition to his house, which is now his comfortable and commodious home. Their house was often the abiding-place of wayfaring men, at one time their floor serving as a bed for sixteen. He began his tree-planting in the spring of 1865, and now has a fine orchard, and his buildings are protected by a luxuriant growth of shade trees. His barn, which is a model of its kind, 30 x 40 feet in size, was built in 1878. He has served as township trustee one term and as town clerk ten or twelve years. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They have seven children, the two eldest born in Illinois and the others in Wayne County.



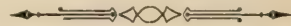
TALBOT ROCKHOLD, section 23, Grand River Township, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, March 2, 1821, a son of Charles Rockhold, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. Our subject came to Iowa in 1843 and was a member of the Board of Commissioners that organized Wayne County, and also laid out the town plat of Corydon, buying

160 acres, which was the original site, for \$1 an acre. He located on his present farm in 1850. He has been successful in his operations and now has 644½ acres of valuable land, which is conducted by his sons. Mr. Rockhold was married March 25, 1844, to Louisa M., daughter of Alexander Laughlin. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living—Alexander L., Joseph E., Mary A., Elizabeth E., John J. C. and George. Mrs. Rockhold died April 16, 1880.



E P. BURTON, M. D., New York, Iowa, was born in Windham Township, Windham County, Vermont, January 8, 1826. His parents, Timothy and Mary (Pierce) Burton, were also natives of Vermont, the father of Manchester and the mother of Windham. E. P. Burton worked on his father's farm in his youth, attending the academy at Townsend, Vermont. When twenty-two years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. Ranney, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, and later entered the Castleton, then Woodstock, Medical College, from which he graduated in June, 1852, and then located in Wardsboro, where he practiced six years. In 1859 he moved to Chesterfield, Illinois, where he lived until 1864, when in January he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, and the 22d of the following October was promoted to Surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois. His regiment participated in the battle at Allatoona Pass, October 5, but at that time the Doctor was attending to the hospital at Rome, Georgia. He accompanied his regiment on its march through Georgia and the Carolinas with General Sherman and witnessed the capture of Fort McAllister and the burning of Columbia. His journal, kept

during this march, gives vivid and interesting descriptions of the battles and portrays many thrilling events. While the Doctor was in the army his wife was with her parents, and after his discharge he went to Gill, Massachusetts, where he practiced two and a half years. In 1868 he came West and located in New York, Iowa, where for eleven years he enjoyed a good practice which extended ten miles in every direction. In 1879 he had a partial stroke of apoplexy and has since been unable to attend to the duties of his profession. Dr. Burton was married January 31, 1854, to Miss Harriet Caldwell, a daughter of Rufus and Lucinda (King) Caldwell. Her father was born and always lived on the farm where he died, in Northfield, Massachusetts. Her mother was a native of Marlboro, Vermont. Her father was the son of a Revolutionary soldier who bought a Connecticut River Valley farm at Northfield, this farm being still in the family. Doctor and Mrs. Burton have four children—William C., a civil engineer and farmer of Kansas; Minnie M., wife of I. G. Davis, of Union Township; Almon P., of Kansas, and Alice E., attending the Moody school at Northfield, Massachusetts.



THOMAS BLACKBURN, one of the enterprising farmers of Wayne County, residing on section 16, Jackson Township, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 10, 1812. When he was two years old his father, Moses Blackburn, died, and his mother, Sarah Blackburn, removed to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and in that county he was reared to manhood. He then went to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he lived some six years, removing thence to Morgan County, Ohio, where he made his home for thirteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then sold his

land in Morgan County, and in 1876 bought his present farm in Jackson Township, which contains 160 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. This is one of the best farms to be found in the township, and his commodious two-story residence, built in modern style, and farm buildings are large and comfortable. Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage April 27, 1843, to Catherine Elliot, a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Ten children have been born to this union of whom only five are living—Sarah A., Robert W., Maria, Thomas E. and Nancy. Margaret, Mary, Samuel W., Minerva and Ida are deceased.



LUKE HALFHILL is a native of Hancock County, Illinois, where he was born in 1840, but since his sixth year has lived in the State of Iowa. Mr. Halfhill served in the defense of the Union, being a member of the gallant Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He participated in some of the most severe conflicts of the war, including Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last-mentioned battle he received a severe gun-shot wound in the right wrist, which disabled him from active service with his regiment. He was then attached to a veteran reserve corps during the remainder of the war. After the war he returned to his home in Van Buren County, Iowa, and was there married to Miss Sarah Robinson, her father, William Robinson, having been one of the early settlers of that county, living there till his death, which occurred in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Halfhill are the parents of eight children—William, Mecca, Clyde, Walter, Lesley, Fred, Ora and Eva. Mr. Halfhill has been a resident of Wayne County since 1873, locating on his present farm, on section 26, Warren Township, in 1881. He has met with success in his agricultural

pursuits, having acquired a good property by his good management. His home farm contains sixty acres of excellent land, besides which he owns 120 acres located elsewhere in the township.



L. SAYRE, a son of George and Sarah Sayre, was born in New York City, New York, July 23, 1846. He was reared to manhood in Buchanan County, Iowa, to which county his parents removed when he was nine years of age. His early life was spent in assisting his father with the work of the farm, and in attending the district schools, where he received a fair education. February 13, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, receiving his discharge at Memphis, Tennessee, September 25, 1865, when he returned to his home in Buchanan County. In March, 1866, he came with his father's family to Wayne County, Iowa, they settling in Wright Township. He was married July 9, 1876, to Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Seely Miller, the father a native of Graceland County, Kentucky, they coming to Wayne County in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre are the parents of three children—Ettie B., Ollie M. and George Roy. Mr. Sayre located on a farm on section 17, Wright Township, where he now lives, in 1877. He has 134 acres of good land well improved, a fine orchard of 160 trees, and a beautiful maple grove, and his home and out buildings are noticeably good. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and by his industrious habits and good management has been highly successful. During his residence in Wright Township he has won the respect of all who know him by his honorable and upright dealings. He has held several offices of trust in the township which he has filled

satisfactorily. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Greenback party, and is a comrade of Messenger Post, G. A. R., of New York, Iowa. He is a demitted member in good standing of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Iowa.

WILLIAM B. CANNON, section 10, Jefferson Township, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, a son of Richard M. and Mary (Broadwick) Cannon. His father was a native of Scotland and came to the United States in his childhood. He grew to manhood in Hunt County, Ohio, and helped to clear the ground which is now the site of the city of Sidney. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 serving with distinction, and in the early days of Ohio was a noted hunter. He is especially famous as the pale-face who shot the noted Indian chief Long Pipe. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Robert E. Broadwell, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years superintendent of a Quaker school in his native State, and for five years Indian agent in Ohio. A son (uncle of our subject) has followed in the footsteps of the father and is now an agent at one of the Indian reservations. William B. Cannon was reared in Ohio, and there obtained a good education in the common schools. He engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned to Company B, Twentieth Ohio Infantry. He was a faithful soldier, and with his regiment participated in seventeen engagements, the more important being Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Holly Springs. He started with Sherman to the sea but, his term expiring, he was discharged at Atlanta. After his return home he exchanged his implements of war for those of peace, and again devoted his attention to agriculture, remaining in his native State

until 1878, when he came to Iowa and located in Wayne County. He has a pleasant home, his farm containing 120 acres of land, and his improvements being built with a view to convenience and durability. He was married October 26, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah A. Sipes, daughter of Emerson Brown and widow of Samuel B. Sipes. Mr. Sipes was a native of Saratoga Springs, New York, a son of John S. Sipes, and of German descent. He was a member of Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg and Holly Springs. He returned from the war and died at his home in St. Ann, Illinois, January 11, 1865. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Brown July 23, 1854, and at his death left a son—Samuel A. To Mr. and Mrs. Cannon has been born one son—Milton E., now an intelligent and enterprising young man, who is his father's assistant on the farm. Mr. Cannon is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he is much interested.

GEORGE SAYRE, deceased, was born on the island of Guernsey in the English Channel. He immigrated to America at the age of eighteen years, landing in New York City, where he made his home for a period of twenty-five years, working at his trade, he being a carpenter by occupation. He came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Buchanan County, where he remained till 1866. For his wife he married Sarah Paul who was a native of New York City. Six children were born to this union—George W., Sarah A., William H., Charles L., J. W. and Mary Jane. William H. was a member of Company E, Fifth Iowa Infantry, during the late war. He was confined in prison eleven months, and died at Andersonville Prison. George W.

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John Bullard

served over four years in Company C, Ninth Iowa Infantry, two years as Color-Bearer. Mr. Sayre came to Wright Township, Wayne County, in 1855, where he died several years later, respected and esteemed by a large number of friends.



JOHAN BULLARD, a leading representative of the stock and grain-dealing business of Wayne County, is the owner and operator of the Humeston elevator and stock-yards. This building was erected by a man by the name of Brookings, about 1880, and after passing through the hands of Davidson, J. R. Cassity, John Harkins and H. N. Blair, in October, 1884, was purchased by its present owner. It is 32 x 34 feet in ground area, three stories high, and has a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels, and is fully equipped with all modern machinery. The stock-yards comprise some two acres. Mr. Bullard was born in Lee County, Iowa, August 15, 1844, and is the son of James and Althea (Dunn) Bullard, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. When he was six years of age death deprived him of his father, and at a very tender age he was forced to strike out in the world and battle for himself, at first on a farm and later in trading in stock. When he was about twenty-three years old he entered the employ of Atlee, Davis & Co., contractors, who were building a part of the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad. The next year he took a contract himself on the same road, from Farmington to Bloomfield. The following spring he took charge of the grading, furnishing bridge timbers and ties for the intended Iowa, Minnesota & Northern Pacific Railroad, under Hornish, Davis & Co., contractors, and graded the road from Monroe to Newton. The road fell through and Mr. Bullard next took charge

of and managed a steam saw-mill one winter, but in the spring purchased the farm in Lee County, Iowa, belonging to Senator Morton, of Indiana, where he followed farming six years. He, in 1880, removed to Weldon, Iowa, where he lived four years, engaged in buying and shipping stock and grain, and dealing in lumber. In October, 1884, he removed to Humeston, and is now one of the largest dealers in his line in Southern Iowa, shipping from an elevator which he owns in Corydon, one at Cambria, and a scale and office at Goshen, in addition to the business he transacts at Humeston. Large amounts of money are yearly paid by him to the farmers in Wayne County for his products. Upright and honorable in all his dealings he has the respect of the whole community. He was married February 16, 1865, to Mary A. Griffiths, a native of Indiana, a daughter of William and Ruth A. (Elson) Griffiths. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Ruth Ann, wife of C. E. Joy; James Madison, Myrtle and Harry H. The deceased are—Jesse and May. Mr. Bullard's paternal grandfather, James Bullard, was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and died in 1864, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He was a member of the old Iron-side Baptist church, in Brown County, Illinois, near Versailles. His wife lived to be ninety-six years of age.



WILLIAM JACKSON, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, and at present county recorder, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1822, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Caldwell) Jackson. The Jackson family were pioneers of the Keystone State, and active participants in the early Indian wars of that State and also in the war of the Revolution. The great-grand-

father of our subject was captured by the Indians, but was rescued by the famous Poe brothers, noted Indian fighters. The parents of our subject were both born in the year 1797, the father dying in 1838. The mother survived her husband until 1881, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years. William Jackson was reared to manhood in his native county, and was there married at the age of twenty-three years to Miss Lucinda Mitcheltree, who died in 1851. The same year, soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Jackson came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating in Walnut Township, where he engaged in farming. He was again married in December, 1853, to Miss Grace E. Wilson, and after her death he married Mrs. Susan E. (Porter) Hubbard. Mr. Jackson has but two children living—Emma C. and Charles, both by his second marriage and now living in Kansas. Ten children are deceased, several of whom reached maturity and left families. Politically Mr. Jackson affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1856 he was elected clerk of the District Court, and removed to the county seat, serving in that capacity for five years, after which he was variously employed till the fall of 1882, when he was elected county recorder and has since held that office by re-election.

JAMES E. WHITELEY, farmer and dealer in lumber and grain, Jackson Township, postoffice, Harvard, Iowa, is among the oldest settlers of the township. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born February 18, 1823, a son of John G. and Mary (Scott) Whiteley. His early life was spent in his native country, and in his youth he assisted his father in a mill, there learning a trade that has been a source of revenue to him since coming to America, although his principal vocation has been other branches of business. He

came to the United States when twenty-three years old, and first lived in Delaware, subsequently going to Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1849 he moved to Iowa and entered eighty acres of land in Marion County, where he lived until 1856, when he sold his farm and removed to Wayne County, locating on the farm in Jackson Township, where he now lives. He has 450 acres of Wayne County's best land, which is well-adapted for both grain and stock. His residence is a model of convenience and his barn and other farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. He is the owner of a lumber yard in Harvard, which he conducts in addition to superintending his farm, and also deals in grain and hardware, his sons, Frank E. and James E., being associated with him in the business. Mr. Whiteley was married March 31, 1856, to Mary J. Ellsworth, of Marion County, Iowa, daughter of Simeon and Sarah Ellsworth. To them have been born ten children, nine of whom are living—Frank E., Henry A., James E., Scott F., Ralph R., Floyd A., Wallace G., Carl and Eunice.

J. W. CLEMENS, senior member of the firm, J. W. Clemens & Son, general furniture dealers and undertakers, Seymour, Iowa, bought the entire stock of furniture from W. S. Brant in 1877. K. P. Morrison, a partner with J. W. Clemens, was succeeded by A. E. Clemens in 1883. This firm keeps a full line of furniture, having a large stock and complete assortment, and has established a good trade. Its building and stock have twice been destroyed by fire—October 28, 1881, and August 9, 1884, and each time a severe loss was sustained. J. W. Clemens was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1825. When eight years of age he accompanied his father, John Clemens, to Wayne County, Indiana,

and lived there until 1852, when he removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, to which county his father had moved in 1851, and had bought a farm near Unionville, where he lived until his death, February 28, 1880. The father's family consisted of ten children, all of whom save one son are living. He was killed by a fall down a canyon in Idaho, near Boise City. J. W. Clemens was married in Indiana to Leanah Beaver, a native of West Virginia. To them have been born ten children, five sons and five daughters, seven of whom are living—Orilla, wife of J. W. Leavell; Elizabeth M., wife of H. M. Townsend; Theodore, now of Greene County, Iowa, married Sarah Underwood; David S., a conductor on the Rock Island Railroad, married Carrie Munsey; Arlando E. was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, December 3, 1857; Osee E., wife of J. R. McCoy, of Seymour; Leah Catherine, wife of J. R. Pettigrew. Mr. Clemens has been in the furniture business since 1854, starting in Appanoose County, where he remained until removing to Seymour. He is a thoroughly practical business man, and since locating in Seymour has been an active worker in promoting and advancing the interests of the town.

 **C** W. STEELE, attorney at law, is one of the youngest members of the profession in Wayne County. He was born in Owen County, Indiana, in 1858. His father, J. H. Steele, moved with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1864, and settled in Benton Township, where he died in February, 1884. The family consisted of three children, a son and two daughters. C. W. Steele was reared on his father's farm, and was given a good education, graduating from Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1880. He had

prior to this studied law, having chosen that profession, and after his graduation continued his studies, and in March, 1881, was admitted to the bar. He located at Allerton, where he continued his practice two years, and in 1883 removed to Corydon. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city. Mr. Steele is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and in his profession is fast gaining an enviable place. He is popular in both business and social circles, his genial and affable manner having won him many friends. His wife, formerly Fannie Chapman, is a daughter of A. J. Chapman, of Washington Township.



NEHEMIAH A. HART, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Benton Township, was born in Clay County, Missouri, October 9, 1842. His father, Matillo Hart, who is now deceased, was a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Clay County, Missouri. He settled in Washington Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in the year 1848, where he entered 160 acres of wild land from the Government. The country was then mostly inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and at that time there were but two houses in the present limits of Wayne County. The Harts were six miles distant from any habitation, and Indians were their most frequent visitors. Nehemiah A., our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm in this county, and educated in a rude log-cabin subscription school which was built by people of the county after his coming here. He was united in marriage, December 24, 1863, to Miss Parmelia Cox, a daughter of George Cox who settled in this county in an early day, remaining here till his death. Seven children blessed this union, of whom six survive—George N., James I., William L., Martin L., Ella B. and Leona Edith. Mr.

Hart has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and by his industrious habits and excellent management has acquired a fine farm of 286 acres, which he keeps under good cultivation. Mr. Hart is an enterprising citizen of Benton Township, and is active in all enterprises which he thinks are for the advancement of her interests. He is always interested in educational matters, and has served one term as school director.



S P. NEWCOMB, one of the leading men of Humeston, Wayne County, and a member of the firm of A. Humeston & Co., was born in Medina County, Ohio, April 29, 1841, a son of James and Harriet (Bennett) Newcomb. S. P. was reared on a farm, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received his rudimentary education in the district schools, completing his studies at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute of Hiram, Ohio, of which James A. Garfield was the principal, taking a three years' course at this institution. September 22, 1861, Mr. Newcomb enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio regiment, commanded by Colonel Garfield, and participated in the battle of Haines' Bluff, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, and in the campaign after General Humphrey Marshall, beside numerous skirmishes. He was then commissioned Captain of Company H, Third Mississippi Colored Infantry, serving in that capacity till the spring of 1864, when he resigned on account of his objection to stealing cotton, assigned to many regiments in the scene of their operations, and to the general antipathy displayed toward officers of colored regiments. He then returned to Ohio, coming to Iowa in the fall of 1865, and for one year had charge of the schools of Leon, Decatur County. He then pur-

chased a farm in Richman Township, Wayne County, where he followed farming four years, after which he taught for a time in the schools of Osceola, Iowa. He began his mercantile career at Clear Lake, Iowa, but in a year sold out his business, and came to Humeston, becoming a member of the firm of A. Humeston & Co., about a year later. This firm was established by A. Humeston & Sons in the fall of 1872, and has since been carried on by some member of the family, their store being the pioneer business place of the town. Mr. Newcomb was married in 1865 to Alice B. Humeston, daughter of Alva Humeston, and to this union were born three children—James Alva, Charles Eugene, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Newcomb died in the winter of 1880, and in the fall of 1881, Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage to Alice F. Arnold. This union has been blessed with two children—Errett L. and Harry G. Mr. Newcomb is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R., of which he was the first commander. He is at present serving his post as surgeon.



WILLIAM R. JONES, one of the old settlers of Wayne County, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 27, 1826, a son of William and Abigail (Davis) Jones, the father being a native of Kentucky, and the mother born in Casey County, of the same State. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity—Belinda C., Milton G., Louisa J., William R., Sandy B., Nathan M., Sarah A. M., Jonathan L., John A. and Newton J. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county. He received but a limited education in the subscription schools, he being obliged from an early age to assist with the work of the farm. In

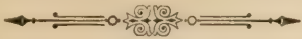
the spring of 1851 he came to Iowa, making the journey by team, first locating in Johns Township, Appanoose County, where he resided until 1871, since which he has been a resident of Wright Township, Wayne County. He was united in marriage, July 5, 1874, to Rebecca C. Miller, of Monroe Township, Wayne County, a daughter of Edwin and Nellie Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one son—Thomas F., who was born November 12, 1879. Mr. Jones has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a finely cultivated farm of 285 acres, with a good residence and farm buildings.

JOSEPH H. STEELE, deceased, was born in Owen County, Indiana, September 6, 1831, and died in Benton Township, February 22, 1883. His grandfather, James Steele, was a pioneer of Owen County, and for a year and a half lived in the block house, or fort, and there his father, Joseph H., Sr., was also reared. He spent his youth in a manner common to boys in the early days of Indiana, attending, when not at work on the farm, the old-fashioned subscription schools. In 1863 he moved to Edgar County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1864 to Wayne County, Iowa, and located in Benton Township, which was his home over eighteen years till he was called to the home beyond. He was a conscientious and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a class-leader ten years and a steward fifteen years. He was a consistent Christian man, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a liberal supporter of his church and a benevolent and kind friend to the poor and needy, and his death was a loss to the community hard to be replaced. Mr. Steele was married in the fall of 1852, to

Mary Burk, a native of Johnson County, Indiana, daughter of Archie Burk, who was a native of Kentucky and is now a resident of Clay County, Illinois. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steele, but three of whom are living—Charles, an attorney of Corydon; Laura, and Minnie. Charles married Fannie Chapman, and has one child—Ila. Laura is the wife of Granville Riley, of Corydon, and Minnie is the wife of Wendell Corbett, of Benton Township and has one child, an infant daughter.

DYAS NEILL, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Clinton Township, Wayne County, residing on section 19, is a native of Ireland, where he was born March 10, 1839, being the fourth in a family of eight children of James and Margaret (Vincent) Neill. When he was twelve years of age his parents immigrated to America, locating in Harrison County, Ohio, where our subject remained till 1855. He then removed to Monroe County, Iowa, locating in Pleasant Township. During the late war he enlisted in Company H, First Iowa Cavalry, taking an active part in the battle of Little Rock and other engagements and skirmishes. He was mustered out of the service at Galveston, Texas, in the spring of 1866, when he returned to his home in Monroe County, Iowa. In the spring of 1867 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson Township, where he resided four years. He came to Clinton Township in 1871, where he bought eighty acres of land, to which he has since added 160 acres, his farm now containing 240 acres of choice land. He has a substantial residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and good farm buildings. He also has a very fine orchard. Mr. Neill was married February 20, 1868, to Mary R. Crowell, of Monroe

County, Iowa, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Crowell. Two children have been born to this union—William Ernest and Nellie. Mr. Neill began life on limited means, and his present fine property has been acquired by his own efforts, and to-day he is classed among the successful farmers of Clinton Township.



TYLER P. WALDEN, Cashier of the First National Bank, Allerton, Iowa, is a brother of Allen Walden, of Corydon. They are the sons of Joseph M. Walden, who, in 1851, bought property in Lee County, Iowa, with the intention of locating. In the spring of 1852 he visited the county for the purpose of transacting some business pertaining to his interest there, and was taken suddenly sick and died. The family at that time were residing in Adams County, Ohio. In the fall of 1852 the mother with her family came to Iowa and located in Lee County. The eldest son, Allen, having moved there in the spring of 1851. Her family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. She now lives with her son in Corydon, aged eighty-four years. Allen Walden was born in Fayette County, Indiana, and was but three years of age when his parents moved to Adams County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1851 he located on a farm in Lee County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1862 went overland to California, where he remained until 1868. In 1869 he located in Corydon, where he has since lived. Tyler P. Walden was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1846, and was but six years of age when his mother removed to Iowa. When eighteen years old he went to Keokuk, and during the years 1864 and 1865 was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. He then went

to Corydon, where he served as deputy auditor several years and in June, 1869, engaged in the lumber business with his brother Allen. In 1874 he was largely instrumental in organizing and secured the most of the stock for the First National Bank of Allerton, and has been its cashier ever since that time. The success of the enterprise has been mainly due to his skill and excellent business capacity. On the organization of the bank the officers were: William Bradley, President; John Wright, Vice-President, and T. P. Walden, Cashier. The only change in the officers has been vice-president, R. S. Lowry having taken the place of John Wright.



BB. LEWIS was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 30, 1828, a son of Seth and Sally (Castle) Lewis, the father born May 2, 1785, in Massachusetts, and the mother a native of New York State, born March 22, 1789. They were among the first settlers of Licking County, remaining there till our subject was seven years of age when they removed to Vermillion County, Indiana, subsequently removing to Tazewell County, Illinois. The father died March 24, 1846, and the mother, January 30, 1868. They were the parents of eleven children—George, Annette, Angeline, Martin, Sylvester, Mary Ann, Sally, Seth, Billings B., Elijah and Clementine. Billings B., our subject, was married October 4, 1855, to Emeline Ewing, a daughter of Robert Ewing, who was born August 25, 1789, in Fauquier County, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have nine children living—Howard E., Lissie, Chester, George D., Almar, Lyman G., Fred J., Robert S. and Everett J. A son, Simon B., is deceased. In 1857 Mr. Lewis went to McLean County, Illinois, making his home there for thirteen years. In the fall of

1870 he came to Iowa, locating on his present farm on section 8, Wright Township, in 1871. His farm contains 280 acres of well-cultivated land, with a good residence and farm buildings. In 1885 he built a cheese factory which has a capacity to manufacture 300 pounds daily. His cheese is of the highest quality, and meets with a ready sale at good market prices. Mr. Lewis is one of the enterprising men of Wright Township, and is always ready to support every movement calculated to promote the public welfare. Mr. Ewing, father of Mrs. Lewis, was married in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 30, 1810, to Mary A. Beymer, who was born June 19, 1791, a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania. They had a family of ten children born to them—Philip, John, Eleanor, Juliana, Polly, Elizabeth, Simon, Stewart, Robert and Emeline.

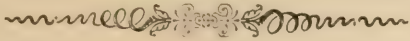
RW. SHERRITT, owner and proprietor of the Sherman House, Allerton, Iowa, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1833. His father, James Sherritt, was a native of Virginia and removed to Ohio when a young man, making that State his home until his death. Mr. Sherritt remained in his native State until manhood; and in 1858 came West as far as Missouri, and located in Putnam County, just south of the Iowa State line, and Corydon and Allerton were his trading points. In 1874 he purchased the Sherman House, which for several years was known as the Allerton House. It was built about the time the town was laid out, by George McClane, who conducted it several years. It is a commodious building, located near the depot, on the north side of the railroad track. Mr. Sherritt is an accommodating, attentive landlord, and his house is well patronized by the traveling public. In addition to his hotel business Mr. Sherritt

has for many years dealt extensively in grain and stock, and is among the prominent business men of Allerton. He was married after coming West to Mary A. Graham, daughter of William Graham, of Corydon, Iowa. They have four children, two sons and two daughters—Cora, Curtis, Mattie and Frank.



JACOB McVEY, section 17, Clay Township, was born in Maryland, March 4, 1831, a son of William McVey. When he was a child his father moved to Coshoc-ton County, Ohio, and twelve or thirteen years later to Greene County, Indiana. After he reached manhood his parents, in 1854, moved to Iowa and settled in Clay Township, Wayne County, where the father died January 29, 1869. Jacob McVey was the son of poor parents, and was early obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family. His educational advantages were necessarily limited as his services were required on the farm. In his youth he was inured to the mysteries of clearing, chopping, picking brush, rolling logs, splitting rails, etc. He has often chopped the timber for 300 rails in a day, his brother Henry splitting them. When he started in life for himself his father was unable to give him any assistance, and the only thing he possessed was a young colt; but with a determination to make life a success he persevered and soon had a comfortable, though not elegant home, and a few acres under cultivation. His first house was a log cabin, with puncheon floor and door, clapboard roof, and sod fire-place. His furniture was of the rudest sort, mostly of his own manufacture. He was industrious, and by good management and economy has accumulated a fine property. His farm now contains 320 acres of fine land, all well improved, and his home is one of the

pleasantest in the township. He was married February 1, 1858, to Nancy J., daughter of Henry Shank, now of Oregon. They have had seven children, of whom six are living—Frank, Samuel, Ella, Rachel, Henry and Cora.



W H. TEDFORD, a leading attorney of Wayne County, Iowa, has resided in Corydon since September 10, 1869. He was born in Blount County, Tennessee, November 8, 1844. In 1851 his parents, John and Elizabeth Tedford, removed with their family to Iowa, and located in Louisa County, where they still live. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Tedford enlisted but was rejected on account of his youth, but in September, 1861, his services were accepted and the 23d of that month he was enrolled a member of Company F, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, the entire length of his term as a soldier being three years, eight months and twenty days. He participated in many of the most important battles and campaigns of the war, including Shiloh, Corinth, siege and battle around Vicksburg, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He was a gallant soldier and served his country long and faithfully. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was engaged, the only time he did not report for duty being two weeks that he was in the hospital at Jefferson City, Missouri, in the early part of his enlistment. At the battle of Shiloh his regiment lost 200 in killed and wounded out of 600 who went into action, and in that engagement he was slightly wounded. Soon after his return home from the war he entered Grandview Academy, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1868 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University,

where he graduated in June, 1869, and in September following located in Corydon, and began the practice of his profession. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Lewis Miles, which continued until 1879, and since then he has engaged in practice alone. He has an extensive practice, standing high in his profession both as a counselor and pleader before a jury. He is a Republican in politics and is an influential member of the party. In 1884 he was elected one of the presidential electors for the State of Iowa. Mr. Tedford was married June 22, 1875, to Miss Emma Thomas, daughter of W. W. Thomas, of Corydon. They have one daughter—Eva, born July 9, 1877.



B S. EVERETT, M. D., of Allerton, is the second son of Dr. Warren D. Everett, and was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, March 25, 1843. He began the study of medicine with his father in 1860, but relinquished it in 1861 to enter the Union army, enlisting in August of that year in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry. The Doctor was seriously wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, by being shot through the left hip. He lay upon the battle field till the next day, and there is no doubt that his knowledge of the science of anatomy which enabled him to staunch the bleeding of his wound saved his life. Dr. F. M. Everett, of Corydon, on learning of the misfortune of his brother, repaired at once to the hospital where his brother lay, and through his skillful nursing he recovered sufficiently to return home, although the Doctor has never fully recovered from the effects of his wound. In August, 1863, the Doctor again entered the army, enlisting as First Sergeant of Company D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, he having assisted in recruiting this company. This regiment was organized at Davenport,

and took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and in the celebrated raid of Stoneman and McCook. While on the latter expedition the Doctor was taken prisoner, and after being incarcerated in Andersonville Prison about four months he was removed to Florence, where he was held a prisoner six months longer. He was then parolled, after having suffered all the horrors of the worst rebel prisons for ten months, and as soon as he was able to travel he returned home. But even a greater affliction than any he had yet endured awaited him at home, the knowledge of which had not reached him while being confined in a rebel prison. We refer to the death of his father, whom he loved, and who had died several months before his arrival home. The Doctor regards this as the greatest affliction of his life, he having looked forward to the reunion with his father with great joy and gladness, and it was on him he always depended for advice and counsel. Soon after his return from the army he resumed the study of medicine with his brother at Corydon, and in 1869 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk. He began the practice of his profession at Peoria, where he remained two years, when he formed a partnership with his brother at Corydon, with whom he practiced several years. He then, in 1874, came to Allerton, he being the second physician at this place, where he has succeeded in building up a good practice. Dr. Everett has been devoting his entire attention to surgery for the past few years, and has a great love for the science of surgery. He has been a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions at Allerton for the past year. In 1884 he sold his residence in Allerton, intending to remove to Kansas City, where his desires for surgery could be better satisfied, but, owing to sickness in his own family, he abandoned that idea, and re-

cently purchased a neat, comfortable home in Allerton, where he expects to follow his profession. In 1867 the Doctor married Mary E. Fletcher, a daughter of Eli Fletcher, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa. They have an adopted daughter, named Cora, who is a student at the Baptist Institution at Pella, Iowa. The family are members of the Baptist church at Allerton. Dr. Everett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was master of the lodge at Corydon for four years. He was the first master of the Masonic lodge at Allerton, being one of its charter members.



JAMES T. RIGGLE, one of the leading agriculturists of Richman Township, residing on section 15, has been a resident of Wayne County since the fall of 1864. He first settled in Washington Township, where he lived till the fall of 1875, when he removed to his present farm, where he is successfully engaged in general farming. Mr. Riggle is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born July 3, 1843, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brown) Riggle, his father being a native of Virginia. Our subject lived on a farm in Ohio till ten years of age, when he went with his parents to Iroquois County, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming till coming to Wayne County, Iowa. He was married April 18, 1866, to Miss Talitha C. Marsh, who was born in Grant County, Indiana, December 2, 1844, but at the time of her marriage was living in Lucas County, Iowa. They have four children—Lula May, born February 10, 1867; Elma Belle, born December 9, 1869; James Harmont, born January 20, 1872, and Edna Maud, born January 6, 1876. Mr. Riggle takes a deep interest in the educational matters of his township and county. While a resident of Washington Township he was

twice elected school director, and has held the same office continuously since coming to this township. He was largely instrumental in having Humeston made an independent school district, as under the old regulations there was no school-house in the village, the nearest one being two and a half miles distant. He is at present serving as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an active member, and has also held the position of superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He was the first president of the Humeston Public Library Association. He was a member of the company that established the Humeston Creamery, and was its manager for some time.

ALEX. L. ROCKHOLD, banker, is a native of Grand River Township, Wayne County, Iowa, born June 21, 1850, his father, Talbot Rockhold, being still a resident of this township. His youth was passed on his father's farm, and his education received at the schools of Garden Grove, and at the Business College at Burlington, Iowa. After leaving school he followed farming for three years. In 1875 he came to Lineville and was engaged in the hardware business for five years when he was elected cashier of the Bank of Lineville, which does a general banking business in which he, as cashier, is meeting with good success, and carries loans to the amount of from \$60,000 to \$75,000. Mr. Rockhold is a man of excellent business qualifications, and by his fair and honest dealings and strict integrity he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was united in marriage, October 1, 1872, to Miss Eliza Comstock, a daughter of Daniel H. Comstock, of Grand River Township. Two children have been born to bless this union—Pearl and Floy. Mr.

Rockhold is a member of both the Odd Fellows and Good Templars orders. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

M. G. RATCLIFF, general merchant and postmaster, of Cambria, is a native of Marion County, Iowa, born December 12, 1857, his father, Thomas J. Ratcliff, being a native of Hamilton County, Indiana. The father was the eldest son of Jesse and Rosanna (Cozad) Ratcliff, of Kentucky, and a grandson of John Ratcliff, who was of Welsh ancestry. The parents of Thomas J. Ratcliff had a family of nine children, as follows—John A., Thomas J., Allie A., Aaron L., Rosanna, Sarah, Rosanna, Levina, and Jacob W. Thomas J. Ratcliff was reared in Hamilton County, Indiana, till eighteen years of age, when he located in Van Buren County, Iowa. He was married about 1847, to Jane A. Boswell, of Van Buren County, a daughter of Peachie and Caroline Boswell. Nine children were born to this union—M. G. (our subject), Ed. R., Mollie E., C. A., Jesse, William T., Lloyd, Emma and Peachie G. Thomas J. Ratcliff resided in Van Buren County till 1851, when he came with his family to Wayne County, and lived in Corydon Township till 1861. He then bought a farm of 240 acres, on section 1, Benton Township, where he has a good residence and commodious farm buildings, a fine orchard, and his land under excellent cultivation. M. G. Ratcliff, whose name heads this sketch, was the eldest child in his father's family. His education was received in the common schools, and at the Birmingham Academy. On leaving school he engaged in teaching, and taught several successful terms. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in the mercantile business at Cambria, which continued till October 22, 1885, when his store and its contents were

destroyed by fire, but not being discouraged he again engaged in the business, and now carries a general assortment of the best staple groceries, patent medicines and notions, and by his strict attention to the wants of his customers and gentlemanly deportment he is meeting with good success in his business, and building up a good trade. October 17, 1885, he was appointed to his present position of postmaster, which office he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has been justice of the peace since the fall of 1884, and dispenses the duties of this office in a wise and judicious manner. He is also a notary public. He is the chairman of the Democratic township committee of Washington Township. Mr. Ratcliff was united in marriage, January 1, 1881, to Allie A. McMeans. They have one son—Floyd, who was born September 17, 1882.



JAMES R. EVANS, druggist, residing in Lineville, Wayne County, is a native of Tennessee, being born in Knox County, that State, September 21, 1849, a son of William H. Evans, of Decatur County, Iowa, he having settled in that county in 1850. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with his farming pursuits till 1885. In March of that year he came to Lineville, Grand River Township, Wayne County, and bought the stock of drugs owned by D. R. Ockerman, and has since conducted the business, in which he is meeting with fair success. Mr. Evans was united in marriage, November 23, 1876, to Emma Hinds, a daughter of Sampson Hinds, a resident of Decatur County, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and

Mrs. Evans, whose names are—Werf J., Glenn J. and Alta B. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are both members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



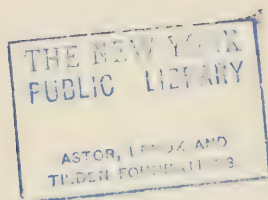
W. WELCH, an enterprising farmer of Union Township, residing on section 35, was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 26, 1827, a son of Solomon and Lovina Welch. Our subject was reared and educated in Marion and Delaware counties, Ohio, and after completing his education he began teaching school, commencing on \$14 per month. He was united in marriage, August 28, 1853, to Elizabeth Biggerstaff, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 31, 1836. They have four children—Senora, Thomas S., Hannah and William B., all but the eldest born on the homestead in Union Township. Mr. Welch left Marion County in 1857, coming to Wayne County, Iowa, with his wife and infant daughter, and locating on his present farm, August 1 of that year. They came by boat as far as Keokuk, Iowa, thence to Corydon, Wayne County, by wagon. Mr. Welch had but 75 cents when he reached his destination. He first preempted and later bought his land, paying for it \$5 and \$10 per acre. He and his brother, Presley S. Welch, removed a squatter's cabin to his land, rebuilt it and there he and his family lived for years. They were noted for their hospitality their latch-string was always out and no stranger was ever turned from their home, their floor being at times covered with sleeping land-hunters. Mr. Welch has succeeded in his agricultural pursuits, and by his own industry and good management has accumulated a fine property, owning in all 700 acres of choice land, 400 acres being in the homestead. His log cabin

was replaced by his present substantial and commodious residence, in 1862, and his barn and out buildings are in good condition. In politics he is a radical Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Welch have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1850. Two of our subject's uncles were soldiers in the war of 1812. His father, Solomon Welch, was a native of Vermont, and came to Ohio in 1815. In 1820 he married Lovina Smith, who died in 1835, Mr. Welch surviving till 1863. Their son, P. S. Welch, died three days after the father. Mrs. Welch's father, Friend Biggerstaff, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1789, and settled in Ohio in the year 1816. He was a son of William Biggerstaff, a native of Ireland, and of high birth. He, William Biggerstaff, was abducted from his native country when quite young, and kept on board a ship for years, when he was landed in America to fight the battle of life alone. For his wife he married Rachel Ashcroft, the grandmother of Mrs. Welch.

 **G**EORGE G. RICHARDSON, one of the prominent farmers of Wayne County, was born in Davis County, Iowa, October 16, 1851, a son of Harvey D. and Elizabeth Richardson, natives of Vernon, now residents of Decatur County, Iowa. His father was married to Elizabeth Lockwood, of Vermont, in the year 1848, emigrated to Iowa, Davis County, and from there to Decatur County when George was but a small boy and there he was reared. His father being one of the pioneers of Iowa, moving to the State when it was inhabited by Indians and wild animals, all the hardships incident to a life on the frontier were undergone by him, and life at that early day was a bitter and trying experience. Our subject was reared

by practical and industrious parents, and the lessons he learned from them have resulted in placing him on a sound financial basis, and although a young man he has a good home and the prospect of a prosperous future. He moved to Wayne County in April, 1882. His fine farm is located on section 13, Benton Township. He was married April 12, 1882, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Mary Beal, of Corydon, Iowa. They have two children—Thomas H. and Mary N. Mr. Richardson is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

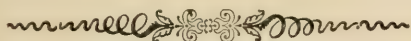
 **J**AMES HALL, one of the enterprising farmers of Richman Township, Wayne County, resides on section 15, where he has a fine farm of 430 acres, lying partly in Wayne and partly in Lucas County. He was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, September 15, 1844, and is the son of Caleb S. and Phœbe (Ayles) Hall. When he was thirteen months old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and in 1848 his father removed to Peoria County, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and later in the mercantile business. He subsequently moved to Fulton County, and from there to Marshall County in the same State. When James was ten years of age he left his father's home, going to live with M. P. Simms, a brother-in-law, and remained with him about six years. From that time he worked by the month for various parties until February 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Fahnestock, and took part in the battles of Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Dalton, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, the engagements around Atlanta and at Jonesboro, Georgia, where he was slightly wounded. He moved on with Sherman's victorious army and participated





A. M. Vey.

in the engagements at Averysboro and Bentonville, and when the regiment was mustered out he was transferred to Company E, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, as his time had not expired, and served until July, 1865, receiving his discharge a month later at Chicago. He returned home and after taking a much-needed rest he again worked at farming by the month. He subsequently farmed with H. S. Brown on shares, remaining with him several years. Early in 1869 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and on the 4th of March was married to Miss Sarah A. Barnes. He returned to Illinois, but in the fall of the same year came to Iowa, and early in 1870 settled in Lucas County, where he lived until 1874, when he moved to Wayne County, where he has since lived. He is numbered among Wayne County's most intelligent self-made men, and deservedly stands high in the estimation of all. He is a member of Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., and Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children—Carrie A. and Lillie M. They are members of the Baptist church.



HENRY McVEY, deceased, was a native of Maryland, where he was born April 24, 1825, a son of William and Mary (Bailey) McVey. When a child he went with his parents to Coshocton County, Ohio, where his mother died, his father surviving till January 29, 1869. His father's family afterward removed to Greene County, Indiana, where he lived till becoming a resident of this county, when he located on the farm where his family has since resided. He was united in marriage December 1, 1859, to Mary Miller, daughter of John and Sophia (Walworth) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Canada respectively. Her father is now deceased, and

her mother makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. McVey. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. McVey five are living—John W., Benjamin N., Nellie M., Joseph M. and Lewis F. John married Lillie Ritchie and has one child—Mary L. He is a resident of Clay Township, this county. Mr. McVey died in Clay Township on his farm, on section 17, February 5, 1882, and in his death his family lost an affectionate husband and father, and the township a good citizen. He was upright in all his dealings, and was highly respected by all who knew him. During his life he was a hard working man, and many a time has split 300 rails in a day, and at his death his family was left in comfortable circumstances.



JOHN FENLEY, residing in Wright Township, on section 9, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, April 22, 1837, a son of Havilah and Melinda (Bohanan) Fenley, the father now deceased. They were the parents of ten children—Nancy, Mary, Eli J., John, Andrew, Emeline, James, Mahala and Isaac (twins) and Lemuel. After the death of the father, the mother was subsequently married to John Allen, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, the date of their marriage being April 20, 1871. John Allen was born in Mason County, Virginia, March 4, 1806, a son of John and Rachel Allen. He has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, since 1851, and is now living with our subject in Wright Township. He held the office of clerk of Wayne County for eighteen months. John Fenley, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in his native county till seventeen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Putnam County, Indiana. He was united in marriage, November 27, 1860, to Nancy Jane Wright, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rude)

Wright. Six of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fenley, are living—F. M., Laura Belle, Charles M., Albert, Cynthia O. and Gertrude. A son, William Washington, is deceased. Mr. Fenley came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1868, and first located on section 16, Wright Township, where he resided eight years, and in 1877 settled on the farm where he has since made his home. His farm contains ninety-four acres of choice land under thorough cultivation, on which he has a good residence and farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Fenley are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church, and respected members of society.



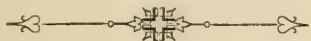
L EVI CALDWELL, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 17, Clay Township, was born in Portage County, Ohio, October 23, 1822, his father, John Caldwell, being a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Ohio. Our subject received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, which were supported by subscriptions, the school-house being a rude log cabin. He was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has followed through life, and by his persevering industry and excellent management he has succeeded well in his farming operations, and is now the owner of a fine farm in Clay Township which contains 205 acres of land under good cultivation. He has been a resident of Wayne County since 1855 when he located in Richman Township, four miles north of his present farm. He has made his home on section 17, Clay Township, since 1860, but the board shanty in which he then settled has given place to a substantial farm dwelling. Mr. Caldwell was married in Portage County, Ohio, October 25, 1843, to Louisa M. Curtis, a daughter

of Reuben and Hopy (Hills) Curtis. Nine children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Oscar G., Marietta J., John F., Lydia A. and Seymour G., all now married and settled in life. One son, Gilbert C., was killed in a snow slide in Colorado, in February, 1878, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Caldwell has served his township as trustee, school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



J W. FREELAND, the oldest practicing attorney now living in Corydon, is a native of Owen County, Indiana, born in August, 1840, a son of John R. and Anna (Hance) Freeland, natives of Maryland. The mother died when our subject was a child, the father living to the advanced age of eighty-five years. The early educational advantages of Mr. Freeland were such as the common schools of his native town afforded. He afterward attended the county seminary of his native county for one year. In 1857, at the age of seventeen years, he left his native county, coming to Corydon for the purpose of receiving instruction of W. E. Taylor, then one of the prominent lawyers of Wayne County, Iowa. He remained a student in his office till the fall of 1859 when he was admitted to the bar, J. S. Townsend being at that time presiding judge. After being admitted to the bar he became associated with Mr. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Freeland. In 1862 the former entered the army, when Mr. Freeland practiced alone for several years. He then formed a partnership with J. N. McClenehan, with whom he practiced several years, when he was again alone for two or three years. E. E. Clark was then associated with him two years, and in 1879 the present law firm of Freeland & Miles was formed.

As will be seen, Mr. Freeland has spent all his professional life in Corydon. Coming here when but a boy and when Wayne County was in its infancy, he has witnessed its remarkable growth and the changes which have taken place in the past thirty years. Probably no man is more widely known in Wayne County than Mr. Freeland. He has always been a close student of his profession, and, aided by a sound judgment and clear reasoning powers, has gained the head of his profession, and his opinions on matters of law are regarded as authoritative. Before the office of County Judge was abolished Mr. Freeland served one term in that capacity, being elected in 1860. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Mr. Freeland was married in January, 1861, to Miss Belle Kelley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of B. H. Kelley. They have three children—Carrie B., wife of J. S. Garrett; Lillie and Floy,



DB. PORTER, son of Samuel and Lydia Porter, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, October 2, 1854. When he was a babe he was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, they locating on the farm which is still the home of our subject. Here he was reared to the life of a farmer, receiving a limited education in the common schools of the county. June 28, 1874, he was united in marriage to Martha E. Rook, she being a daughter of Adam and Barbara (Grubaugh) Rook, of Mercer County, Missouri. This union has been blessed with two children, a daughter, Sarah Etta, and Gilbert Glenn. Mr. Porter, though yet a young man, has gained a good position in the county, both socially and financially, and is classed among the enterprising farmers of Clinton Township, where he has so long resided. His

mother finds a home with him, where she is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Porter is quite extensively engaged in dealing in stock, and has some fine specimens of horses and mules on his farm, his mules and jacks being classed among the best in the county. He is pleasantly located on section 21, Clinton Township, having a good story and a half residence built in 1883, and his farm under thorough cultivation.



JOHAN A. JOHNSON, general merchant, Lineville, was born near Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, October 9, 1843. His father, Jesse Johnson, was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he followed the hatter's trade, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits which he followed till his death. John A. Johnson was reared on a farm, and in his youth attended the common-schools, completing his education at the Garden Grove (Iowa) Seminary. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh and Donelson. He was discharged on account of disability. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the fall of 1865, and in the spring of 1867 settled in Lineville, where he had charge of the school for one year. He had taught school one year previous to coming to this place. He then ran a branch store at Somerset, Missouri, for J. M. Sullivan, when he returned to Lineville. He then clerked one year at this place for Mr. Sullivan, when he engaged in business on his own account, in which he has met with excellent success. He began life without means but by his persevering industry and energy he has become one of the well-to-do citizens of Wayne County. He carries a stock of \$6,000, his annual sales amounting to about \$10,000. Mr.

Johnson was married June 8, 1871, to Julia A. Mead, daughter of George Mead, of Grand River Township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian church, the church of that denomination at Lineville being organized by them. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Good Templar's order. He was nominated by the Republican party for the Iowa State Legislature, in 1881, but was defeated solely because he made the canvass from a temperance standpoint.



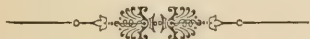
JOHAN R. RANKIN, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 20, 1809, and was there married to Polly Harbaugh, a native of Adams County, Ohio, born October 7, 1814. In 1832 they moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, and settled on a new farm which he improved, making it his home until 1854, when he moved to Warren County, Iowa, and in April of the next year located in Wayne County, on section 24, Warren Township, where he entered 320 acres of land, to which he afterward added sixty acres. The family at that time consisted of four children—William M., John W., Mary E. (died aged ten years); and Thomas T. (died aged five years). An elder son, Lewis H., remained in Indiana, but came to Iowa in 1859. Two children were born in Iowa, but both died in childhood. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Rankin visited their old home in Hamilton County, Indiana, and when returning home Mrs. Rankin was taken sick with cholera, and died on the evening of the day she returned home. Mr. Rankin was attacked with the same disease three days later and lived but a few hours. Their son, William M. Rankin, was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, Sep-

tember 30, 1841. He was a gallant soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union, serving with his two brothers in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. In 1871 he lost his right arm in his flouring mill at Warsaw, and for several years has been traveling salesman for M. C. Lillic & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, selling lodge fixtures, regalias, etc. He married Martha M. Farnsworth and has six children, three sons and three daughters. John W. Rankin was born in Indiana, February 21, 1844. He enlisted July 26, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Port Gibson, and was there on detached service until May 15, 1863, when he joined his regiment at Raymond, Mississippi, and took part in the battle of Champion Hills, May 16. The following day he was seriously wounded at the charge at Black River Bridge, which resulted in his discharge from the service September 21. He remained on the homestead farm until 1870, when he engaged in the dry-goods business at Warsaw, and later at Allerton, where he now resides. Mr. Rankin has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy E. Wilson, daughter of James R. Wilson. She died in 1878, leaving two children—Mary E. and Hattie M. His present wife was Mary J. Wilson, a sister of his first wife. They have one son—Charles G., born December 16, 1881.



AC. THOMAS, section 24, Jackson Township, is one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Wayne County. He is a native of Jefferson County, Iowa, born January 4, 1851, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Anderson) Thomas. His early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending school, remaining at home until manhood. In 1875 he went to Wayne

County, and in 1880 located on his present farm, where he owns 240 acres of valuable land near the village of Harvard. He has one of the pleasantest homes in the township, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, with a good orchard and an abundance of small fruit. Mr. Thomas was married October 26, 1876, to Mary Thompson, who died September 8, 1878, leaving one child—Charles T. March 17, 1881, Mr. Thomas married Mary Harper, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Harper. They have two children—William and Ira T.



N E. BUOY, youngest child of Nathaniel and Mary (Reighter) Buoy, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Perry County, December 17, 1825. His parents were of German ancestry. They had a family of ten children as follows—Mary, Sarah, George, Joseph, Catherine, John, Matilda, Susan, Nancy and Nathaniel E. Our subject remained on the home farm till seventeen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade which he followed many years, making that his principal avocation till 1851. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Adams County, Ohio, living there till 1853. He was united in marriage, November 22, 1854, to Anna Query, a daughter of William and Ruhama Query, who died November 3, 1863, leaving five children—Mary A., John W., W. Hyman, Anna Jane and Wilber N. Mr. Buoy was again married March 3, 1864, to Mary Johnson, of Licking County, Ohio, who came with her parents, Samuel and Mary (Wheeler) Johnson, to Iowa in 1860. One son, George E., has been born to this union. In 1863 Mr. Buoy came to Wright Township, Wayne County, Iowa, when he bought part of his present farm. He has added to his original purchase till his farm now contains 480 acres of as good

land as can be found in the township, all under cultivation. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, which was erected in 1875, and a fine barn, 36 x 51 feet in size with good basement underneath, and other farm buildings all in good condition. Since coming here he has devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising, which he has followed industriously, and by his good management has acquired his present fine property, he having commenced life without means. He is now classed among the wealthy and influential citizens of Wright Township, and during his residence here has filled acceptably most of the township offices. He has been elected three times justice of the peace but declined to serve. In his political views he is a Democrat. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



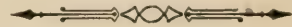
CAPTAIN JOHN M. DAVIS, deceased, who was one of the well-known pioneers of Wayne County, was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, born March 20, 1790, a son of James and Florence (Blackwood) Davis, the father of Scotch-Irish descent, and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. James Davis removed with his family to Fayette County, Kentucky, and located near Lexington in 1791. John M. Davis, whose name heads this sketch, received a fair education at his home, his mother, who was a good scholar, being his teacher. He began teaching school when quite young, and followed the teacher's profession with success for many years. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812, being clerk in the Commissary Department for a time, and was Captain of a company of scouts in the Northwest in 1814. He was united in

marriage in 1820 to Jane Hughes, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Peter Hughes. Six children were born to this union—Flora, James, Samuel, Dianna, Josiah and John S. In 1851 Mr. Davis came to Wayne County, Iowa, in company with his son Josiah, and entered the east half of section 36, in Wright Township, where he lived till his death, which took place July 29, 1865. He was much respected throughout the township, where he had made many warm friends during his residence here.



JOSIAH R. BELVEL, general merchant, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 18, 1839. In 1849 his father, Henry V. Belvel, moved to Jasper County, Missouri, where he died in 1852. In the fall of the same year our subject accompanied his mother to Knox County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1857 came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating in Lineville in the spring of 1858. In 1858 and 1859 he carried the mail on horseback from Princeton to Chariton, his headquarters being at Lineville, and received \$10 a month for his services. He served a year and a half as an apprentice at the cabinet-maker's trade. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted and was assigned to Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry. He participated in the battle at Pea Ridge, but served only nine months, when, on account of ill health, he was discharged and returned home, and for a year had charge of his brother's property, the latter being in the army. He then went to Chariton, and until the spring of 1864 carried the mail from Chariton to Newton, Iowa, on horseback, after which he went to Corydon and clerked in the postoffice until the following fall, when he returned to Lineville and bought the cabinet shop where he had worked as an ap-

prentice, which he carried on about a year. From 1865 until 1866 he was employed in the store of Saylor & Lovett, and in the summer of the latter year engaged in business on his own account, buying about \$300 worth of groceries. Ten months later he sold his stock and services for a year to J. S. Saylor. In March, 1869, he began clerking for Lovett & Sullivan, and a year later, Mr. Sullivan having died, he became a partner of Mr. Lovett. August 15, 1872, they sold their stock to Laughlin & Wasson, and in the fall of 1873 he again engaged in the grocery business. In October, 1874, he bought the stock of general merchandise of the administrators of H. A. Laughlin, and since then has conducted his present business, having a stock valued at \$12,000, and an annual business of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. In the winter of 1881 he built his fine brick block, the lower floor of which he occupies. Mr. Belvel was married February 21, 1871, to Margaret A. Helton, daughter of Mitchell A. Helton, of Lineville. But two of the children born to them are living—Marlow A. and Annie L. Martha G. Belvel, a niece of Mr. Belvel, makes her home with them, her mother having died when she was an infant. Mr. Belvel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Good Templars. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JOSIAH DAVIS is a son of John M. and Jane (Hughes) Davis, and was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, April 9, 1832. He spent his early life on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and also a teacher, our subject attending the school which he taught. He lived in his native county till 1851, when he came to Wayne County, Iowa, with his father, who settled in Wright Township, on

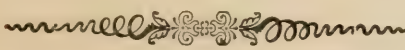
section 36, where he has since made his home. October 6, 1864, our subject enlisted in the late war, a member of Company H, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and was with General Sherman on his grand march to the sea. He received an honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865, when he returned to his home in Wright Township. He is now a comrade of the Grand Army Post of Corydon. He has made farming his principal avocation, in which he has met with good success, and is now the owner of a fine farm, containing 240 acres of well-cultivated land. In 1854 he was elected to the office of county surveyor, and served as such two years, and in 1874 he was again elected to the same office for a term of two years.

  AMUEL PORTER, deceased, was one of the old and respected pioneers of Wayne County. He was a native of Chenango County, New York, born May 4, 1808. In 1815 he removed with his parents to Athens County, Ohio, where he lived till 1850. December 1, 1831, he was married to Lydia True, of Athens County, daughter of Josiah and Almira (Tuttle) True. Six children were born to this union—John T., Sarah Ann, Isaac R., William A., Charles M. and Daniel B. The sons, William A. and Charles M., were members of Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and both died in the service of their country. In 1850 Mr. Porter removed with his family to Fulton County, Illinois, remaining in that county till 1855. The family then came to Wayne County, Iowa, making the journey by team, locating in Clinton Township, on the farm where Mrs. Porter still resides. Here Mr. Porter entered 120 acres of land from the Government, and built a house 18 x 24 feet, of hewed logs, which at that time was the

best house in the township. Game was in abundance, and wild animals were numerous, their cattle being frequently followed home by wolves. The nearest mill was fifty miles distant, and many were the hardships and privations endured by this pioneer family. Mr. Porter died January 7, 1875, well respected by all who knew him.

  A. CLEVER, a leading farmer of Richman Township, Wayne County, has a well-improved farm of 240 acres on sections 33 and 34. His fine imposing residence is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and everything about his place betokens care and thrift. Mr. Clever was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1849, his parents, Martin and Elizabeth (De Groff) Clever, being natives of the same State. The father followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, and is now living retired from his active labors at Albia, Iowa. The mother died of camp fever in September, 1863, she having taken the disease while nursing her husband, he having gone down to view the battle-ground at Gettysburg, where he was taken sick with the fever. Bert, as the subject of this sketch is commonly called, was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the best schools in his native State. In the spring of 1869 the family immigrated to Monroe County, Iowa, and settled on land which the father had entered in 1854, and March 22, 1872, he was married to Miss J. A. Dunkin, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Dunkin. After the death of her father her mother came with the family to Iowa, where she still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Clever are the parents of six children—Mabel, Joseph Martin, Lulu, Homer, Warren and Albert. Mr. Clever besides carrying on his farm is

interested in the livery business at Humes-ton, buying out the stock of T. E. Lee March 12, 1886. He is also part owner of three noted stock stallions—Clyde, an imported Clydesdale horse ; Norman, a grade, Percheron, and a standard bred Hamble-tonian of rare strain. He is also interested in the improvement of cattle, and is part owner in some imported black Polled- Angus stock. It is his intention to make a business of buying horses for home trade and for shipping purposes. He is one of the live business men of his township, where he is held in high esteem for his excellent business qualities, and strict integrity.

 **M**ARSHALL H. RICHMAN, the pioneer of the township which bears his name, was born in Green-brier County, West Virginia, September 11, 1820, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Caperton) Richman. The former was shot by a bushwhacker during the late war, he being a Unionist. Marshall remained on his father's farm until his marriage on the 9th of December, 1841, to Mary Ann Guinn. They remained in their native county until 1850, when they immigrated to the West, arriving in this State in the spring of that year, settling on the Des Moines River until that fall, when he moved to his present location in Wayne County, on the southeast quarter of section 5, Richman Township, the first settler therein, and has remained here ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Richman are the parents of fourteen children—Rachel, James Harvey, Samuel M., Oliver, Ephraim, William, an infant unnamed, Enos, John M., Abner E., Sarah E., Thomas Allen, Mary A. and Cynthia J. Mr. Richman has followed surveying for many years, and served as county surveyor from 1851 to 1856; as justice of the peace for eighteen years, as

member of the Board of Supervisors several terms, as school director, and as postmaster at Selma until it was discontinued. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



ROBERT E. HUTCHINSON, retired farmer, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, April 16, 1817, a son of Carter Hutchinson, a native of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and grandson of Robert Hutchinson, who was born in Scotland, near Belfast, and was brought by his parents to America when an infant. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving under General Washington, and participated in the battle at Bunker Hill and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. In April, 1824, our subject's parents crossed the Ohio River, ten miles below Cincinnati, Ohio, and settled in Morgan Township, Butler County, Ohio. They made their home in the woods, their neighbors being Indians and wild animals. Here Robert E. was reared, receiving his education in the pioneer log-cabin school-house. In January, 1843, he moved to Franklin County, Indiana, and in May, 1852, with a wife and five children, to Henry County, Illinois, and thence, in the fall of 1855, to Wapello County, Iowa, where he lived during the winter, and in the spring of 1856 located in Decatur County. He lived there until 1882, and in the fall of the latter year moved to Clio, Wayne County. For six months Mr. Hutchinson was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Decatur County, and was justice of the peace six years. He was married February 27, 1840, to Rebecca Charlton, and to them were born ten children, six of whom are living—Mrs. Mary E. Marick, Mrs. Hannah M. Stephens, Jesse L., Mrs. Sarah J. Dye Robert C. and George W. The deceased are—Milton C., Mrs. Rebecca

Somerville, William S. and Mrs. Phœbe M. Bay. Milton C. fell in the charge on Fort Blakely, while fighting in the defense of his country. Mrs. Rebecca Hutchinson died April 19, 1886. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, a consistent Christian, and endeared herself to all who knew her by her kindness and benevolent and many womanly virtues.



WM. PRAY, one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Wayne County, is a native of Indiana, born at Charlestown, Clark County, September 11, 1831, a son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (McNeal) Pray, the father a native of New Jersey, of German ancestry, and the mother of Irish descent. His parents had a family of seven children, as follows—Jane, Catherine, Samuel, John, Stephen, W. M. and Matthew. When our subject was three years old his parents went to Darke County, Ohio, and six years later removed to Washington County, Indiana. W. M. was reared to farming pursuits, and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married October 6, 1853, to Letitia Bennett, who was born and reared in Scott County, Indiana, a daughter of Samuel and Patience Bennett. They have nine children living whose names are as follows—John H., George W., W. A., Francis, Emmerson G., Lewis D., Cora E., Ida L., and Sadie I. Mr. Pray located in Wapello County, Iowa, April 20, 1854, near Agency City, where he made his home for nine years. He came with his family to Wayne County in 1863, and first settled in Union Township on section 24, on land which he still owns, living there till 1869, since which he has resided on his present farm on section 19, Wright Township, where he has a fine farm under excellent cultivation; with

good residence, barn and outbuildings. Mr. Pray began life without means, but by hard work and good business management he has become one of the wealthiest men of Wayne County, being the owner of 1,225 acres of choice land located in this county, 265 acres being in Union Township, eighty acres in South Fork Township, and the remainder in Wright Township. He is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in Wright Township, and has at present 100 head of cattle, several of them being thoroughbreds, besides having a large humber of horses and hogs. He is one of the respected citizens of Wright Township, having during his residence here won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors by his fair and honorable dealings.



HUGH C. MCGHEE, residing on section 8, Clay Township, was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, May 16, 1844, his father, Hugh C. McGhee, who is now deceased, having been a native of the same county. When an infant of but six months he was taken by his parents to Bartholomew County, Indiana, and to Wapello County, Iowa, in the fall of 1847, in which county he was reared on a farm, and educated in the common-schools. In April, 1868, he came to Clay Township, Wayne County, Iowa, settling on his present farm, which at that time was but slightly improved. He has been quite successful in his farming operations, and in connection with his farm he devotes some time to stock-raising. He is now the owner of 130 acres of land where he resides, all of which has been acquired by industry and economy. He was married February 16, 1869, to Virginia F. Gwinn, daughter of James M. Gwinn, of Clay Township. They have had six children—Seth (deceased), Alice, Hugh, Maude, James

and Roy. Mr. McGhee is a natural genius with the use of tools. He built his own house, and part of the furniture, and, in fact, can make almost everything out of wood. He is active in promoting the interests of his township, and takes an interest in educational matters, having served four years as school director. He has also held the office of township trustee for two years. Mr. McGhee is of Irish and English descent. His grandfather, John McGhee, came from Ireland in an early day, and John Abbott, his maternal grandfather, immigrated to America from England, settling in the New England States.

 EDWARD L. HART, attorney at law, residing at Allerton, was born in Lapeer County, Michigan, in the year 1850, his parents, Ansel L. and Clemmie Hart, being natives of New York. In the spring of 1856 the father came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, and located on a new farm on section 27, Washington Township. He improved his land, living on it till his death, which occurred in March, 1877. He was twice married, and by his first wife he had a family of seven children who grew to maturity, six of whom yet survive—Mary J., wife of Lewis Kallogg; Lydia, widow of E. B. Lynde; Edward L. and Edwin A. (twins), the latter living in Minnesota, and the former our subject; Adelaide, living in Mills County, Iowa, and Lincoln, in Dakota. William Henry died at the homestead in this county at the age of twenty-three years. Three children were born to the second marriage. Edward L. Hart, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Wayne County, coming here with his parents when about six years of age. In 1875 he began the study of law at Allerton with J. B. Evans, and was admitted to the bar at Corydon in 1877, since

which time he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and is meeting with fair success. For his wife he married Miss Ida M. Matson, a daughter of Thomas A. Matson, a resident of Lucas County, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart—Edward L., Jesse B. and David R.

 JOHN DARRAUGH, one of the successful farmers of Union Township, residing on section 23, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, October 23, 1834, his parents, James and Evaline (Collins) Darraugh, being natives of the same State. They had a family of six children. In 1853 they removed to Indiana, locating in Putnam County, where the mother died in May, 1878, and the father in April, 1880. John Darraugh was reared and educated in the schools of his native county, where he remained till 1853. He then accompanied his parents to Indiana, and in 1863 came with H. T. Peck to Wayne County, Iowa. They leased land from James Peck, a brother of H. T. Peck, who had come to this county in 1847 and entered a large tract of land near Peoria. He was one of the most active and industrious pioneers of Peoria, where he carried on the mercantile business for many years, and also dealt quite extensively in live stock. He went to California, in 1868, and thence to Oregon, where he died in 1881. After coming to Wayne County Mr. Darraugh carried on the mercantile business at Corydon for one year, when he went to Bethlehem and engaged in the same pursuit, living there for nine years. He then moved to the farm on section 23, where he has since made his home, his farm containing 160 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Darraugh was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Susan Peck, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana,

in December, 1833, a daughter of Isaac Peck, a native of Kentucky, and Nancy (Moore) Peck, who was born, reared and married in the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Darraugh have two children—Martha, born in Putnam County, Indiana, and Eva, born in Peoria, Iowa. Mrs. Darraugh's parents were among the early settlers of Indiana, living there till their death, the mother dying in 1862 and the father in 1864.

J N. DAVISON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, Union Township, was born in Loraine County, Ohio, April 2, 1843, his parents, Chauncey W. and Eliza (Wheeler) Davison, being natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. His father was a son of James Davison, who was a native of Connecticut. C. W. Davison was a farmer, carpenter and joiner by occupation, remaining in Ohio till August, 1852, when he removed to Stark County, Illinois. J. N. Davison spent his boyhood in his native county, where he lived till coming to Illinois with his parents. He was married at the age of nineteen to Mary C. Richards, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, but reared in Stark County, Illinois. Mrs. Davison is a daughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Stark) Richards, the father being a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are the parents of nine children—Albert L., Oliver G., William C., Minnie Lenora, Lucy E., Carrie D., Ethel M., Merritt J. and Hattie May. Mr. Davison enlisted in the late war, August 15, 1862, a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served six months in Kentucky, when he was discharged for disability. He then returned to his home in Stark County, where he remained until 1869, engaged in farming and dealing in stock. In 1869 he

came to Iowa by teams, accompanied by his wife and three sons, and his wife's parents. He came to this county with \$500 in cash and located on rented land in Union Township, and the second year bought eighty acres, on which he lived two years, when he sold it. He then bought forty acres, which is now owned by C. B. Stark, to which he subsequently added eighty acres, living on this land for several years. He met with poor success during the first few years of his residence. First, the failure of the crops and high rent caused hard times, and the second year the drouth caused him to become discouraged, but by the help and advice of his wife he surmounted all difficulties, and is now classed among the well-to-do citizens of Union Township. He has always followed farming pursuits, and has been a life-long dealer in live-stock. He has been a feeder of cattle since 1872. In 1873 his wife fed three steers while he was away from home buying and shipping stock. During the past ten years he has fed on an average thirty-five to forty head, and during 1885 fed seventy-five head of cattle. In 1885 he raised over 5,000 bushels of corn, and bought 5,000 bushels. Mr. Davison gives to his wife and mother-in-law the credit of his success. Mr. Davison is a comrade of Messenger Post, G. A. R., of New York, of which he is at present commander; in politics an uncompromising Greenbacker.

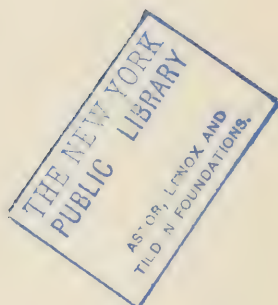
J OHN H. SURBAUGH, deceased, was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, March 9, 1829, and died in Clay Township, Wayne County, Iowa, February 22, 1876. He was a son of Henry Surbaugh, a native of Virginia, of German descent. In 1854 he came to Iowa and settled on section 20, Clay Township, Wayne County, the present site of Lewis-

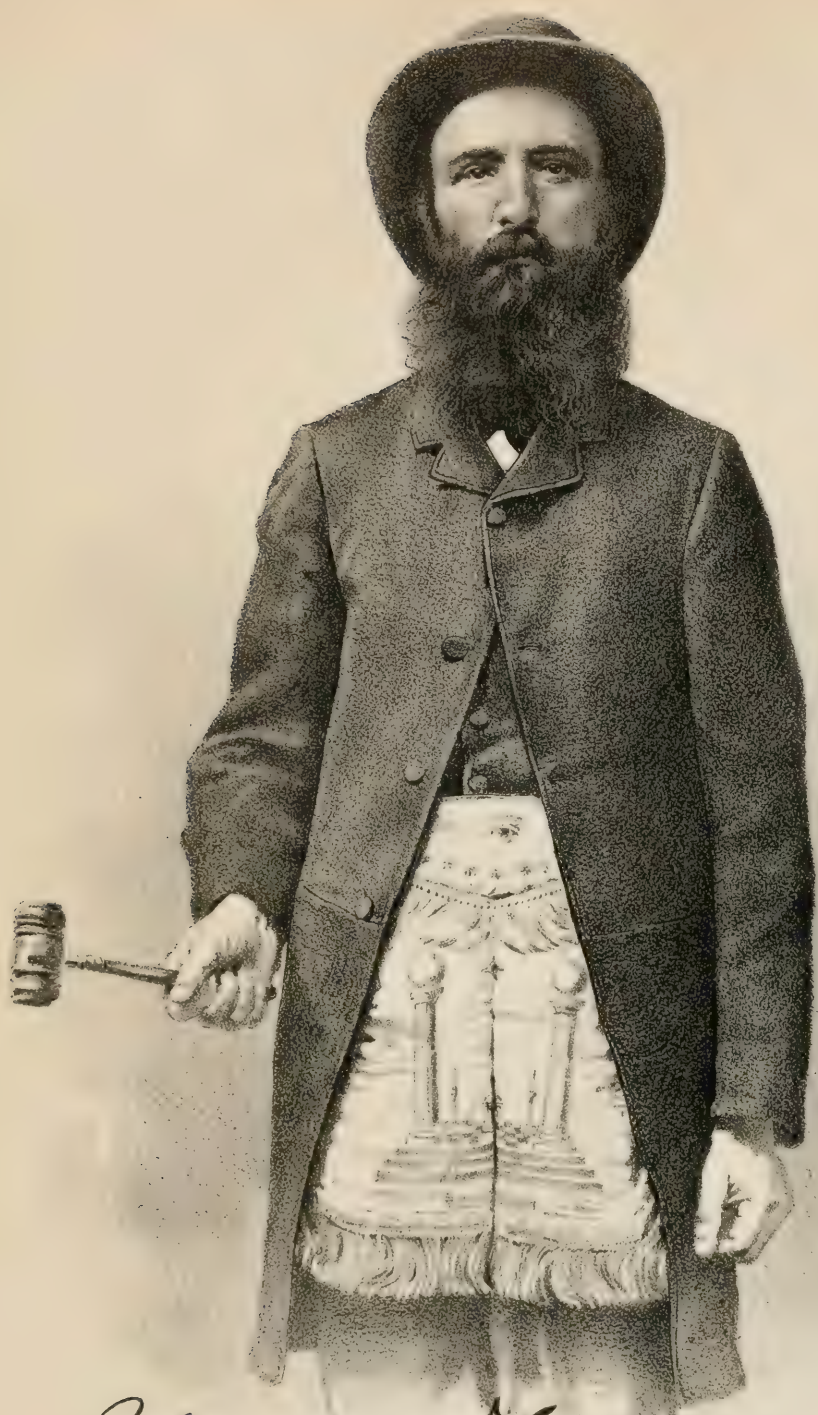
burg, but at that time sparsely settled. He became one of the prominent citizens of the township, and held several official positions, among others that of school treasurer. He was postmaster at Lewisburg several years. He was married in Greenbriar County, September 18, 1850, to Elizabeth C., eldest daughter of Ephraim Guinn. Mr. Guinn came to Iowa in 1850, and entered a tract of land upon a part of which Mr. Surbaugh settled. To Mr. and Mrs. Surbaugh were born eleven children, eight of whom are living—Jeannette, Mary A., Sally, Lucy, Andrew, Cynthia J., Hattie F. and John.

GABRIEL W. WOODMANSEE, one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of Jefferson Township, Wayne County, residing on section 35, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, May 12, 1807, his father, Gabriel Woodmansee, being a native of the same county, and of French descent. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed, and by his industry and energy has acquired a fine property, his home farm containing 230 acres of cultivated land, which is now being carried on by his son Manderville, he having retired from the active duties of life, and is now enjoying that rest which he has so well earned. Mr. Woodmansee received a small part of his education in the subscription schools of Ontario County, New York, and Jackson County, Indiana, his parents having located in the former State in 1814, removing to the latter county in 1819. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1864, and settled where he now lives, the country around here being sparsely settled at that time. He has been three times married. His first wife was Nancy Murphy, who died fifteen months after their marriage. He was then married to Margaret Stites,

by whom he had four children—Thomas, of Allerton; Mrs. Annie Grismore, also a resident of Allerton, and two who are now deceased, one of whom, Mrs. Evaline Bracewell, left at her death five children. For his present wife Mr. Woodmansee married Mrs. Lucinda Rucker, and to this union have been born two children—Mrs. Adda Dick, and Manderville, who, as before stated, has charge of the home farm. Mr. Woodmansee has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

ROS WELL HIGLEY was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 6, 1826, a son of Hosea and Huldath (Heath) Higley. The father was born near Canton, Connecticut, a son of Ebal Higley, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, where he was taken prisoner by the British and starved to death. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Roswell Heath, and a granddaughter of Samuel Heath, who with four of his brothers served in the Revolutionary war. E. Roswell Higley was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, where he was educated in the common and select schools. He came to Iowa in 1851, and after passing one summer in Decatur County he returned to Massachusetts, where he was married September 6, 1854, to Sarah L. Cone, a daughter of Ira Cone, who is now deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Higley of whom five are living—Lillie, Rosa H., Hattie E., May C. and Carrie Minnie. A son, Norman Orlow, died at the age of nine years. Mr. Higley came to Wayne County, Iowa, the year of his marriage, and settled where he now resides, on section 11, Jefferson Township. He built a mill on Caleb Creek, near some large springs, where he carried on a good business till 1860, grinding grain and sawing lumber for the settlers, this being the





*Yours Truly
Geo W Garton*

only mill in the neighborhood. These springs, which are located on his land, possess medicinal properties, and will no doubt in the near future be a health resort. Mr. Higley is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Wayne County, and is the owner of 500 acres of valuable land. He has served as county supervisor for three years, besides holding other local offices of trust and responsibility. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higley are members of the Presbyterian church.



GEORGE W. GARTON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Clay Township, was born in Putnam County, Virginia, November 4, 1844, a son of Allen D. Garton. His father came to this country with his family in the fall of 1851, locating then in Washington Township. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Clay Township, and after a residence here of several years he returned to his present home in Washington Township. Our subject was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed the greater part of his life. In his youth he attended the rude log-cabin school of that early day, making the most of his limited advantages, and after completing his education he followed school-teaching about four years, since which he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful, and is now the owner of 400 acres of choice land. Mr. Garton was married January 20, 1870, to Mary S. Shipley, daughter of Richard Shipley, of Jefferson Township. Seven children have been born to them of whom four are living—William P., Gilbert H., Samuel F. and Edward. Mr. Garton takes an active interest in educational matters, and has held offices in connection with the schools of his township for many years. He has served Clay Township as

justice of the peace for the past three or four years, and still holds that position. He has also served a few years as township clerk. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since twenty-one years of age, having joined in January, 1866, and has held all the offices of that order. He is at present worshipful master of Clay Lodge, No. 193, A. F. & A. M.



MERRITT YOUNG, one of the prominent and well-known citizens of Wayne County, Iowa, was born in Schenectady County, New York, July 20, 1822, his native town being Rotterdam. When he was four years old his father, Dr. Israel Young, removed his family to Saratoga County. He received a good education in his youth, and subsequently took a course of study in the academy in the city of Albany, after which he was engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business in Saratoga Springs. In 1841 he was appointed by Governor Seward paymaster in the militia of the State of New York, and served in that capacity four or five years, being attached to the Fifty-ninth Regiment of the Fifty-first Brigade of the Fifteenth Division of the New York State Militia. He resided in Saratoga and Albany till 1855, when he came to Iowa, and for a short time was engaged in business in Piercerville and Van Buren County. In the fall of 1855 he came to Wayne County and located in Howard Township, and from 1858 till the breaking out of the war he was engaged in teaching school. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, as principal musician, and was mustered out of the service at Corinth, Mississippi, March 23, 1863. During the summer of 1863 he was engaged in the recruiting service, and in February, 1864, re-enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, serving till August, 1865. He was

present during the first part of the siege of Island No. 10, but the severest engagement in which he participated was the battle of Shiloh, being present on both days of that memorable struggle. He was at the siege of Corinth, and at the battles of Iuka and Corinth. During the latter part of his service he was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was on detached service, and also did guard duty at Memphis, Tennessee, for some time. After the war, Major Young, as he is familiarly called, resumed teaching, and also carried on a book-store. In the fall of 1867 he went to Washington, D. C., remaining there one year. He came to Allerton in the year 1876, and for three years was janitor of the public school, and in 1882 became established as notary public and pension agent, and in the fall of the latter year he was commissioned by the Governor attorney for pension claimants. His card indicates his business as recorder, notary public, general insurance, land, loan and collection agent, but he has become better known perhaps during the past few years by the great success which has attended his efforts in behalf of the soldiers of the late war. In 1886, on recommendation of United States Judge Love, of Iowa, he was authorized by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury to practice as claim attorney for all the different departments under his jurisdiction at Washington, D. C. This latter authority was to prosecute claims for pay, bounty, commutation of rations for prisoners of war, in fact all claims of every nature incurred during the war. Although Mr. Young had been prosecuting such claims for years Secretary Manning required a higher grade of ability and more experience than had his predecessors. Major Young has been twice married, his first marriage being contracted with Miss Mary Lyon, a native of New York State. His present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Rebecca B. Campbell, is a native of Ohio.

He has four sons and one daughter by his first marriage, and three daughters by his second union. Two of his sons served in the war for the Union—Henry C. and Edward D., the former being captured at the battle of Shiloh. Both are now in Colorado. Major Young has been statistical reporter of the Department of Agriculture for the past twenty years. As before stated, he is particularly successful in securing pensions for those entitled to the same, his knowledge of military law and his untiring industry and energy rendering him especially adapted to this branch of business.



M. CORBIT, section 19, Wright Township, one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Wayne County, where he has made his home for almost thirty years, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, born June 17, 1832. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Mace) Corbit, were natives of West Virginia, and Ross County, Ohio, respectively. Four children were born to them, our subject being the eldest in the family, and the only one now living. The names of those deceased are—Elizabeth, Sarah and William H. Andrew, our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, and in his youth received a common-school education. He was married in Madison County, Ohio, in April, 1854, to Mary A. Humphrey, a daughter of Norris Humphrey, who was born in New York State. The following year he left Madison County, and located in Jefferson County, Iowa, where he spent two years, and in March, 1857, came to Wayne County and located in Bethlehem. He was bereaved by the loss of his wife, who died in March, 1858, leaving two children—Henry S. and Sarah F. Mr. Corbit was again united in marriage, August 22, 1861, at Bethlehem, to Ermina Bolster, who

was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of J. W. and Mary (Harkins) Bolster, her father a native of Allegany County, New York, and her mother of Pennsylvania, the latter being born on the same farm as Mrs. Corbit. Five children have been born to this union—Blanche, Morton C., May, Orie Etta and Charles Albert. The children have received good educational advantages, some of them being well qualified to teach school. Mr. Corbit is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and his residence, barn and outbuildings are comfortable and commodious. In 1879 Mr. Corbit took a trip to California, and at the same time visited the principal cities of Oregon. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Second Advent church of Bethlehem.

DAVID KIRK, one of the prominent school-teachers of Wayne County, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, born March 21, 1819, a son of John and Jane (McKinney) Kirk, natives also of the Keystone State, born in Mifflin County. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1857. He was given a good education, attending the subscription schools and also having a private tutor. When quite young he commenced teaching and has made this his principal vocation through life. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar in Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa. In 1857 he came to Iowa and located in Wayne County. He was engaged in the practice of law with his brother, M. T. Kirk, of Corydon, four years. In 1862 he was

elected county superintendent of schools of Wayne County, a position he held two terms. Mr. Kirk was married May 2, 1844, to Margaret H. Rankin, daughter of Dr. John M. and Eliza (Laughlin) Rankin. They have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living—Eliza L., Mary Jane, Sarah Margaret, Alice L., John C., Robert M. and Carrie M. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are members of the Presbyterian church of Corydon.

RICHARD SWAIN, one of the enterprising citizens of South Fork Township, residing on section 2, is a native of Long Clawson, Leicestershire, England, born June 15, 1830, the only child of Richard and Mary Swain. He remained in his native shire till eighteen years of age, his youth being passed in working on his father's farm. Such education as he received was obtained by study at home, and at night-school after his day's work was done. At the age of twenty years he joined the Wesleyan Methodist church, was appointed class-leader at the age of twenty-four, and shortly after licensed an exhorter. He was married May 29, 1853, to Sarah E. Carr, who was born September 11, 1826, a daughter of John and Amelia Carr. Five of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Swain are living—Mary, Sarah, Richard, Clara and Laurretta. Elizabeth died aged twenty-one months, and John at the age of twenty-one years and nine months. In 1857 Mr. Swain and family sailed for America, landing at New York, March 31. He immediately came to Iowa, locating in Wapello County, where he spent two years, removing thence to Jefferson County, where he resided three years. He came to Wayne County in the spring of 1862, when he bought forty acres of his present farm in South Fork

Township, and has since devoted considerable attention to raising and feeding stock. He has since added to his land till his farm now contains 240 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Swain has always taken an active interest in the growth and advancement of his township, where he is classed among the best citizens. He has given his children good educational advantages, so that they are well fitted for any position in life. His son Richard is a graduate of the Western College, at Toledo, Iowa, and is at present attending the Theological College of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Swain has been a member of the annual conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ since 1862. He was an itinerant for six years, and was a local preacher several years, and during this time has done much good for the Master's cause. In politics Mr. Swain affiliates with the Republican party.

Burland is a practical miner having followed that vocation the greater part of his life, and by his fair dealings and good business management has met with success. His mine was the first coal mine which was worked successfully in this part of the State, and no accident has yet occurred in the mine. The air shaft is 2 x 5 feet, and the entrance 4 x 6 feet. About 100,000 bushels of coal is taken annually out of the mine.

L F. PROTZMAN, merchant, at Bethlehem, Iowa, came to Wayne County in 1879 and was first employed as clerk for J. H. Rankin, remaining with him until he formed a partnership with C. A. Booth in the grocery business. In November, 1882, they bought out F. Crathorn and carried on a general store until August 12, 1884, when Mr. Protzman bought the interest of his partner, and has since continued the business alone. He has a complete stock of dry-goods, groceries, flour, hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, patent medicine, etc. The postoffice is kept in his store, William King being postmaster. Mr. Protzman was born in Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1835, a son of John H. and Sarah (Chillcoat) Protzman. He was educated in his native city, and when fourteen years of age began clerking for his own maintenance. He early developed an aptness for bookkeeping and became an expert at the double-entry system. When seventeen years old he was employed as bookkeeper for a contractor on the Panhandle Railroad at Leesville, Ohio. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa, and located in Birmingham, Van Buren County, where he clerked for Newell & Smith, dry-goods merchants and pork-packers, until the spring of 1858. In 1858 he started for San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama,

T HOMAS BURLAND, proprietor of the Happy Hollow Coal Bank, Jackson Township, Wayne County, is a native of Somersetshire, England, where he was born October 14, 1835, a son of William and Mary (Williams) Burland. At the age of ten years he commenced working in the mines, which he followed in his native country until 1864. He then came to America, and for six years lived in Pennsylvania, four years at Schuylkill and two years at Pittsburg. He then removed to the State of Illinois, where he resided two years. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1875, since which he has made his home in Jackson Township. Mr. Burland was married in April, 1877, to Delilah Escue, of Wayne County. Four children have been born to this union, three daughters and one son—Alice May, Nellie, Lydia Gertrude and William Thomas. Mr.

and thence went to Portland, Oregon, and was in business there fourteen years, when he returned East and went into the iron brokerage business in Philadelphia. The failure of Jay Cooke and consequent panic involved him and he was obliged to give up his business. He then went to Connorsville, Indiana, where he was employed as a bookkeeper until 1879, when he came West and located in Bethlehem. Mr. Protzman has been twice married. His first wife was Susannah L. Barr, who died in Portland, leaving two children—Louis and Eva. His present wife was Mrs. Rachel Morris, widow of William Morris, of Union Township. They have one son—E. Chillcoat.



LOREN JOHNSON, the eldest child of Robert and Elizabeth Johnson, is a native of Jackson Township, Wayne County, Iowa, where he was born August 21, 1857. He was reared to the life of a farmer, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the common schools of this county. He was united in marriage, March 10, 1881, to Margaret Glass, her parents, William and Mary Ann Glass, being residents of Monroe County, Iowa. Two children have been born to this union—Clarence and Bessie. Mr. Johnson is one of the enterprising citizens of Jackson Township, where he has a good farm, and is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father, Robert B. Johnson, is one of the early settlers of Jackson Township, where he has a good farm containing 340 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. Robert B. Johnson was born in Holmes County, Ohio, the date of his birth being June 30, 1826. When eight years of age he was taken by his parents, James and Margaret Johnson, to Hamilton County, Indiana, where he lived till 1854. He then removed

to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and in 1856 came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. He was first married August 24, 1856, to Elizabeth Richardson, and of the six children born to this union only two are living—Loren and Glenn. Mr. Johnson was again married May 14, 1871, taking for his present wife Miss Harriet Kellogg. They have one son, William E.



HORACE E. GOODELL, section 21, Union Township, postoffice, New York, was born in Leicester, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835, a son of Joshua E. and Laurinda W. (Moss) Goodell, natives also of Massachusetts, his father of Spenser, and his mother of Rutland. In August, 1838, his parents moved to Illinois, via the Erie Canal, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton, Illinois, and located on a farm nine miles west of Carlinville, Macoupin County, paying \$2 an acre for the land. H. E. Goodell was reared and educated in Illinois, living there until March, 1865, when he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now lives. He bought 180 acres in 1864, on which was a double log house built by Mr. Bixler, an early settler who entered large tracts of land in Union Township. This house is still standing, an old landmark. He afterward bought a farm house partly built by John Chapman, who hauled the lumber and lime from Ottumwa, and when it was completed was the best house in the township. When Mr. Goodell settled in Wayne County every thing was new and his experiences at that time are related with thrilling interest by him. Great droves of cattle passed his house for Ottumwa, and one night 1,360 hogs from Taylor County were quartered on his farm. Mr. Goodell now has 580 acres of land in one tract with a good

modern farm-house built in 1877. He is much interested in the improvement of live-stock in his section, and is one of a company of ten men in Union Township who own two imported Clyde stallions. He has fine graded short-horn cattle, feeding annually from fifteen to twenty head. Wayne County furnishes few if any better examples of men whose success in life is due wholly to inborn force and ability, or whose word and honor stand as high as that of Horace E. Goodell. He is in politics a Republican and has held several local offices of trust. He was married August 16, 1866, to Mrs. Sarah Brown, widow of Otis Brown, who died a soldier during the war of the Rebellion leaving two sons, but one of whom is living. Mrs. Goodell is a daughter of Burris Moore, an esteemed old settler of Union Township. She was born at Adams Mill, Muskingum County, Ohio, March 2, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell have three children—Carrie M., Lewis E. and Ernest E. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Goodell assisted in building the York church and Fry's Chapel before he was a member of the church, and is now one of its most active workers.

JOHAN W. GREEN, one of the old and respected settlers of Wayne County, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, born September 8, 1828, a son of John and Ellen Green. He remained in his native State till twenty-two years of age, his early life being spent in assisting his father on the home farm. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1850, in which year he located in Jefferson County, remaining there three years, when he came to Wayne County, locating on his present farm, on section 27, Wright Township, in 1866, which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a very fine orchard, and a comfort-

able and commodious residence, which was erected in 1878, and his improvements are among the best in his township. His farm contains 204 acres of excellent land, a large part of which is underlaid with coal. Mr. Green was united in marriage at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Dianna Shelley. They have nine children living—Melinda Jane, Oliver Perry, William Arthur, Maria Catherine, John Washington, Melissa Ann, James Monroe, Diana Lorette and Augustus Kamp.

SE. JENKINS, farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 13, Wright Township, was born December 12, 1833, in Putnam County, Indiana. His parents, Cornelius and Sydney (Wright) Jenkins, were both natives of Kentucky, the father born in Bourbon County. They had a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, our subject being the second child. His youth was passed in helping his father with the farm duties, and in attending the subscription school of his neighborhood, where he received but a limited education. When twenty-one years of age he came West, locating in Wright Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in 1855, where he bought eighty acres of land which he still owns, paying for the same by working out by the day. In 1857 he returned to Indiana, where he remained till 1865, when he again returned to Wright Township, where he has since made his home. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, besides good barn and out-buildings, and his home farm now contains 240 acres of as good land as can be found in the township. Mr. Jenkins was married November 4, 1858, to Amanda Olive Herbert, a native of Delaware County, New Jersey, a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Anings) Herbert, Mrs. Jenkins being three years old when her

parents removed from Borden Township, New Jersey, to Putnam County, Indiana. Mr. Herbert died February 14, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow still survives. They were the parents of twelve children, Mrs. Jenkins being the third child in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have five children—Candace, Oliver L., Carrie M., Bessie Olive and Jimmie Tilden. Mr. Jenkins and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Christian church.



GEORGE SIREs, residing on section 6, Washington Township, is one of the old and honored pioneers of Wayne County, having been identified with its growth and advancement for over thirty years. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, April 9, 1820, a son of Alexander and Rebecca (Scott) Sires, the father serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Sires served eight years in the war of the Revolution. He came to the Territory of Indiana in 1806, being one of the first pioneers of that State. Our subject's parents were married in Monroe County, Indiana, and to them were born nine children—George, Rosa, William, David, Thomas, Sally, Alexander, Betsy and John W., our subject being the eldest child. When he was five years of age his parents returned to Monroe County, thence to Putnam County, Indiana, and in 1828 they removed with their family to Carroll County of the same State, where George Sires was reared to manhood, his early life being spent in helping to clear the timbered land. The father subsequently removed to Richland County, Wisconsin, with his family, living there till his death. George Sires was married October 24, 1844, to Mary Fitzer, a daughter of John and Mary (Woods) Fitzer, of Cass

County, Indiana. To this union were born eleven children—John F., Alexander S. (was a soldier in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and died at Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1864), James H., Martha Ann, Bruce, Robert R., Rebecca, U. S. Grant, George A. and two who died in early childhood. In 1855 Mr. Sires came with his wife and family, which at that time consisted of five children, to Wayne County, Iowa, making the journey by team. He located on a tract of wild land in Washington Township, which he has since brought under fine cultivation, his home farm now containing 237 acres of well-improved land. He has a good orchard, and comfortable residence and commodious barn and other out-buildings. In his political affiliations Mr. Sires is a Democrat of the old Jackson type. In religion he is an orthodox believer, indorsing the creed of the Free-Will Baptist church.



WILLIAM C. WALLACE, farmer and stock-raiser, Clay Township, residing on section 33, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Wallace, was also a native of Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed in Pittsburg, Allegheny and other cities. In later years he abandoned his trade, and removed to a farm, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits carried on a mill for several years. Our subject came with his parents to Iowa in 1846, they locating in Dubuque County, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He left Dubuque County in the fall of 1869, since which he has been a resident of Clay Township. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and is now the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres under a high state of cultivation. His time is

entirely devoted to his farm, which is among the best in the township. He has never sought official honors, but has served his township as trustee. Mr. Wallace was married February 19, 1873, to Miss Sarah Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Bains) Thompson. They have four children—James M., Edwin A., Carrie M. and Laura E. Mr. Wallace's father died August 13, 1874, and his mother, Mrs. Martha (Cavett) Wallace died in April, 1880, both having been respected citizens of this county. Mr. Wallace and his wife are members of the Associate Presbyterian church.



F. LE COMPTE, editor, manager and part proprietor of the Corydon *Times-Republican*, is a son of W. W. and S. A. Le Compte, who were natives of Maryland, of French descent. They were married in that State, where the father died in 1860, and the mother in 1885. The subject of this biographical paragraph was born September 24, 1846, at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, and lived in that place with his parents until May, 1865. He then came to Corydon, where he was first employed at tailoring, and then by his half-brother, I. H. Meekings, in his dry-goods store. Later, he purchased an interest in the business, and was a partner of Mr. Meekings until they sold out their stock and retired from mercantile life. Mr. Le Compte commenced working "at the case" about 1870, having previously learned the printer's trade in Maryland. Two years later he became associated with Lewis Miles in the publication of the *Wayne County Republican*, with which he remained until its consolidation with the Corydon *Times*, in December, 1884. Since that date he has published the *Times-Republican*. Mr. Le Compte was united in marriage, December 27, 1870, with Miss Hannah,

daughter of William Miles, of Corydon. Five children have been born, three now living—Charles Edward (deceased), William Rollin, Clarence Leroy (deceased), Emily Coy and Nellie. Mr. Le Compte is a Republican, and while editing the *Republican* was also, from 1875 to 1885, postmaster of Allerton.



JOHN FERREL, farmer and stock-raiser, Benton Township, residing on section 35, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1822, a son of Edward and Rebecca (Rees) Ferrel, of whom the father is deceased. John Ferrel was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools of his district. He came with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1828, where he lived till 1840. He then located in Athens County, Ohio, and in 1844 returned to his native county in Pennsylvania, where he was married in 1850 to Rebecca Rees, daughter of Thomas Rees, who is now deceased. This union was blessed with thirteen children, of whom nine yet survive—Elijah, Henry, John, Jerry, Joseph, Andrew, Harvey, Lizzie and Mary. In the same year of his marriage, 1850, Mr. Ferrel returned to Athens County, Ohio, with his wife, where they resided till 1855. He then removed with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, spending the first winter in Corydon Township, and in the spring of 1856 settled on the farm where he has since resided with the exception of one summer spent in Henry County, Iowa. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in 1874, and for his second wife he married Rebecca Hamilton in 1875, she being a daughter of John Hamilton, deceased. Mr. Ferrel began life for himself without capital, but in all his undertakings has been universally successful, and by his industry, combined

with good business qualifications, has become possessed of a large property, being now the owner of 500 acres. When he first came to Iowa he lived in a log-cabin 10 x 12 feet in size. Snakes were very numerous, and they killed a great number in their cabin during the summer. The following fall Mr. Ferrel built a house sixteen feet square, and while away from home to get the brick for his chimney, snow began to fall, and when he reached home it was over a foot deep, and many of his chickens were frozen. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

A. REA, hardware merchant at Corydon, was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and in 1868, when ten years of age, he came with his father to Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, so that the greater part of his life has been spent here. He was employed as a clerk for a number of years, and in 1876 engaged in business on his own account. The first hardware store was established at this place, in 1871, by Phillips & Lancaster, who carried on the business till 1875, being then succeeded by Russell & Selby, who sold out to Mr. Rea in 1876. The business was formerly carried on in a frame structure, 20 x 36 feet, but in the summer of 1879 Mr. Rea began the erection of a fine two-story and basement building, 40 x 160 feet in dimensions, which was completed in 1881 at a cost of \$12,000. Mr. Rea uses all of this building for his own business with the exception of a part, 20 x 70 feet, which he leases. Mr. Rea is one of the prosperous and enterprising young men of Corydon Township, and during the past few years has done much toward the building up of Corydon. In 1885 he erected another business block, 40 x 100 feet, the cost of this building being

about \$6,000. Besides his own fine brick residence he has also erected several other residences in different parts of the city. The success to which Mr. Rea has attained during so short a period proves that he is a man of remarkable business ability. Mrs. Rea was formerly Miss Irene Albertson. She is a native of Wayne County, Iowa, a daughter of S. H. Albertson, who died in Walnut Township in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Rea have three children—Mabel, Ernest and Nell.

E. LIAS JENISON, residing on section 7, Warren Township, Wayne County, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born in 1836. When he was six years old his father, Elias Jenison, died, his mother surviving her husband till about 1876, when she died at Ottumwa, Iowa. September 18, 1861, Mr. Jenison enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, serving three years. He participated in the battle of Stone River, where his regiment lost 165 men, killed and wounded, and was also at the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. During the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the brigade to which his regiment belonged was held in reserve. The last campaign in which he participated was that of Atlanta, his term of service expiring soon after the fall of that Confederate stronghold. On the close of his term of service, Mr. Jenison returned to Indiana, and in the spring of 1865 came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, Warren Township, which he still owns. In the spring of 1882 he removed to his present farm, which is located on the south half of the northeast quarter of the same section, his home farm containing 123 acres of choice land. Mr. Jenison was first married to Mary Jane Hennegin, who died in Wayne County, leaving one son—Warren C. For

his second wife he married Mary J. Ritchie, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John C. Ritchie. Of the three children born to this union two are yet living—John and Carrie B. Their eldest child, Gracie May, died in infancy. Mr. Jenison has never fully recovered from the effects of the exposure to which he was subjected while in the army. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



THOMAS REYNOLDS is a native of Ohio, where he was born August 6, 1830, a son of John and Nancy A. (McConnell) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Westmoreland, of Scotch descent, and the mother in Allegheny County, of Irish descent. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Their names are as follows: Joseph, James, William, Robert, John, Thomas (our subject), Elijah, Sarah, Elizabeth and Martha. Thomas Reynolds was reared in Adams County, Ohio, his parents having settled there when he was two years old. His youth was passed on a farm and his education received in the subscription schools of that early day. At the age of sixteen years he went with his parents to Henderson County, Illinois, where he made his home until 1868. November 12, 1857, he was married to Mary E. Brown, of Henderson County, a daughter of Thomas Brown. She died October 18, 1864, leaving one daughter—Ethelinda. Mr. Reynolds was again married July 19, 1866, to Miss D. A. Peeper, a daughter of James Peeper, of Henderson County, Illinois. July 1, 1861, Mr. Reynolds enlisted in Company A, First Iowa Cavalry, and was sworn in August 9, and for a time was engaged with his regiment in fighting bushwhackers, about one-third of the regiment capturing 1,150 rebels. This was the first

capture of note in Missouri. He served with his regiment till February, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the spring of 1868, when he bought his present farm on section 15, Wright Township, which now contains 160 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation. His fine residence is comfortably furnished, the house being nicely situated and surrounded by an extensive grove of soft maples. His orchard contains eighty choice trees. In his general farming and stock-raising he is meeting with good success. As a citizen he is much respected in the township where he has lived so many years, and has served his township satisfactorily as clerk. He has also served as treasurer of the School Board. He is a worthy member of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



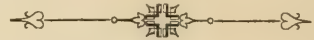
GK. COMBS, dealer in real estate, residing at Allerton, is a native of Ohio, in which State he was born in November, 1831, his parents living there till their death. He was reared and educated in his native State, and was there united in marriage to Miss Sarah Byers, and to this union have been born six children—Anna Maggie, Mary Alice, E. L., J. B., Clara Lizzie and Llew Ella. Mr. Combs has been a resident of Iowa since the spring of 1865, when he located in Cedar County, living there till he came to Wayne County in 1868. On coming to Wayne County he settled on unimproved land, in Warren Township, which he improved and cultivated. In 1880 he sold his farm, purchasing another near Allerton. In 1885 he became a resident of Allerton, having sold his second farm, since which time he has been engaged in the real-estate business. During

a residence of about eighteen years in Wayne County he has become well and favorably known, and by his many manly qualities has gained many friends.



SYLVESTER GREENLEE, of Promise City, is one of the pioneers of Benton Township, Wayne County, only about a dozen families having preceded him when he settled there. He was born in West Virginia, March 10, 1817, and was reared in Mason, his native county. He was the son of Robert and Margaret (Aleshire) Greenlee, his father being a native of Virginia. He died in Mason County in 1865, his wife having died about ten years before her husband. They had but two children—Susan, who never married, lived at the homestead till her death, which occurred a number of years after the death of her parents, and Sylvester, our subject, who married Esther H. Barnett, a sister of William Barnett, who settled in Benton Township prior to the coming here of our subject. Mr. Greenlee, like all pioneers, came to Iowa for the purpose of making a home for his family. In the spring of 1850 he settled in Jefferson County where he rented land for two seasons, while looking about for a permanent location. He came to Wayne County in 1851, and entered eighty acres of land on section 15, Benton Township, on which he settled April 1 of the following year. Here Mr. Greenlee improved a farm, and made a home for himself and family, adding to his original purchase till he had 177 acres, of which he is still the owner. In the fall of 1879 he rented the farm in Benton Township and came to Promise City where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are among the few pioneers who are living to tell of the pleasures and privations incident to pioneer

life. They have been blessed with eleven children—Elizabeth, wife of John Robinson, of Benton Township; Levi T., a physician and druggist of Weldon, Decatur County, Iowa; Adeline, wife of James Amsberry, died in 1883; Martha, wife of H. T. Peck; Ira A., in Lineville; Virginia, wife of Nathan Brown, of Kansas; Eliza S., wife of William Harris, died in 1885; Emaline, wife of D. M. Amsberry, of Nebraska; Rachel, wife of D. H. Newman, of Nebraska; Lewis V., of Promise City, and Belle, at home. The parents and all of the children but one are members of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Greenlee is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840. Mr. Greenlee was a member of the first Board of Commissioners in Wayne County, and was a justice of the peace for eight years.

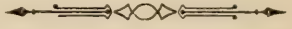


REV. JAMES BRACEWELL, of Allerton, is one of a large and well-known family of Wayne County's early settlers. He was born in Yorkshire, England, May 24, 1836, where his father, John Bracewell, died. After his father's death his mother, accompanied by her family, came to America, landing in this country in 1850. James Bracewell came to Warren Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in 1854, and during the years 1866, '67 and '68 he was a traveling preacher in Des Moines Conference, when his health failing him he retired from active labor in the ministry. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, being mustered into the service as a Sergeant. He served three years, and two and a half years of that time was acting Chaplain of the regiment, the Colonel of his regiment once remarking that he made too good a soldier to devote all his time to the duties of Chaplain. He participated in many im-

portant events of the war, including Sherman's attack on Vicksburg, and General Grant's siege and capture of that stronghold, and in the Texas and Red River expeditions. He was at the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which constituted the defenses of Mobile, and during the following fall and winter his regiment operated on the Lower Mississippi in a marine division. He also participated in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, after which his regiment moved to Texas, where he was discharged at Houston, August 15, 1865, just three years from the date of his enlistment. Mr. Bracewell escaped bullet wounds but returned from the army with his health much impaired. While on board steamer with his regiment, going from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Barrancas, Florida, to take part in the Mobile expedition, he took a severe cold from the effects of which he has never recovered, and is unable to pursue any active business, but still preaches occasionally when his health permits. Mr. Bracewell is an able and forcible speaker, and a sincere, earnest Christian gentleman, and is much respected by all who know him. He was married in November, 1866, to Rosa Cone, a native of Massachusetts. Her parents, Ira and Sarah Cone, died in that State when Mrs. Bracewell was a child. She came to Wayne County from Ohio, where she had lived several years. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bracewell—Howard, died aged thirteen months; Florence N., Della G. and Zell.

ZRA BROOKS, M. D., is a native of Walnut Township, Wayne County, Iowa, where he was born June 12, 1861, his father, J. H. Brooks, being one of the early settlers of that township. He received good educational advantages, attending the high school at Seymour, Wayne

County, after which he engaged in teaching school, which he followed successfully for three terms. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. L. Sawyers, at Unionville, Appanoose County, which he continued with the same physician at Centerville, after the removal of the latter to that city. Doctor Brooks graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University in 1886, and soon after located at Seymour, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He is well skilled in the knowledge of his profession, and is a young man possessing those qualities necessary to success in his chosen profession, and the success to which he has already attained promises well for the future.


AMES CALDWELL, farmer, residing on section 17, Clay Township, was born in Portage County, Ohio, January 28, 1829, a son of John Caldwell, and a grandson of John Caldwell, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The latter was one of three sons of Joseph Caldwell, and was the father of thirteen children, most of whom were sons, whose descendants are scattered over various parts of the United States. John Caldwell, father of our subject, was also a native of Westmoreland County, but when quite young he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared and married, remaining there till his death. James Caldwell, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on a farm in his native State, receiving his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools. He was married July 4, 1851, to Miriam Downs, daughter of William Downs, deceased. Nine children have been born to them, of whom eight survive—G. Clinton, Lillian E., Willard W., Barbara L., Clara Belle, Eveline M., James L. and Cora E. Mr. Caldwell came to this county with his wife in the spring of 1855, settling on





Yours Truly
R. R. Amos M. D.

the section where he has since resided. For several weeks after coming here they lived in their wagon. They then moved into their house, which consisted of forks driven into the ground, and sided up with rough boards, the roof being covered over with prairie hay, the floor of earth being carpeted with prairie grass. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, it principally consisting of a bench, trunk, packing box and a bedstead fastened to the wall. Here they experienced many hardships incident to pioneer life, but are to-day in comfortable circumstances, which has been acquired by their combined industry and frugality. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are members of the Christian church at Humeston.

ROBERT R. ARNOLD, M. D., is a native of the State of Iowa, and was born in Davis County, February 9, 1847, a son of D. F. and Frances (Robinson) Arnold. In 1846 his father removed with his family from Indiana, although he by birth was a Kentuckian. Shortly after the birth of Robert the family moved to Monroe County, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his elementary education at the district schools of that county, and later attending Oskaloosa College. For some years after leaving school he taught in Monroe and Appanoose counties, but in the year 1874 began the study of medicine with Dr. Gutch, then of Blakesburg, Wapello County, but now of Albia, and the following year with Dr. Glenny, of Albia. During all this time and the succeeding year he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, and at the medical department of the Iowa State University, graduating from the latter in the spring of 1876, with the degree of M. D. On leaving college he took up his life's work and located in Humeston,

where he has built up a good practice. In December, 1883, the drug firm of Arnold & Gelpin was formed, and it now carries on an extensive business, carrying a full line of drugs, medicines, jewelry, stationery, etc. In September, 1885, Dr. Arnold was appointed postmaster at Humeston, being the first Democrat to hold the position. He was married September 10, 1877, to Rhoda Jay. They have had two children—Jay and one that died in infancy.

MARCELLUS BROWN, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 17, Jefferson Township, Wayne County, was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, December 5, 1838, a son of John and Rebecca (Nutt) Brown, the father a native of the same county as our subject and now a resident of Livingston County, Missouri, and the mother now deceased, she dying in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1864. They were the parents of nine children of whom seven still survive, our subject being the eldest child. He came with his parents to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1850, where he lived till October, 1866, when he came to Wayne County and settled on his present farm. Very little improvements had been made on his land at the time of his settlement, but fifty acres being fenced and a small log house built. He now has 200 acres under fine cultivation, with good residence and farm buildings. He has followed farming and stock-raising with success since coming to this county, and is at present devoting much attention to the raising of graded Holstein and Hereford cattle. March 30, 1862, he was married to Rebecca J. Lilly, daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Culumber) Lilly, the father born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, October 30, 1808, and the mother a native of Madison County,

Ohio, born November 15, 1815. Mrs. Brown's father went with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, in 1817, making part of the distance in a cart drawn by two horses, tandem style, completing the journey by boat. The Lilly family lived in Ross County twenty years, then moved to Madison County, Ohio, where Mrs. Brown was born July 3, 1840. She came with her parents to Lagrange County, Indiana, in 1844, and to Hancock County, Illinois, when thirteen years of age, where she lived till her marriage. Her mother died in Hancock County, December 8, 1864, and her father is now making his home with our subject. Mrs. Brown is the only one living of a family of seven children, she being the only daughter. Two of her brothers, Allen and Wesley, died in the Union army while serving their country in the late war. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born eight children, of whom seven are still living—William C., Perry A., Wesley O., Ira P., Hattie E., Della M. and Dora O. A daughter, Mary, died at the age of four years. Mr. Brown has served his township as trustee for many years, and also as road supervisor, besides holding other offices of trust in his township. Both he and his wife and Mr. Lilly are members of the United Brethren church.

JONATHAN THOMAS, section 8, Washington Township, postoffice, Derby, Iowa, is among the pioneers of Washington Township worthy of a place in the history of Wayne County. He was born in South Wales, March 12, 1822, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Jones) Thomas. He was the third of a family of nine children. He was reared and educated in his native country, spending his youth on a farm. He came to America in 1843, and first settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived about twelve years, work-

ing the most of the time at farming. In 1855 he came to Iowa and has since lived in Wayne County, where he has one of the best farms in Washington Township, which contains 535 acres of land, both timber and prairie, with a good residence, large barn and other farm buildings, a fine orchard and also small fruit of various kinds. Mr. Thomas was married October 23, 1863, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, widow of K. M. Hart, and daughter of John and Mary (Woods) Fitzer, who located in Wayne County in 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born five children—Henry, Laura, Josephine, Lizzie and Minor.



GEORGE W. SMITH, harness-maker, is a son of John M. Smith, who settled in Jefferson Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in 1857. The father was born and reared in Kentucky, and was there married to Elizabeth Pierce, by whom he had nine children, five of whom died in childhood. Those living are—George W., our subject; a daughter, C. A., now wife of Charles A. Booth; Mary F., wife of L. C. Jordon, and Zula. John M. Smith left Kentucky in March, 1857, coming with his family to Wayne County. He entered land in Jefferson Township which he partially improved, living there a number of years. He then removed to Benton Township, of this county, and engaged in farming till about 1863 when he went to Corydon where he engaged in harness-making and the furniture business, and also bought a farm near Corydon. He came to Seymour in the summer of 1874 and engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe business. He subsequently removed to Missouri, where he was again united in marriage, his first wife having died March 30, 1870, at Seymour. Mr. Smith died March 7, 1875, while on a visit to his chil-

dren. His second wife survives him. George W. Smith, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, born in August, 1850, being in his seventh year when he was brought by his parents to Wayne County. He learned his trade as harness-maker at Corydon, and in 1883 succeeded D. J. Stipe in his harness shop, Mr. Stipe having established the first harness shop in Seymour. George W. Smith was married September 26, 1878, to Nannie J. Fox, a daughter of J. C. Fox, of Seymour. They have two children—Edgar and Eva.

GRODERICK, farmer and stock-raiser, Wright Township, postoffice Confidence, is a native of Sackett's Harbor, New York, born April 10, 1841, the fourth of seven children of Lewis and Mary R. Roderick, natives of Canada. When he was three years old his parents moved to Michigan where they lived three years, and in 1847 to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he lived until manhood. July 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Infantry, and served four years, participating in many hard-fought battles, including Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Jackson, and the second battle at Nashville. He was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, August 11, 1865, and returned to Buchanan County. Out of 100 who enlisted in his company only sixteen lived to return. In 1866 Mr. Roderick went to Hamilton County, Iowa, and from there to Osborn County, Kansas, where he took up a claim and lived three years. In 1875 he returned to Iowa and located in Wayne County, where he has since lived. He bought the farm where he now lives in 1882. It contains eighty acres of good land, and the improvements are all in good repair. Mr. Roderick was married February 22, 1866, to Mrs. Sarah (Sayre) Hayes,

widow of E. Hayes, who died while in the service of his country, a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Roderick are the parents of four children—Emma, Eddie, Elmer and William. They are members of the Evangelical church.

CANFIELD A. DE SILVA was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1812, living in his native county till 1835. The next seven years he spent mostly traveling through Kentucky and other States selling clocks. Owing to a severe fit of sickness which left his constitution much impaired, he went to Wisconsin to regain his health, the climate of that State being of much benefit to him. He lived in Wisconsin about twenty-nine years, residing in Iowa County, where he was successfully engaged in farming and fruit culture. He was married in Wisconsin in February, 1843, to Amanda Thompson, a native of New York State, becoming acquainted with Mr. De Silva while visiting her sister in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. De Silva have been born thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. The children living are—Olive A., wife of George W. Barrows, an attorney of Rapid City, Dakota, he and his wife being the publishers and proprietors of the *Black Hills Weekly Democrat*; Louisa M. Dean, wife of Cassius C. Dean, of Allerton; Mercy A., married Walter T. Bean, and died May 14, 1884, leaving her husband and one child; Thalia A., wife of Charles S. Litherbery, a farmer of Atchison County, Missouri; Asher C., farmer, of Warren Township; Calla E., wife of John Bradfield, a farmer of Atchison County, Missouri; Capitola, wife of George Latta, a wealthy farmer of Burt County, Nebraska; Fanny, wife of George Wright, farmer

and fine stock-raiser, of Warren Township; Lincoln S., farmer, of Warren Township; Emma, wife of George Prettyman, of Atchison County, Missouri; Mary, Walter and Ulysses J., unmarried, live with their parents. Mr. De Silva settled in Wayne County, Iowa, in May, 1870, his first purchase being on the northeast quarter of section 20, on which no improvements had been made. The first year of his residence here he broke 140 acres and fenced the place, and the following year enclosed the entire farm with a rail fence. His first home was a small frame dwelling, which he and his family occupied about five years, when he erected his present large and commodious residence. He has met with much success in his farming operations, and has increased his real estate to 440 acres of land in Warren Township, all of which is under cultivation. During the second year of his residence here he set out 600 apple-trees, fifty-four cherry-trees, and about 600 grape-vines. He has a natural taste for fruit raising, and keeps his fine orchard in an excellent condition; his fruit for its general excellence cannot be surpassed. He has been a successful fruit-grower, and from this enterprise adds considerable to his annual income. In 1882 he received for his fruit not less than \$700, and his income in 1885 amounted to almost as much. His orchard comprises principally apple, cherry and plum trees and grape-vines.

Veer participated in many of the most important engagements of the war from the first battle of Fredericksburg to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, his regiment serving during the war in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, where his regiment was attached to Excelsior Brigade, General Sickles' corps. After the war Mr. Van Der Veer went to Princeton, New Jersey, to which place his father's family had removed during his absence in the army. He has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, since August, 1875, when he settled in Lineville, and was there engaged in the dry-goods business for eight years. On his election to the office of county auditor in the fall of 1885 he left Lineville, and has since made his home in Corydon. He was married in Lineville to Miss Nevada Wilson, a daughter of J. H. Wilson, of that place. They have one daughter—Mary Gertrude, born April 20, 1884. While living in Lineville Mr. Van Der Veer served as postmaster for two years.



JEREMIAH WOODS, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Wayne County, residing on section 11, Washington Township, is a native of Clarke County, Ohio, where he was born November 11, 1815. His parents, Isaac C. and Sarah (Oliver) Woods, had a family of five sons—Hampton, Jeremiah, Reuben, John and James, the last two being twins. When our subject was quite young his parents went to Marion County, Ohio, where he spent his youth in assisting his father with the duties of the farm. He was married June 1, 1848, to Serena Davis, by whom he had four children—Florence, William, Robert and Flora Allie. Mrs. Woods died December 22, 1856, and Mr. Woods was again united in marriage, March 8, 1859, to



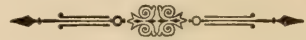
B W. VAN DER VEER, auditor of Wayne County, Iowa, is a native of Somerset County, New Jersey, where he was born October 10, 1844. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in the late war at Kingston, New York, a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth New York Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel George H. Sharp. Mr. Van Der

Eliza Reigle, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Reigle. To this union were born five children—Mary E., Isaac M., Ella Estelle, Sarah B. and Clarence B. Mr. Woods has met with excellent success through life, his persevering industry and energy having been well rewarded. His farm in Washington Township contains 832 acres of choice land which is all under thorough cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in his neighborhood. Mr. Woods in his prime, was a man of great strength and endurance. He at one time cradled 180 dozen wheat sheaves in one day, and he and his brother together cleared an acre of heavy beech and maple timber in Marion County, Ohio, in three days, this being the biggest work in that space of time done in that county.



SRUSH CORBETT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, Benton Township, was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1834, a son of William Corbett, a native of the same county. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. He came to Iowa in December, 1867, and located in Wayne County, on the farm where he has since lived. He owns 210 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient, making his home one of the pleasantest in the township. Mr. Corbett was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the defense of the Union in Company G, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married February, 1858, to Eva M. Clugh, a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Clugh. They have a family of four children—William C., Ida., Frank and Jessie

E. William is a resident of Oregon. Ida is the wife of George F. Knerr, of Allerton, and has one child—Violet. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett are members of the Presbyterian church at Corydon. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all the public affairs of his township, but never seeks official honors, preferring the quiet of home life, and leaving that work to those who desire it.



JAMES M. GWINN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, Clay Township, was born April 29, 1829, in Greenbrier County, Virginia, now Summers County, West Virginia. He lived on a farm in his native county, and there attended the log-cabin subscription schools during his youth. He was married in September, 1850, to Barbara Surbaugh, daughter of Jacob Surbaugh. Mrs. Gwinn died in September, 1853, leaving one child—Virginia, who is now the wife of Hugh C. McGhee, of Clay Township. Mr. Gwinn was again married November 29, 1856, to Lovicy Chamberlain, daughter of Leander Chamberlain, who is now deceased. Of the eight children born to this union five are living—Mrs. Henrietta Grant; Milo B., of Benton County, Missouri; Edwin B., attending the St. Louis school of telegraphy; Lewis J. and Rachel Maude. Mr. Gwinn came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the spring of 1852, spending the first summer in Richman Township. He built a cabin on his farm in Clay Township, into which he moved in November, 1852, he being the first permanent settler of the township. His first house was a hewed log cabin, the first one of the kind in Wayne County, and in 1860 he built his present residence, which was the first brick house in the county. He has served his township as assessor the greater part of the time since coming here, and is still holding that

position. He has also held the offices of township clerk, county supervisor, and has served as secretary of the School Board. He was also postmaster at Lewisburg for six years. He has always followed farming, and is now the owner of 230 acres of choice land where he resides. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, Ephraim J. Gwinn, was born in Virginia, and is still a resident of his native State. His grandfather was one of thirteen sons, each of whom settled in one of the thirteen States.



AARON EVANS was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1830, his father, James Evans, being a native of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh descent. Aaron Evans was the eighth of thirteen children, and the seventh son. He was reared in his native State, remaining there till April 4, 1854, when he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, coming to Wayne County in 1857. He was married in Van Buren County, April 16, 1858, to Matilda Baker, a daughter of Moses and Mary Ann (Sale) Baker. Mrs. Evans was born in McLean County, Illinois, January 15, 1839. Her father was a native of Ohio, but removed with his father's family to Illinois where he was married. He removed with his family to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1841, where his wife died. Mr. Baker now lives in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had twelve children born to them, of whom nine are yet living—William L., born March 28, 1859; George I., born April 28, 1860; Mary F., born Dec. 23, 1861; Sarah M., born May 2, 1863, wife of Frank Eastman; James Albert, born December 10, 1864; Charles R., born February 25, 1868; Laura Ann, born Oct. 2, 1869; John, born September 7, 1875; Charlotte M., born June 28, 1879. Elizabeth Jane and Lucy died in infancy; Rachel died aged

eight years, and Mary F. died March 26, 1886, in her twenty-fifth year. Mr. Evans settled on his present farm in April, 1858, his first purchase being eighty acres which he bought in 1857. He has added to his original purchase from time to time till his farm has increased to 640 acres. He has been very successful in raising grain and buying and shipping stock, having begun life a poor man, and by his own industrious habits and persevering energy has acquired a well-cultivated and well-stocked farm, his labors being attended with much more than average success. Beside his home farm he owns much valuable town property. He owns part of the brick block in Seymour known as the Lewis Block, also the postoffice building and the grain elevator at this place. Mr. Evans in early life learned the carpenter's trade, and is a skillful mechanic as well as a successful agriculturist.



ALEXANDER SHOCK is one of the oldest residents now living in Walnut Township, Wayne County, having settled here in 1853. April 1 of that year he entered 160 acres of land on section 34, where he still lives, the patent for this land being issued March 10, 1854, and bears the signature of Franklin Pierce. He entered altogether 240 acres which now comprise his present farm. Mr. Shock was born April 28, 1822, in Pike County, Ohio, a son of Henry Shock, who was born in Germany, coming to America with his parents when a boy, and settling in Virginia. The father was reared and married in the State of Virginia. He subsequently removed to Ohio, where he lived till his death, which occurred about 1843. He had a family of ten children, six of whom still survive, our subject being the only one living in Iowa. The mother, Mary Shock, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia,

and died at the home of her son Andrew, on the old homestead, in 1872, in the eighty-second year of her age. Alexander Shock was the seventh child of his parents, and was reared on his father's homestead. In the spring of 1853 he came to Iowa with his cousin, Alexander Duffield, with the purpose of making a home. After visiting several counties they came to Wayne County and were so pleased with the country here that they decided to locate. Mr. Duffield lived here with his family till 1856, when he went to Missouri, and later to California. Mr. Shock found a log-cabin on his place which had been built several years prior to that time by Judge Anderson. This cabin, which was occupied by Mr. Shock and his family for many years, is still standing, and is the oldest house now standing in the township. The country was very new when Mr. Shock made his settlement here. But few settlers had preceded him, and of these, if we except Alonzo Sharp, who settled here shortly before our subject, all are gone, the most of them to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Wild game of all kinds was abundant at that time, and was plentiful for a number of years after Mr. Shock settled here. The first year of his residence here he killed five deer. Mr. Shock came to Wayne County a single man. He was married June 19, 1856, to Clarissa Inman, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 22, 1837, a daughter of Aaron and Hetta Inman, who settled in Appanoose County in March, 1853. They were both natives of Maine, removing to Ohio when children. In 1871 they removed from Appanoose County, Iowa, to Seymour, Wayne County, where the father died November 16, 1877, in his seventy-fourth year. The mother died at the home of Mr. Shock, January 31, 1879, in her seventy-fifth year. They reared nine children to maturity, seven of whom are yet

living. Mr. and Mrs. Shock have had nine children—Hetta, wife of William Mabree; Mary, at home; Mable, wife of Edward Edmonds; John, in Kansas; Andrew; Henrietta; Timothy died aged two years; James A. and Clara. Politically Mr. Shock was in early life a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party.



DANIEL MORGAN, deceased, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1814. When five years of age he left his native State, his parents settling in Ross County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, as one of the hardy pioneers. When nineteen years of age he married Miss Matilda McNeal, and together they started out on the journey of life with but little of this world's goods, and that was earned by chopping wood and working by the day at the iron furnaces, the prices for cutting a cord of wood being 37 cents. Ten children were born to them, six sons and four daughters. Five have passed to the spirit land, and the rest save Ralph, who lives in Texas, were present at the death bed of their father. In 1849 Mr. Morgan moved from Ross County to Benton County, Indiana, and in the fall of 1850 moved to Madison County, Indiana, settling near the town of Anderson, at that time a small village, and the surrounding country was covered by a dense forest. In 1858 he moved to Champaign County, Illinois, but a few months later returned to Madison County, Indiana, and settled in the old neighborhood. March 1, 1865, the messenger of death entered his home and took from it the wife and mother. The same year he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and made his home near Lewiston until October, 1868, when he married Mrs. Jemima Lowder, of Wayne County, Iowa, and moved to this county, making it his

home until his death. In August, 1884, he was bereft of the wife of his old age, whom he survived only eighteen months, his death occurring March 3, 1886. About the year 1855 he obtained a hope in Christ and cast his lot with the people of God, selecting as the church of his choice what is usually called Newlights, and was a faithful member until he came to Iowa, when finding no church of his denomination, and feeling that he could not well live without a home in some Christian church, he in August, 1876, united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Cambria, and remained a faithful and devoted Christian until called to that eternal home he was so well prepared to enter, leaving a bright testimony behind, that he had gone to enjoy the company of the dear ones gone before. Father Morgan often spoke of the good meetings he had enjoyed in Indiana. Religion was a theme he loved to dwell on, and he spoke of death as calmly as though he was going on some friendly visit. Although the last six weeks of his life were spent in almost constant pain, not a murmur escaped his lips. He was cheerful and resigned, and often during his sufferings spoke of the heavenly home he was soon to enter. His body rests in Morgan Cemetery, in Union County, three miles south of Kent, by the side of his brother, R. P. Morgan, his children whom he left behind mourning the loss of a kind father, who was always their friend and counselor.

"Free at last from all temptation,
No more need of watchful care;
Joyful in complete salvation,
Given a victor's crown to wear."

M. HART, deceased, was one of the earliest pioneers of Washington Township, where he became one of its prominent citizens and a successful and enterprising farmer. He was a native of

Virginia, where he was reared. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Fitzer, daughter of John and Mary (Woods) Fitzer, and to them have been born four children—John T., Lafayette, Mary and Mattie. Mr. Hart was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.



J. HAVNER, residing on section 19, Union Township, is one of the old and respected citizens of Wayne County. He was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, January 2, 1839, a son of D. H. and Elizabeth Havner, with whom he lived till twenty-two years of age. His early life was passed in assisting on the home farm, his education being obtained in the common schools of Lee and Wayne counties, Iowa. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, a member of Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, first attack on Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, the second capture of Jackson, Mississippi, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Taylor Ridge. He was taken sick at Woodsville, Alabama, where he was in hospital for six months, after which he offered his services for re-enlistment but was not accepted. After serving faithfully for three years he was discharged atavenport, Iowa. September 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Jennie Savely, of Union Township, Wayne County, a daughter of Jephtha and Sarah Savely. She died shortly after her marriage, her death occurring October 18, 1865. Mr. Havner was again married February 9, 1868, to Miss Dora E. Seamans, of West Point, Iowa, a daughter of L. and Esther Seamans. To this union have been born four children—Minnie C., Orpha L., Glen and Alma L.

Mr. Havner has met with good success through life and now owns 120 acres where he resides, besides eighty acres of good land in Washington Township. His dwelling is comfortable and commodious, his barns and out buildings in good condition and his land under a fine state of cultivation. In his political views Mr. Havner is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Messenger Post, No. 288, of New York, Iowa.



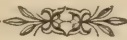
JESSE DAVIS, one of the progressive farmers of Monroe Township, residing on section 12, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 6, 1810, his parents, Joel and Peniah (Newby) Davis, being natives of the same county. His early life was passed in assisting with the work of the farm and working at the blacksmith's trade. December 15, 1831, he was married to Sarah Horney, a daughter of Jeffrey and Keziah Horney, by whom he had four children—Alex S., Keziah, Joel and Jared. Alexander and Keziah are deceased. In 1834 Mr. Davis removed with his family to Adams County, Illinois, being among the early settlers of that county, where he lived for twenty-one years, bringing his land there from a wild state under fine cultivation. His wife died in Adams County, October 6, 1839, and he was again united in marriage, March 19, 1840, to Sarah Mendenhall, daughter of Isaac Mendenhall. Of the seven children born to this union four yet survive—Reuben, Isaac N., James and Mary. W. B. was a member of Company D, Sixth Kansas Infantry, and died of typhoid fever at Mapleton, Kansas. Eli H. was also a soldier in the late war and was shot by bushwhackers near Westport, Missouri. Mr. Davis was again bereaved by the death of his wife November 1, 1849.

April 3, 1853, Mr. Davis married for his present wife Mrs. Elizabeth McMasters, and by his third marriage he has had five children—Rebecca J., Jesse W., David A., Daniel F. and Henry S., of whom David is deceased. By her first husband, Alfred McMasters, Mrs. Davis had five children—John, Caroline, William (deceased), Mary and Yancy. Mr. Davis came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, March 16, 1855, and first settled in Walnut Township, where he improved a farm of 280 acres on section 33. In 1860 he located on his present farm in Monroe Township which contains 320 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, 200 acres of which he has given to his children. He has a comfortable residence and has a fine orchard on his land. Six of the sons of Mr. Davis served in the Union army during the late war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



SMITH EWERS is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, where he was born January 3, 1834, a son of Thomas and Lydia (Fleming) Ewers, natives of Virginia, the father born in Loudoun County, a son of Barton Ewers, and of English ancestry, and the mother a native of Fairfax County. She was a daughter of Robert and Ruth (Gibson) Fleming, who were both natives of Loudoun County, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewers had a family of nine children, of whom Smith was the eldest. They are, as follows—Smith, Ruth, Rachel, Alice, Thomas, Robert, Mary, Barton and Albert. When our subject was four years of age his parents removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, in which county he was reared and educated. October 25, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Melick, a native of Muskingum County, and a daughter of James

and Julia (Ewing) Melick, the former a native of Perry County, Ohio, and the latter born in Guernsey County of the same State, Mrs. Ewers being their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Ewers have had nine children, seven still living—Mary A., Robert T., James A., Harriet C., Edward F., Stuart W. and Luada. Stephen T., and an infant daughter, unnamed, are deceased. Mr. Ewers continued to reside in Muskingum County till the spring of 1882, when he purchased the old George Sayre farm, on section 16, Wright Township, Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. His farm contains 200 acres of well-improved land on which he has a very fine orchard. His residence is comfortable and commodious, and his barn and other farm buildings are among the best in his neighborhood, and everything about his place betokens care and thrift.



JOHAN BRACEWELL, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Wayne County, is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born March 13, 1834. He came to America in 1850, living in Illinois till 1866, when he came to Wayne County, Iowa. He settled on his present farm on section 19, Warren Township, in March, 1867, having purchased part of his farm the year previous. When he settled on his land it was but little improved, only a few acres having been broken. The farm now contains 400 acres of choice improved land, beside which he owns forty acres of timber land. He has a good stock farm, and devotes considerable time to the raising of stock, in which he is very successful. Mr. Bracewell was married in Illinois, to Susan E. Lumsden, who was born in Tennessee in 1832, a daughter of William G. and Lucy Lumsden, who were natives of Virginia. They lived for a

short time in Kentucky, and in 1836 removed to Illinois, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Bracewell are the parents of five children—William E., James E., Mary L., John G. and Leonard M. No name has been more closely identified with the growth and settlement of Wayne County than that of Bracewell, Mr. Bracewell's five brothers being influential citizens of this county. Politically Mr. Bracewell is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JAMES GARRATT, section 32, Benton Township, was born in Cheshire, England, April 1, 1817, a son of Richard Garratt. He came to the United States in 1842 and lived in Madison County, Illinois, till the fall of 1843, when he returned to England, but in the spring of 1844 came again to the United States and lived in Madison County, Illinois, till 1845, when he removed to Morgan County, the same State, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa and entered a tract of Government land, from which he has made his present fine farm. His nearest neighbor was a mile distant. His first house was a log cabin sixteen feet square but this has been replaced by a substantial two-story frame residence, and his farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. His farm contains 205 acres of choice land, and in addition to this he has given ninety acres to his children. Mr. Garratt was married December 31, 1851, to Delilah Lowe, a native of Morgan, now Cass, County, Illinois, born August 18, 1821, a daughter of Aquilla and Mary (Revis) Lowe, early settlers of Morgan County. They have had a family of four children, but two of whom are living—Mary F. and John W. Mary married Charles V. Allen, of Benton Township, and has two children—Lora M. and Jessie A. Mr. Garratt has

taken an active interest in the public affairs of the township, and has served his fellow-townsmen as assessor and school director. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Zion, which he has served as class-leader, steward and trustee and has also been twice sent as a delegate to the annual conference. He is an honorable, trustworthy man, giving his influence to everything that tends to elevate the social, intellectual and moral status of his town.

JOHN L. B. HARNDEN, residing on section 21, Warren Township, Wayne County, was born in the west part of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1842, where he was reared. He is a son of Adolphus and Elizabeth Harnden, who came to Wayne County in the fall of 1870, the father dying here in the spring following his arrival. The mother is still living in this county with her children. Our subject has followed agricultural pursuits all his life with the exception of three years spent in the service of his country. He enlisted October 7, 1861, in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, his first battle being at Shiloh. He was in General Buel's command in the Shiloh campaign; participated in that battle on the second day. He then went in pursuit of General Bragg to Perryville, Kentucky, and from there to Nashville. He was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He was then confined in the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, for fourteen months. He rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga in the spring of 1864, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, commencing with Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and New Hope Church. He was wounded a second time at the battle of New Hope Church receiving a gunshot wound in

his left leg. After rejoining his regiment at Atlanta he was sent to Look-out Mountain, receiving his discharge October 7, 1864, just three years from the date of his enlistment. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in May, 1865, came to Iowa, locating in Linn County. In 1866 he removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he was married in the spring of the same year to Miss M. J. Edwards, who was born in Pennsylvania, she coming to Iowa with her parents, William H. and Margaret Edwards, when a child, both of whom died in Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. Harnden have ten children—Mary Elizabeth, Grant, Albert, Edward, Maggie, John, Elmer, Estella, Etta and Jesse. Mr. Harnden came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1870, settling on his present farm, and commenced improving the same, his residence being on the northeast quarter of the section. He bought this land, which at that time was unimproved, from Dr. Green, of Jefferson County, who had entered the land. The farm, which contains 240 acres, is now under fine cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are in good condition. He has about two acres of orchard, and has a fine maple grove of about two acres, the seed of this grove being planted by him in 1872 just south of his residence.

MELVILLE W. REW, deceased, was born in Friendship, New York, February 26, 1836, a son of Orris and Eunice (Corbin) Rew. He was reared and educated in his native town, completing his education at the academy. In 1854 he settled in Minnesota, where he engaged in farming, teaching and lumbering. In 1862-'63 he served in a Minnesota regiment during the Sioux war. In 1863 he moved to Macoupin County, Illinois, and thence in 1869 to Wayne County, Iowa. He bought

320 acres of land and built a part of what is now the family residence, which was completed in 1878. The large and convenient basement barn was built in 1879. His farm he increased to 640 acres, but eighty acres have been sold since his death. He was a thriving, progressive farmer and became one of Union Township's most prosperous citizens. He died November 20, 1882, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn with his family the loss of a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He was an earnest member of the Congregational church and a strong advocate of temperance. In politics he was a Republican with Greenback tendencies. He was married in 1867 to Clara E. Whipple, a native of Macoupin County, Illinois, daughter of Josiah and Almira Whipple. To them were born three children—Myra, Jennie and Albert.

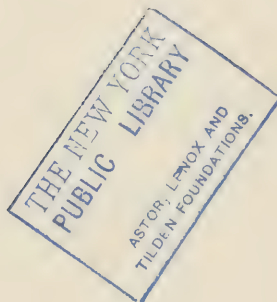


JOSEPH H. EVANS, section 10, Grand River Township, was born in Knox County, Tennessee, March 8, 1817, a son of William Evans. He was reared and educated in his native county, attending in his youth the subscription schools. When twenty years of age he began to work at the blacksmith's trade, a vocation he followed thirty years. In 1849 he immigrated to Davis County, Iowa, and from there to Decatur County in 1852. Nine years later, in December, 1861, he moved to the farm where he now lives, in Wayne County. When on his way to Davis County he passed through Corydon, the day the first house was raised in the place. At that time there were only three houses in Centerville and none in Leon. He assisted in raising the second house built in Lineville. He has been successful in his pursuits and acquired a good farm, which is now owned by his son Ganum, with whom Mr. Evans

now makes his home. He was married May 7, 1840, to Elizabeth Maget, daughter of William Maget. To them have been born six children, but three of whom are living—William T., Ganum M. and Elizabeth J. Two children, James G. and Sarah M., died after reaching maturity, and Martha A. died in infancy. Mrs. Evans died January 17, 1879. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Evans has held the office of township trustee and has filled other positions of trust in his township.



BENJAMIN F. JARED, the present sheriff of Wayne County, was born in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, September 15, 1830. His father, John Jared, was a native of Tennessee, removing from that State to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and in 1836 located in Warren County, Illinois, where he lived till his death. Benjamin F. Jared lived in Warren County, Illinois, for a number of years, and in 1852 he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining. He remained on the Pacific Coast for six years, and in April, 1858, located in Wayne County, at which time he settled in Wright Township, where he was engaged in farming till his election to the office of County Sheriff in the fall of 1885, since which time he has made his home in Corydon. August 15, 1862, he enlisted at Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant. He served until April 10, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battle in front of Vicksburg, and also at Arkansas Post. The Union forces captured 7,000 prisoners at the latter place, and Mr. Jared with his regiment was sent with them as guards to Chicago. Mr. Jared was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Davis, who was born and reared in In-





J. R. Gossity

diana. Eleven children have been born to this union, seven sons and four daughters. Politically Mr. Jared is a Democrat, he having cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce, while in California, in 1852. Mr. Jared has been a resident of Wayne County for twenty-eight years and during his residence here has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



JOHN R. CASSITY, one of Richman Township's foremost agriculturists, resides on the south half of section 22, about a mile south of Humeston, where he has a fine farm and a beautiful home. He is a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, born June 6, 1842, and is a son of David H. and Susan A. (Wingate) Cassity, both natives of Kentucky. When he was but an infant his parents moved to Putnam County, Indiana, where they located on a farm and there he was reared, remaining until he had reached the age of twenty years. When the war between the States was in progress, he, with the patriotism that ever animates his bosom, enlisted, August 26, 1862, in Company B, Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served only a short time, when he was discharged as unable to perform the duties incident to a soldier's life. Sometime after this he was drafted but for the same reason was not accepted by the authorities. He then rented land in the county of his nativity, until 1864, when he accompanied his father's family to Iowa, and located in Lucas County. The next year he was married and started for himself, tilling the reluctant soil until 1870, when he returned to Indiana and for a time engaged in farming in Putnam County. He spent three years and a half in that vicinity, when he came to Iowa on business, and while here felt so much regret about leaving this beautiful

State that he returned to Indiana, sold out and in 1874 located again in Lucas County, and two years later moved to Wayne County, where he has since lived. He at first settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 15, about where John Bullard's elevator now stands, in the town of Humeston. There he lived six years, and March 7, 1882, removed to his present home. He was married December 19, 1865, to Frances Q. Case, a daughter of W. R. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Case. To them were born six children—George W., born September 26, 1866, died July 13, 1868; Harvey, born July 6, 1869; Hermon, born November 23, 1871; Alvin B., born January 13, 1878; Robert O., born March 19, 1881, and Bertie Ray, born June 29, 1883. Mrs. Cassity died May 31, 1886. Mr. Cassity is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 228, A. F. & A. M., of which he is junior warden, and is also a charter member of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R. He, as was also his wife, is a member of the Christian church. He has held the office of township trustee four years and that of township assessor three years, serving in any position to which he is elected with efficiency, and has thus won the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, who know that his interest in the welfare of the township makes him a reliable and faithful officer.



JOHN S. BULLINGTON, of the firm Merrick & Bullington, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, October 23, 1840, a son of Josiah Bullington, a native of Crawford County, Indiana, and an early settler of Hancock County, and also of Iowa. His mother died when he was a child, and he was bound to a man with whom he lived until he was sixteen years old, and in 1851 accompanied him to Davis County, Iowa. In 1857 Mr. Bulling-

ton returned to his native county and worked there at the carpenter's trade until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. He served three years, participating in many severe engagements, among these being the battles at Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, Port Gibson, Black River and Vicksburg. The latter part of the war his regiment was mounted and took part in several cavalry raids. After the war he returned to Hancock County, and remained there until the spring of 1883, when he came to Iowa and located in Lineville. Mr. Bullington was married August 12, 1862, to Sarah N. Laundry, daughter of Eli Laundry. They have seven children—Samuel S., Ettie, Ida B., Cora M., Ella, John M. and Mintie E. Samuel is a resident of Hancock County, Illinois, where he is working at the carpenter's trade.



ALLEN L. BRYAN, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Wayne County, residing on section 17, Grand River Township, was born in East Tennessee, March 1, 1837, a son of Allen Bryan, deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was obtained in the common schools. In 1851 he went with his parents to Mercer County, Missouri, where he lived till 1857. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled in Grand River Township, where he has since made his home. He is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits, and has acquired a fine farm containing 207 acres, where he resides. Mr. Bryan was united in marriage, December 18, 1856, to Miss Sophia Duncan, daughter of H. B. Duncan, who is now deceased. Ten children were

born to this union of whom seven are still living—Arzona, now the wife of Gideon Evans; Mary E., Harvey B., Florence, Thomas, Ellen and William. Mr. Bryan was bereaved by the death of his wife, September 11, 1880. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bryan and his daughters, Arzona and Mary, are members of the same religious denomination. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



NICHOLAS CALDWELL was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 10, 1824, a son of John Caldwell, who is deceased, and a grandson of John T. Caldwell, who removed from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Portage County, Ohio, in the year 1808. Nicholas Caldwell remained in his native State till the fall of 1852, when he located in Berrien County, Michigan, remaining there till the spring of 1855. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, settling where he now lives, on section 20, Clay Township, which was then a part of Washington Township. He at once entered 400 acres of unimproved land, and being a mechanic he built his own house. He improved and cultivated his land, and set out the first tree in Lewisburg. He worked at his trade for several years, but of late years has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has now an excellent farm of 385 acres. Mr. Caldwell was married December 2, 1846, to Abigail J. Curtis, a native of Madison County, New York, and a daughter of Reuben Curtis. Of the seven children born to them only three survive—Charles N., Harriet A. and Lewis N. Charles married Jeanetta Surbaugh, daughter of John H. Surbaugh, and has three children—Claude H., Maude A. and Clyde N. Harriet married Curtis L. Alexander, of Nebraska, and has one child—Harl M.

Lewis married Lucy E. Surbaugh, and to this union have been born two children—Lee L. and Harry C. One daughter, Mrs. Sylvia Alexander, died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving two children—Claud C. and Lloyd S. Mr. Caldwell has served his township as clerk, and as justice of the peace, beside holding other local offices, all of which he filled with honor to himself and his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



BENJAMIN F. SCOTT, grocer and provision dealer, Lineville, Wayne County, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, February 25, 1837. His father, John Scott, was a native of Virginia, and when a boy went to Highland County, Ohio. He located in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1836, removing to Knox County, in the same State, in 1839, where he still resides. Benjamin F. Scott, our subject, was married June 27, 1859, to Hester A. Dukes, a daughter of Isaac Dukes, deceased. Three of the seven children born to this union are living—Charles Oscar, Emery J. and Rosco. Charles O. married Anna Laughlin, and is his father's partner in his present grocery business. Benjamin F. Scott served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, to serve three years. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Rome, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, with Sherman to the sea, the battles of Bentonville and others of minor importance. The crown of his hat was shot off, and the hair cut from the top of his head at the battle of Perryville, and at Rome he caught a flying ball in his cartridge box. He lost his health while serving his country, having never re-

covered from the hardships and exposure he experienced during that time. He located in Mercer County, Missouri, where he followed farming till January, 1875, when he came to Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, and ran a livery stable three years. He again engaged in farming, but finding the work of a farm too much for him, he abandoned it and returned to Lineville, where he engaged in his present business in the spring of 1880. He has established a good trade, always keeping on hand a full line of groceries, provisions, crockery, queensware, glassware and everything usually found in a first-class grocery store. He carries a capital stock of \$4,000, his business amounting to about \$14,000 annually. He also owns a good farm in the vicinity of Lineville, and devotes some attention to dealing in stock. He has been a member of the council for three years, and has served on the School Board three years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, lodge and encampment. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



JOSEPHUS MOORE, residing on section 1, Walnut Township, Wayne County, was born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, in 1840. He was reared in his native State, and was there united in marriage to Miss Elzena Darrah, who was born in the same county as her husband. They are the parents of six children living—John E., Andy M., Elmira M., George S., Delilah E. and Anna A., all natives of Wayne County, Iowa. Their eldest son, William C., who was born in West Virginia, died April 1, 1882, aged eighteen years. He was a promising young man, and his death was a severe blow to his parents. Reason M., their fifth child, died at the age of two years, March 17, 1875. Mr. Moore served in the Union army

about a year, during the last part of the war of the Rebellion. In 1865 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, his wife having come here with her father while he was in the army. His parents, Isaac and Nancy Moore, came to Wayne County in 1871. His father died in Missouri. His mother is at present residing in Putnam County, Missouri. Mr. Moore settled on the place where he has since resided in 1865, this land being entered by Henry Thomas, Sr. Mrs. Moore's parents, William T. and Delilah Darrah, came to Wayne County in 1864. They are at present residing in Kansas.



WL. HENRY, residing on section 19, Washington Township, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, born March 15, 1838, the third child of John and Hannah (Bailey) Henry, who were natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. They were the parents of nine children—Jerry, William L., John R., Eliza, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Rachel and Solomon, six of whom lived to maturity. Our subject was six years of age when his parents removed to Putnam County, Indiana, and three years later settled in Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained till seventeen years of age, his youth being passed in assisting on the farm, and in attending the common schools of Fulton County. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, with relatives, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, besides several skirmishes. After serving three years he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He then went to Lucas County, Iowa, remaining there but a short time,

when he returned to Wayne County. In 1867 he bought eighty acres of wild land on section 22, Washington Township, on which he resided till 1877. He then located on his present farm, which at that time was a wild tract of land, entirely unimproved. His farm now contains 160 acres of highly cultivated land, a fine story and a half residence, and commodious barn and-out buildings for stock. In connection with his farming and stock-raising, he has devoted considerable attention to contracting and building during the past few years. In the years 1884 and 1885 he was engaged in contracting in Kansas, where he met with excellent success. Mr. Henry was united in marriage, May 18, 1867, to Mrs. Martha I. (Clapp) Milner, a daughter of John Clapp, who was one of the pioneers of Wayne County. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry have been born nine children—Myrtie E., born March 8, 1868; Frank L., born June 14, 1870; Amy B., born December 29, 1872; Charles A., born September 16, 1874; Jesse G., born October 6, 1876, died August 16, 1879; Cora A., born July 27, 1878; Mantie V., born October 26, 1880; Cecil M., born January 2, 1884, died February 11, 1884, and William E., born September 2, 1885. Mr. Henry is a comrade of Post No. 137, G. A. R., at Humeston. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



JACOB BROWN has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, since 1866. He has taken an active interest in the local affairs of the county, and in Democratic circles is a prominent and influential worker. In the years 1874-'77 he served as county treasurer, an office he filled with great credit and acceptance, his methodical habits and painstaking care eminently fitting him for public trusts and positions of responsibility. In his youth Mr. Brown

worked at farming, and there learned the lessons of thrift and industry that have characterized his future life, and have made him the honored and useful member of society. When a young man he taught school several terms, his labors being in Grand River, Clinton, Howard and Jackson townships, Wayne County. Mr. Brown was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1841. He was the youngest child of Jacob Brown, who died of cholera in 1849. The year of his father's death he accompanied his mother to Decatur County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood. In 1866 his mother came with him to Iowa, and died in Wayne County in 1874. Mr. Brown married Miss Ann Fordyce, a daughter of E. C. Fordyce, of Putnam County, Missouri. They have five children—Carl, Minnie, L. Z., Fred and Cecil.

NDREW R. DUNCAN, section 31, Benton Township, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, October 21, 1834. His father, Andrew Duncan, moved with his family to Louisa County, Iowa, in the spring of 1844, and there died in June, 1848. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, early learning the practical lessons pertaining to that industry, lessons which have been of use to him and have made him a successful business man. He came to Iowa with his parents when ten years old, and in the spring of 1867 removed to Wayne County, and the following fall located on the farm where he now lives, which contains 216½ acres of choice land. He is one of the representative farmers of Benton Township, his farm showing the result of having a thrifty and intelligent owner. Mr. Duncan was married January 20, 1859, to Catherine Johnson, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, daughter of George B. Johnson, an early

settler of Warren Township, Wayne County. They have had a family of six children but four of whom are living—Emma, Rosa, Ella and Leonard. Emma is the wife of George Bell, of Warren Township, and has one child—Edith. Mr. Duncan has served his township as trustee two terms.

OHN H. BROOKS, one of the old settlers of Wayne County, Iowa, now living on section 32, was born in Addison County, Vermont, June 12, 1818. He was reared in his native county, where he received good educational advantages. In 1840 he went to Scioto County, Ohio, where he began teaching school the following winter, and has followed the teacher's profession with marked success during the winter seasons from that early day, also several summer terms. He was married in 1842 to Hannah Rockwell, born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1824, a daughter of Ezra Rockwell. They have six children—Betsey, wife of Joseph Kerr; Lovina, wife of Henry Tharp; Samuel, living in Union County, Oregon; Nancy, wife of Wesley Duskin; Dr. Ezra Brooks, of Seymour; and John, at home. The latter married Ella Givens, daughter of James Givens, of Seymour. Mr. Brooks came to Iowa from Ohio in 1856, and purchased his present farm, to which he removed with his family the following spring, buying at that time 200 acres, on which he made the first improvements. But little improvement had been made in this part of the township when he settled here. Wolves and various kinds of game were abundant. Keokuk was the nearest market, and to make the trip to that place required from eight to ten days, no railroads being in that part of the State at that time. Mr. Brooks's first house was a log cabin fifteen feet square, which for a time was also occupied by the family of

Erastus Kellogg, who came from Ohio with Mr. Brooks, the two families comprising fifteen persons. Mr. Brooks's farm now contains 120 acres of highly cultivated land. He was the third applicant for a teacher's certificate in Wayne County, and the number of terms he has taught in the county probably exceeds that of any other teacher. Both by education and temperament he is well adapted to succeed in his chosen profession, and in an experience of forty-five years as a teacher he has had but eight cases wherein he found it necessary to resort to corporal punishment. He is well known throughout the county as a successful teacher, and an enterprising citizen. His father, John Brooks, was a native of the State of Vermont, where he died many years ago. Mr. Brooks is the only one of his father's family who settled in Iowa.

JESSE MARICK, of the firm of Marick & Bullington, furniture dealers and cabinet-makers, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 1, 1840. His father, Henry Marick, was a native of New Jersey, and in 1855 brought his family to Iowa and settled in Jefferson Township, Wayne County, where he still lives. Jesse Marick remained with his parents till manhood, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself until the fall of 1885, when he removed to Lineville and became associated with J. S. Bullington, in his present business. He has always been enterprising and industrious, and has been successful in whatever line of business he has engaged. He has served his township as trustee, clerk and assessor, and has always been a reliable and efficient public officer. Mr. Marick was married August 22, 1861, to Mary E. Hutchinson, daughter of Robert E. Hutchinson, a pioneer of Grand River Township. They have had five children, but three are living—Isaac

E., Clara E. and Marietta. Lucy E. died at the age of twenty-one years, and Augusta, aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Marick are members of the Christian Union, and are among the most esteemed and prominent citizens of Lineville.

CHARLES W. BOLSTER, attorney and real-estate agent, Lineville, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1851, a son of Rev. John W. and Mary A. (Harkins) Bolster. The father removed with his family to Kalida, Ohio, when our subject was quite young, and two years later located in Albia, Iowa, removing thence to Bethlehem, Wayne County, Iowa, in 1859, where he still resides, being now seventy-three years old and his wife seventy-one years of age. He was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and was well-known throughout Wayne, Appanoose and Monroe counties of this State, and he was chosen to preach Lincoln's funeral sermon at the county memorial services. His wife is a sister of Captain Abram Harkins, who held the position of postmaster at Rochester, Minnesota, since the war till 1885 when he resigned and removed to Dakota. Charles W. Bolster, our subject, entered the office of the *Corydon Monitor* in 1867 where he worked at the printer's trade almost two years. After working at his trade a short time in Garden Grove he returned to the printing office in Corydon. In 1873 he established the *Lineville Tribune* which he conducted two years. He then had charge of the *Decatur County Journal* at Leon a few months, when he went to Seymour and started the *Seymour Enterprise*, and after running it a year he took charge of the *Moulton Reporter*, which paper he sold in 1877. He then came to Lineville and began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Wayne County in 1879. He has

since practiced law with good success, and in November, 1883, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. November 25, 1875, he was married to Emma F. Prather, daughter of Dr. A. W. Prather, now of Oregon, who was a practicing physician in Linéville for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Bolster have had four children, three of whom are living—Oscar D., Mary and Eva. Mr. Bolster has held the office of mayor for three years, and was justice of the peace two years. He has been city attorney for the past three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also Odd Fellows order, lodge and encampment, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Bolster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

good land as the township affords, under a high state of cultivation, and his building improvements are noticeably good. He is a prominent man in his township and county; has held the offices of trustee, assessor and clerk. Was elected member of the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County in the fall of 1884, filling the positions with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In politics he is a Greenbacker. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of three children—Mary M., William A. and Daniel W.



J L. REMINGTON, section 19, Washington Township, postoffice Cambridge, Iowa, is a native of Pike County, Illinois, born June 18, 1839, a son of A. R. and Wealthy Ann (Aldridge) Remington, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio. His parents had a family of fifteen children, twelve of whom they reared to man and womanhood—Orson, Hannah, Jane, William, Alpheus, Justin L., Sarah, Harvey, Mary, Adaline, Helen and Jeanette. When our subject was twelve years of age his parents moved to Stark County, Illinois, where they lived four years. In 1855 they moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a year later returned to Illinois and lived two years in Knox County; thence to Henry County, and two years later returned to Pike County, where they were living when the war of the Rebellion broke out. September 15, 1861, Mr. Remington enlisted and was assigned to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served two years and ten months, participating in many severe engagements and skirmishes, the more important being at Prairie Grove, Little Rock and Oakhill. He was discharged at Little Rock, June 30, 1864, and returned to Pike County, Illinois, but soon after moved to Stark County, liv-



W A. MORGAN, section 16, Washington Township, is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Wayne County. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 27, 1836, a son of Daniel and Matilda Morgan. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Benton County, Indiana, and a year later to Madison County, where he lived eighteen years. His early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools. He was married November 23, 1859, to Margaret M. Smith, a native of West Virginia, but raised in Madison County, Indiana. She was a daughter of William and Margaret Smith. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Morgan moved with his family to Fulton County, Illinois, where he lived two years, and in the spring of 1870 came to Iowa and located on the farm where he now lives, in Washington Township, Wayne County. He bought forty acres of improved land, the house being a log-cabin. To this he has added until he now has 120 acres of as

ing there until the fall of 1870, when he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and located in Washington Township, on eighty acres of wild land. This he has brought under cultivation and has added to it until he now owns 250 acres, all well improved, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. His farm shows the result of thrift, industry and enterprise, and is one of the model farms of Wayne County. He has paid considerable attention to fish culture, having two or three ponds stocked with fine German carp. Mr. Remington was married June 18, 1868, to Miss Emma Brown, a native of Stark County, Illinois, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Murray) Brown, who settled in Iowa in 1849. Mr. Remington is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 137, Humeston.



SOLOMON S. SAGER, the eldest son of Abraham and Emeline Sager, was born in Ohio, April 19, 1837. He was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Iowa. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862 in Company A, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; was at the battle of Lookout Mountain, going up the mountain with Hooker, the battle at Missionary Ridge, siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea; thence to Washington, where he was in line at the grand review of the army. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa, and in the summer of 1865 went to Morgan County, Ohio, and was there married to Ann Andrews, who was born in that county in 1835, a daughter of Lorenzo and Mary Andrews. Her parents still live in Ohio, her mother being a native of Morgan County, and her father of the State of New York. Of a

family of nine children, eight are living, Mrs. Sager being the only one in Iowa. After his marriage Mr. Sager settled down to a life of farming, at which he has been mainly successful, owning now a pleasant home, his farm containing 180 acres of finely cultivated land and his residence and farm buildings being commodious and comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. Sager have four children—Minnie M., Joan, Lorenzo A. and Mary E.



AARON WEEKS, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, residing in Howard Township, on section 15, is a native of Westchester County, New York, born January 12, 1824, his parents, Jacob and Lydia (Hunt) Weeks, being natives of the same State. They had a family of ten children, our subject being the seventh child. When an infant he was taken by his parents to Orange County, and when he was nine years of age they removed to Fayette County, Indiana, subsequently removing to Henry County, Indiana. At the age of twenty-five years Aaron Weeks left Henry County, going thence to Clinton County, Indiana. In 1855 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and entered 320 acres of land from the Government. September 27, 1849, he was married to Susan Norman, who was born October 22, 1828, she being the fourth in a family of fifteen children of Rev. Stephen Norman and Frances (Prichett) Norman. She removed with her parents from Wood County, West Virginia, to Madison County, Indiana, when she was five years of age. Her maternal grandfather fought in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have ten children living—Sarah J., Rebecca A., John, Enos, Lydia L., Albert, Lewis, Jacob, Edmund H., Winfred A. Mr. Weeks has always followed farming, and has been highly successful in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a

well-improved farm on section 15, containing 460 acres, his land being well adapted to the raising of grain or stock. His large and commodious two-story residence is beautifully situated, and his barn and out-buildings are among the best in the neighborhood. Mr. Weeks has given his children good educational advantages, several of them having taught school, all being well fitted to fill any position in life.



DR. HIRAM S. ROGERS, an old pioneer of Wayne County and one of the proprietors of the town of Seymour, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette County in 1824. He was reared in his native county, and in the year 1847-'48 took a course of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which at that time was a new institution. The following year he began the practice of medicine in Fayette County, and in 1849 he came to Iowa, locating at Salem, Henry County, remaining there till 1851. He then removed to Menomonie, Wisconsin, where he had charge of the store for the extensive and well-known lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., and was also the company's physician. In 1855 he returned to Iowa, locating at Corydon, Wayne County. In 1856 he was elected school fund commissioner, holding that office till it was abolished in 1858. In 1871 he came to Seymour, with whose history he has been identified since its beginning, and in 1872 he retired from the practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Rogers has been twice married. He was first married in Pennsylvania, to Eliza Rittenhouse, who died in Centerville, Iowa, in 1864, leaving two children—O. K. Rogers, who is now engaged in the drug business in Corydon, and Luella, who married J. A. Mize, of Des Moines. In 1866 the Doctor was married at Centerville, to Anna

E. Rose, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with three daughters—Nellie, Valona and Waynette, the latter being named for the county of Wayne. Dr. Rogers is one of the few surviving pioneer physicians of Wayne County. He came here when the county was in its infancy, and has been identified with its growth and progress for the past thirty years, and few men are more widely known in this county or more generally respected than Dr. Rogers for his upright, sterling character. In politics the Doctor was formerly a Whig till the breaking up of that party. He then identified himself with the Democratic party, voting for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, being a war Democrat of the most pronounced type. In 1864 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, but is now independent in his political views, owing allegiance to no party. He is now engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Seymour, Iowa.



JERRY EVANS is a representative of the numerous family of that name, so well known throughout Wayne County. He was the second of thirteen children, and was born in Belmont County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1820. He was reared in his native county, and there married, November 20, 1845, Fanny Roland, a native of Southampton Township, Bedford County, born September 8, 1824. They remained in Pennsylvania until 1857, when in November they came to Iowa and located in Bloomfield, Davis County, where they lived two years. In the fall of 1859 they removed to Wayne County and settled on the farm Mr. Evans still owns, on section 1, Walnut Township. He bought eighty acres of Nathan Douglass, which was wholly unimproved. His first residence was a cheap structure made of boards, in which the family lived a few months until he could

build a more commodious house. The country at that time was a wild prairie, and at night the howling of wolves was dismal and frightful music, and during the day deer were often seen crossing the plains. Mr. Evans and his wife had many hardships to undergo in their new home, but their patience and endurance were equal to every trial and their eighty acres was improved and added to until they owned nearly 800 acres, much of which has been given to their children. The wife who shared all his trials and helped to make the pleasant home passed to the home beyond July 16, 1882. Of nine children born to them, six born in Pennsylvania and three in Iowa, seven are living—Evan S.; Emily, wife of C. T. Guthrie; Daniel; Maggie; Mary E., wife of W. A. Gump; Sampson H. and Emanuel L. The eldest child, Letitia, died aged one year, and one died in early infancy.

HENRY C. GLENDENNING was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 2, 1837, his father, John Glendenning, being a native of Brown County, Ohio. The parents located in Gentry County, Missouri, in 1841, and there our subject was reared till 1857. In that year he came to Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. He has spent much of his time since coming here in the various departments of the mercantile business, and is at present holding the position of chief clerk in Carlisle's large general store in Lineville. He has served as postmaster and deputy postmaster of Lineville for fifteen years, and is at present township clerk which position he has filled for several years. March 8, 1870, he was married to Ellen Martin, daughter of George W. Martin, of Chillicothe, Missouri. Of the eight children born to this union only three are living—Cora E., Nannie E. and Ellen. Mr. Glendenning has

been successful through life, and besides his fine residence property in Lineville, owns a farm of 120 acres in Mercer County, Missouri. Few houses were in Lineville when our subject located here, and he has witnessed the many changes which have taken place during the past thirty years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SANDERS WALKER, section 12, Benton Township, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, February 14, 1831. His father, Samuel Walker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Shelby County, settling there when the country was infested by Indians and wild animals, and when his nearest white neighbor was five miles distant. He was a member of the Indiana militia in the early days, and barely missed being in the battle of Tippecanoe by being absent on a foraging expedition. Sanders Walker was reared a farmer, and has made excellent use of the knowledge acquired in his youth. His education was limited to that obtained in the subscription schools in the early days of Indiana, but he has by reading and observance acquired a practical knowledge that has been of more benefit than that obtained in the schools. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1845, and lived in Jefferson County ten years. In the spring of 1855 he moved to Wayne County and bought the land which is now his valuable farm. This farm of 140 acres he has brought from a wild uncultivated state to that of advanced cultivation, and in place of the rude buildings erected for his use at that time he now has a pleasant frame residence and large comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Walker was married in January, 1852, to Mary, daughter of James Rush. They have had five children, but four of whom, John J., George W., Libbie and Emma,

are living. One son, James W., died aged twenty-eight years. He had married America Niday, and left three children—Benjamin S., John R. and George W. John, now of Bent County, Colorado, married Clara McCaulas, and has one child—Mabel M. George married Alice Tracy, of Benton Township.



H. SHOWALTER, one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Wright Township, residing on section 16, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 28, 1818, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Hoffman) Showalter, the father a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and the mother born and reared in Rockingham County, Virginia. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, their names being as follows: Mary, Nimrod H., Sarah; John, George, Ann, William and Eveline. N. H. Showalter was reared to manhood in his native county, his youth being passed in assisting his father with the work of the farm. March 21, 1839, he was married to Sarah A. Shambaugh, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Shambaugh. Of the twelve children born to this union seven are living—Charles H., Ella V., I. J., James A., F. P., Joseph H. and Sarah A. In 1845 Mr. Showalter removed with his family to Putnam County, Indiana, and in 1846 settled in Greencastle, Indiana, where his wife died November 3, 1863. He was again married August 18, 1864, to Nancy A. Brown, a daughter of Samuel and Jennette (Burris) Brown, of Kentucky. They have six children of whom five are living—Flora Ethleen, Samuel Lee, Chinesa Alford, Ginette Roxey and Jemima Nimrod. Mr. Showalter came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1872 and bought what is known as the Henderson Wright farm, in Wright Township, where he has

since resided. This farm contains 300 acres of good land in the township, with a comfortable house, large barn and other farm buildings, in good condition. Mr. Showalter began life for himself without means, but by hard work, combined with good business management, he has acquired his present property, and is now classed among the well-to-do citizens of the township where he is so well known and respected. All his children have had good educational advantages, and have been started in life, the father giving to each both money and land, and all are meeting with success in life.



ANDREW CRAWFORD, deceased, was born in North Carolina, August 19, 1832, and died in Wayne County, Iowa, April 12, 1877. He was a son of Aaron Crawford, a farmer of North Carolina, and when quite small left his native State and accompanied his parents to Knox County, Kentucky, and when twelve years old, to Laurel County, in the same State. He received only a common-school education, his attendance being limited to the subscription schools of the early day. In 1854 he removed with his family to Putnam County, Missouri, where he lived nine years, and in 1863 moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and thence in the fall of 1875 to Wayne County and settled on the farm where he died and where his widow now lives. He was for many years a member of the Christian church, and was an upright, conscientious man, and perfectly honorable in all his dealings. He was liberal and benevolent and was ever ready to assist any who were in need, and his friends were legion. In his death his family lost a devoted husband and father and the township a valuable citizen. Mr. Crawford was married December 4, 1851, to Lurinda Stansbury, daughter of Samuel Stansbury, and a

native of Laurel County, Kentucky. To them were born fourteen children, nine of whom are living—James W., a physician of Pleasanton, Iowa; Mrs. Jeanetta Berry, Susan R., Andrew M., Mary E., Jacob, Scevy, Dulcena E. and Cassie A. Samuel and Levi died after reaching maturity, and Lurinda Catherine, aged twelve years.



HARVEY M. DUNCAN, farmer, Grand River Township, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, November 10, 1837, a son of Harvey B. and Eliza (Laughlin) Duncan. In the fall of 1841 his parents brought their family to Iowa and settled in Wayne County, on section 8, Grand River Township, where the father died in 1861. They had a family of eight children, only three of whom, Harvey M. and John D., of Lineville, and Joseph A., of Custer County, Nebraska, are living. At the time of their settlement in Iowa the country was wild and uncultivated and was inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and from this state of nature Mr. Duncan has seen the county develop to its present state of populous towns and thrifty farms, and has done his full share in assisting in this development. He has always devoted his attention to agriculture and now owns a fine farm of 370 acres. In 1880 Mrs. Duncan took up the study of bee culture as a science, and since then has devoted much of her time to their care, and with the assistance her husband has been able to give her has made it a perfect success. They have now an apiary of sixty stands, mostly Italians. This industry has proved a source of great pleasure as well as profit to them. He moved to Lineville in 1883 that his children might have the advantage of its schools. He was married January 19, 1862, to Sarah E. McMurtry, daughter of John McMurtry. She was born in Monroe

County, Illinois, in 1844, and accompanied her parents to Lineville, Iowa, in 1851, her father still being a resident of the village. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been born eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom seven are living—John H., Maude, Della S., Eliza E., Hamilton L., Olive B. and Elizabeth E. One son, James W., was killed by the kick of a colt when two years old. Mr. Duncan enlisted in the defense of his country in the war of the Rebellion, and served as a member of Company H, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of Lineville Lodge. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



WILLIAM A. PRINCE, general merchant at Harvard, has been a resident of this place since February, 1880, when he established his present business under the firm name of Allen & Prince, this being the second store of the kind in Harvard. In September, 1880, M. F. Allen retired from the firm, when Mr. Prince conducted the business alone till August 1, 1881. Willard Baker then became associated with him, the firm name being changed to Prince & Co. October 8, 1883, they were burned out, losing both building and stock, involving a loss of about \$4,000 over the amount of insurance, which was \$3,000. Mr. Prince immediately rebuilt and has since carried on a good trade. Mr. Prince is a son of Robert W. and Martha Ann Prince, and was born in Jackson County, Indiana, August 5, 1846, but has lived in this county since 1856, coming with his father, who settled in Howard Township in the fall of that year. He married Miss Lucinda C. Campbell, a daughter of William C. Campbell, an early settler of this county. Mrs. Prince is a native of





Yours Truly
H. J. Morford

Keokuk County, Iowa, where she was born March 16, 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. Prince have been born four children—William R., born September 4, 1872; Flora M., born March 1, 1877; Francis W., born September 18, 1881, and Tyle Carlisle, born April 15, 1886. Robert W. Prince was born in Indiana, February 10, 1824, where he was reared, and October 10, 1845, was married to Martha Ann Trowbridge, who died June 12, 1850, leaving two children—William A., our subject, and Maria Louisa, who is now the wife of R. I. Campbell, of Kansas. January 5, 1851, Mr. Prince married Rebecca A. Hinkle. To this union was born one son—Jacob W., born February 15, 1852. He lives on the homestead of his father in Howard Township. He married Rebecca Bonnifield, a native of Mercer County, Ohio, and has one child—Ernest E.



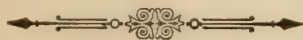
HIRAM T. MORFORD, a leading and influential agriculturist of Richman Township, is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born within half a mile of Sharon, December 10, 1843, a son of John T. and Esther (Hazen) Morford, both natives of the Keystone State. When he was about nine years old his parents removed to Mercer County, Illinois, where he was reared and received his education. He remained at home on the farm of his father and grandfather until in August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, under Colonel McMurtrie, and served with this heroic regiment until mustered out in June, 1865. With his comrades he participated in the marches, campaigns, hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life, and played a gallant part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, and the various engagements around Atlanta. June 22, 1864, he was wounded by a shell in front of the lat-

ter place, and was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, and from there to Nashville, and thence back to Chattanooga, where he was in the convalescent camp during the winter of 1864-'65. In March, 1865, he received orders to report at Alexandria, Virginia, and there embarking sailed down the coast, and around Cape Fear, rejoining his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina. After the surrender of General Joe Johnston the regiment went to Washington and participated in the grand review of the army. After his return from the service Mr. Morford engaged in farming, working by the month in Mercer County about a year. He was married March 26, 1868, to Miss Sophia Crosby, daughter of William P. and Elizabeth Crosby, natives of New York State, but later residents of Warren County, Illinois, where Mrs. Morford was born. Mr. and Mrs. Morford are the parents of eight children—William Kyle, deceased; Lycurgus Hazen; an infant that died; John Kinne; Esther, deceased; Roy Hiram, Carl Henry and Harry Jasper. Mr. Morford is a member and Quartermaster-Sergeant of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He is a prominent and influential citizen of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



MOSSES C. BURNET, west half northeast quarter section 8, Warren Township, has a fine farm of eighty acres on which he settled in 1873. This land was purchased by his father several years prior to his settlement, but no improvement had been made, and his pleasant home and comfortable surroundings have all been made by him. His father, John Burnet, was a native of Virginia, but one of the pioneers of Iowa, settling in Monroe County in 1850, and later

removing to Davis County, where he is now living. Mr. Burnet was married prior to coming to Wayne County, to Miss Julia Jones, a daughter of William A. Jones, an early settler of Davis County. To them have been born six children, all save the eldest born in Wayne County—Eva, Nellie, Amy, Rex, Zell and Reu. Nellie and Amy are deceased.



JAMES TAYLOR was born in Knox County, Tennessee, near Strawberry Plains, April 5, 1819, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Steele) Taylor, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of North Carolina. James Taylor was reared in his native State till 1833, when he went with his parents to Owen County, Indiana, and there engaged in farming. In the spring of 1845 he and his family immigrated to Iowa, and five years later was followed by his father's family. They located in Davis County, and in the fall of 1846 our subject went to the land office at Fairfield, and entered forty acres of land in Davis County, which he afterward traded for property in Troy, Davis County. He removed to Troy in October, 1848, and engaged in the boot and shoe business. Four years later he bought a carding machine which he operated three years, and in the spring of 1856 he purchased a steam saw-mill which he set up in Davis County, running his mill here till the fall of 1860. He then moved his mill to the border of Decatur County, Iowa, remaining there until 1863. He then sold out, and the same year came to Wayne County and located in Richman Township, about three miles from Humeston, where he engaged in farming. He disposed of this farm in the spring of 1871, and with his son, W. J. S., purchased the steam grist-mill at Lineville, Wayne County,

which they ran for two years, when they erected the steam grist-mill at Humeston, which is now owned by the son, Mr. Taylor having disposed of his interest in 1880, since which he has retired to a great extent from active business life. In 1880 he built the city hall block in Humeston, containing the opera hall, but has since sold the upper part of this building. Mr. Taylor was married July 13, 1841, to Elizabeth F. Steele, of Owen County, Indiana. They are the parents of seven children—W. J. Sylvester; Jane Hazeltine, wife of W. M. Veatch, living in Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of W. F. Chamberlain, of Colorado; Asilee A., wife of H. Stone, of Humeston; Clara S., wife of J. R. Hendricks, of Kansas; Henrietta, at home, and Addie M., teacher in the high school at Concordia, Kansas. Mr. Taylor is a staunch temperance advocate, and is at present lodge deputy of Humeston Lodge, No. 86, I. O. G. T. He is a Presbyterian in his religious views. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. His first vote cast was for General Harrison for President, and voted for James G. Grimes, the first Republican Governor in Iowa.



THOMAS D. DUNCAN, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 17, Grand River Township, Wayne County, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, November 4, 1836, a son of Joseph Duncan, who was also a native of Whitley County, born September 15, 1798, and a grandson of John Duncan, who was born February 25, 1765. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. He came with his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1844, they locating in Grand River Township, where the father died about 1855. The country around here was

in a wild state when the family settled here, being principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Their nearest milling place was at Princeton, a distance of twenty-four miles, at which place the family also did their trading. Thomas D. Duncan was married July 3, 1863, to Smira A. Moore, a daughter of Robert Moore, of Mercer County, Missouri. Four of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are living—Hazard P., Florence M., Alex and Bertha J. One daughter, Scnoma E., died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Duncan has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 165 acres, where he resides. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

JACOB S. MORRETT, section 21, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, May 1, 1847, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Morrett. In 1853 his parents moved to Wayne County, Iowa, where they have since lived, and where he remained with them until his enlistment in the war of the Rebellion in December, 1863. He was assigned to Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and participated in numerous skirmishes and battles. He was at the battles at Selma, Alabama, and Columbia, Georgia, his service being in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia. He was with Grierson, Wilson, and Winslow on their noted raids. The regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of the war and he returned home. He hired a team and leased 200 acres of land, which is now his farm. For three years he worked with a hired team. He began life in debt, and managed to get along without owning farm machinery for several years. It was hard work, but he

persevered, and after getting the farm fenced and under good cultivation bought it, in 1882, for \$22.50 an acre. He lived in a log house until 1885, when he built a good frame house and now his frame buildings and necessary adjuncts to a farm are noticeably good. He was married in 1868 to Mary L. Allman, of Union Township. They have seven children—Mary M., Ida J., Irena E., Willis, Jacob, Harry E. and Alva L. Two children are deceased—George D. and Ada D. In politics Mr. Morrett is a Republican, of late affiliating with the Greenback party.

ABRAM SAGER, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa. He was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1812, a son of Virginian parents, who settled near Unionville, Ohio, in an early day, the father dying there, aged over 100 years. Abraham was reared in his native county, and was there married to Emeline Smith. In the fall of 1853 he removed to Linn County, Iowa, where he lived a year, and thence removed to Wayne County, locating in South Fork Township, on section 36. The country was wild and uncultivated, and no preparation had been made for the reception of the family. While a log house was being built they used the wagon-boxes as sleeping rooms. By winter they had a house and were able to keep comfortable during the cold weather. Centerville and Corydon were their trading-points, the former being their postoffice, and their nearest mill was forty miles distant. Here Mr. Sager made a home and here his family grew to man and womanhood. His children were six in number, five born in Ohio and one in Wayne County—Solomon S. is a resident of South Fork Township; Polly is the wife of T.W. Finch, of Beaver Crossing, Nebraska;

C. A. and Michal E., of South Fork Township; Michal E. is the wife of William Haines; Maria E. is the wife of Levi Baker, of Ringgold County, Iowa, and Marion B. lives on the homestead. Mr. Sager was a man of wide influence, his opinion being often sought when advice was needed. He was an upright and honorable citizen, and was esteemed by all who knew him, for his unselfish and liberal support of all measures of public benefit. In politics he was a Democrat, but was liberal enough to wish everybody to choose for themselves, not wishing to influence any in their opinions. He died October 16, 1884, at Promise City, where he and his wife had lived a few months.

JOHAN C. FOREMAN, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, Wayne County, residing on section 6, was born August 9, 1845, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a son of Peter and Mary (Midlam) Foreman, his father and grandfather being natives of Pennsylvania, and his great-grandfather being a native of Germany. His maternal grandfather, John Midlam was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of Monroe County, Iowa, where his parents had settled in the fall of 1845. He enlisted in the late war when but seventeen years of age, at that time weighing only ninety pounds. He was a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and participated with his regiment in the battles of Little Missouri River, Prairie de Hand, Camden and Marks' Mill. At the last mentioned battle he was taken prisoner, and confined for ten months, most of this time at Tyler, Texas. He has always given his attention to agriculture, in which he has been very successful.

He located on his present farm in 1879, where he has 200 acres under fine cultivation. He is a successful stock-raiser, and is making a specialty of graded short-horn cattle. February 25, 1880, Mr. Foreman was married to Miss Martha A. Porter, a daughter of William Porter, a resident of Iowa County, Iowa. They are the parents of three children—Ida M., Estella J. and Milton C.

WILLIAM L. WHITE, the present County Treasurer of Wayne County, is a native of Iowa, being born in Jefferson County in the year 1848. He was elected county treasurer in the fall of 1885, assuming the duties of that office January 4, 1886, successor to H. West. He was reared and educated in the schools of his native county, and in November, 1872, became a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, when he settled on a farm in Union Township, moving to Corydon on his election to his present office. Mr. White has been twice married. His present wife was Miss C. S. Jackson. He has had five children, but four of whom are living—Clark, Alice, Jesse and Charlie. One son died in infancy. In his political views Mr. White affiliates with the Democratic party.

ADAMSON SHRIVER, section 9, Grand River Township, is a son of Abram Shriver, a native of Virginia, who settled in Wayne County, Iowa, in April, 1857, and died here May 30, 1884. Adamson was born on the old homestead in Grand River Township, December 28, 1857, and was there reared, and in his youth assisted his father on the farm, thus learning lessons of industry that have been of lasting benefit since commencing life for himself. He received a fair education, at-

tending the common-schools of his township when his services were not required on the farm. He has a good farm of 189 acres where he lives, his land being all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings among the best in the township. Mr. Shriver was married October 6, 1880, to Mary E. Rynor, a daughter of James S. Rynor, of Warren County, Illinois. They have had two children—Carl R. and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Shriver are members of the Christian church at Clio.

J S. HARLAN, merchant at Corydon, has been one of the business men of this place for a quarter of a century, having established his business here in January, 1861. Mr. Harlan was born in Union County, Indiana, in 1839. When twelve years of age he went with his father, Aaron Harlan, to Wapello County, Iowa, where the latter lived till his death. Since his fifteenth year Mr. Harlan has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, beginning at that age as a clerk in a store in Ottumwa. He came to Corydon, Wayne County, when about twenty-two years of age, and for about three years took charge of the store of Howe & Richards, when, Mr. Howe dying, the firm name was changed to Richards & Harlan. In 1869 Mr. Harlan sold his interests to his partner, after which he was associated with H. Bracewell for two years, Mr. Harlan conducting the business alone since that time. Mr. Harlan has remarkable business qualifications, and this combined with his close attention to his business has made him a successful merchant, and gained for him an excellent trade. Socially he is a man of genial manners, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Harlan was married shortly before he came to Corydon, to Miss Maria Graves, a native of Van Buren

County, Iowa. They have two sons—Will C. and Ed. E. (twins), born November 1, 1866, both of whom are now at Springfield, Missouri. Mr. Harlan is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he and his wife having been members of this church since 1865.

GEOGE W. HELT, farmer and stock-raiser, Clay Township, residing on section 20, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1841, a son of David and Barbara (Brenner) Helt. His father was also a native of Washington County, but afterward moved to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he died when George W. was about seven years old. George W. Helt was reared on a farm in his native State and in Iowa, receiving a fair common-school education. He came to this county in the fall of 1856, and lived in Richman Township for several years. After the war he located in Clay Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has a good farm of 135 acres. Mr. Helt was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, where he served three years, and during his term of service he was promoted to Third Sergeant. He participated in a number of hard-fought battles, among which may be mentioned Haines's Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Red River campaign, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines and Fort Blakely. Mr. Helt was married December 30, 1868, to Mrs. Rachel Daniel, daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Bate-man, and to this union have been born three children—Benjamin A., Nellie F. and Zillah. By her former marriage with John H. Daniel, Mrs. Helt had two children—Emma R. and Malinda J. Emma is married to Thomas J. Gwinn, of Clay Township, and

has two children—Malinda E. and R. Eliza. Malinda J. married J. L. Blanchard, of Smith County, Kansas, and of the two children born to this union one is living—Miles A. Mr. Helt has served his township as Trustee and also as road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



WILLIAM P. BURNET resides on section 8, Warren Township, his farm of eighty acres joining that of his brother, it being half of the quarter-section entered by his father, John Burnet. His parents were natives of Virginia, but came to Iowa from Fulton County, Illinois. William P. Burnet was born in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1853, where his father settled in 1850, but was reared in Davis County, whither the family removed when he was a child, and there his father still lives. He has made the improvements on his farm, it being a tract of wild land when given him by his father. In addition to farming Mr. Burnet makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs, having some very fine animals of that breed. Mr. Burnet's wife was Adella Ritchie, who was born in Ohio in 1853, a daughter of John K. Ritchie, now of Allerton, Iowa. They have three children—John R., Arthur A. and Eunice.



WO. ALLEN, section 10, Howard Township, is one of the enterprising and successful young agriculturists of Wayne County. He was born in Greene County, Indiana, December 15, 1857, a son of O. G. and A. C. (Miller) Allen, who came to Iowa and located in Warren Township, Wayne County, in 1858, and still make that township their home, being among its most honored and influential citizens. He was reared in Warren Town-

ship, receiving his education in the district schools and Allerton High School. In August, 1883, he settled in Howard Township, on the farm where he now lives, where he has 315 acres of choice land, the greater part under cultivation. He has a young orchard of 500 trees, and a hedge of evergreens in front of his place, along the roadside. He has in addition to farming devoted considerable attention to buying and shipping horses, a business in which he has been very successful. Mr. Allen was married September 28, 1882, to Miss Laura E. Banta, daughter of W. H. and Elvira P. Banta. They have two children—Ruby and Ira D. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Free Baptist church and Mr. Allen of the Presbyterian church.



CW. BANNING, physician and surgeon, of Genoa, Wayne County, is a native of McDonough County, Illinois, born January 4, 1853, a son of Ephraim and Louisa C. (Walker) Banning, his mother being a sister of Judge Walker, of Illinois. Our subject was the sixth in a family of nine children. His father was a native of Virginia. When C. W. was two years of age he removed with his family to Douglas County, Kansas, his son, Hubert A., being the first white child born in that county, and in his house in Douglas County the first Kansas Free Soil Convention assembled. Ephraim Banning subsequently removed with his family to Pettis County, Missouri. C. W. Banning, whose name heads this sketch, received his education in the schools of Brookfield, Missouri, and in 1873 began his medical studies with Dr. Roberts of that city, taking a finishing course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. He located in Genoa, in 1875, and began the practice of medicine, which he followed till 1879, when

he removed to Cincinnati, Appanoose County, Iowa, and three years later located at St. John, Missouri. After nearly three year's residence at St. John he returned to Genoa where he has since followed his chosen profession with marked success and has built up a good practice, being well skilled in the knowledge of his profession. Dr. Banning was married April 18, 1878, to Nancy E. Miller, daughter of T. J. Miller, a resident of Monroe Township, Wayne County. They have had three children—Bertha L.; Jennie M., who died November 22, 1884, and Thomas E. The Doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. 352 of Seymour.

George A., Helena A., Effie R., Clara E., Abigail, Edwin G. and Harold J. Mrs. Wright died December 24, 1882, and October 6, 1885, Mr. Wright married Amanda M., daughter of William Totten, of Fairbury, Illinois. Mr. Wright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held the office of justice of the peace and trustee of his township.

RUFUS C. POSTON, a rising young attorney of Southern Iowa, and of Wayne County in particular, is a native of this State, having been born near Chillicothe, Wapello County, February 21, 1855, a son of N. and Catherine E. (Gilliland) Poston. He remained in Chillicothe till he reached the age of seven years, his father being a merchant at that place. They then removed to a farm in that vicinity. When he was twelve years of age his mother died, leaving him to fight the battle of life without the aid and sympathy of her counsels and care. His father having failed in business, was unable to give the son the attention and assistance so much needed in his youth, and he was obliged to begin at that early age to take care of himself, his education being mainly obtained by his own efforts and perseverance. He received his rudimentary education in a district school, and a private school at Chariton, and later attended the Ottumwa Normal School. In 1879 he matriculated at the law department of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, from which institution he graduated in 1882, having lost one term through sickness. In September, 1882, he came to Humeston, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of law, and being a young man of much energy and intelligence he is bound to attain prominence in his chosen profession. He has heretofore given but little

JOHN WRIGHT, section 20, Grand River Township, Wayne County, Iowa, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, August 19, 1834. His father, George Wright, was a native of Tennessee, and when a boy, in 1819, accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Illinois, and in 1830 removed to Morgan County, where he was living at the time of the Black Hawk war, in which he was an active participant. In 1854 our subject came to Iowa and settled in Wayne County, building a house and entering land in Warren Township, and in 1855 the father and the rest of the family followed him. In 1858 he bought land in Grand River Township, but has lived the greater part of the time in Warren Township, where he owns a fine farm of 420 acres. His homestead in Grand River contains forty acres of valuable land, pleasantly located, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious, being among the best in the township. Mr. Wright was married February 24, 1858, to Rebecca J. Kemp, daughter of Wesley Kemp. To them were born twelve children, eight of whom are living—Annie E

attention to politics although has yielded to the wishes of his friends and taken several local offices in the town and township. He was united in marriage October 22, 1882, to Clara A. Williams, a native of Warren County, Iowa, and daughter of Uriah Williams. This union has been blessed with one child—Eugene E. Mr. Poston is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 228, A. F. & A. M., and Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. of P.

PETER P. LOHR, section 32, Benton Township, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, October 13, 1817, a son of Peter Lohr. He remained in his native county till manhood, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa and lived in Jefferson County till the following fall, when he moved to Wayne County and settled on section 33, Benton Township, subsequently removing to his present farm. He was married March 8, 1845, to Sarah Holder, daughter of David Holder. They have six children—Elizabeth, Michael, Daniel, Harriet A., John and Allen T.

WC. BABBITT, section 2, Howard Township, is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, born April 1, 1846, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Jones) Babbitt, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Ohio. His early life was spent in his native county, remaining on the home farm with his parents until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company L, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Davis commanding. He participated in many severe engagements, being with General Banks at the battle at Alexandria, and in the Red River expedition. He served about two years and a half, and was

honorably discharged at Austin, Texas, May 29, 1866. After being mustered out he returned to his home in Fulton County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1868, when he came to Iowa and located on the farm where he now lives, in Howard Township, Wayne County. This homestead contains 120 acres of the best land in the township, all well improved, with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. He is an enterprising, industrious farmer, and his home shows the effects of good management and thrift. He takes an active interest in the local affairs of his township, and has served as trustee with efficiency. Mr. Babbitt is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, John Lewis Post, No. 99. He was married August 28, 1870, to Miss Rebecca Rockwell, daughter of Alva and Emeline (Kellogg) Rockwell, natives of Ohio. They have a family of nine children—Salema, Ices, Pluma, Cecil, Ethel, Edith, Earl, Oren and Bertha.

CHARLES R. WRIGHT, dealer in groceries and clothing, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, January 23, 1846, a son of George Wright, who accompanied his father, John, to Morgan County in 1830. He accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1855, and has since made this his home. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, his brother William being Second Lieutenant of his company. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among others being Okolona, Egypt Station, Selma, Columbus, and others. In 1871 he located in Lineville, and until 1883 was engaged in the hardware business, but since then has been engaged in his present business. He was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth A. Sargent, daughter of Samuel Sar-

gent. They have seven children—Emma, Lillie, Dolly, Carson, Kate, Charles R. and Burris E. Mr. Wright while living in Allerton served the city as mayor and as a member of the council. He was a member of the first city council of Allerton, and also of Lineville. He is serving his fifth year as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic.



NEWTON C. MICHAEL, of the mercantile firm of Conger & Michael, of Seymour, was born in Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, September 14, 1843. He came to Appanoose County, Iowa, with his parents, B. A. and Elizabeth Michael, in 1856. They lived in and near Centreville for several years. N. C. Michael enlisted in the late war in Company F, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, at Centreville, March 4, 1862. His parents removed to Page County, Iowa, during the war, where they now reside. Mr. Michael participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jacksonville, and Champion Hills, in Mississippi, and was in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was captured with his regiment, October 13, 1864, at Tilton, Georgia, while guarding a railroad, and was imprisoned for a short time at different places in Georgia, but his most terrible experience was in the prison pen at Andersonville, where he entered on Christmas, 1864. He was paroled on April 26, 1865, having spent the last six months of the war as a prisoner. Mr. Michael's health was much broken down in the war, and from the effects of his hardships and exposure he has never recovered. He was mustered out of the United States service May 26, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to Centreville, where he shortly after engaged in the confectionery

and canned fruit business with J. A. Pennington, under the firm name of Pennington & Michael, at the old "Alhambra." Mr. Michael was united in marriage, Thursday evening, November 12, 1868, to Lydia A. Conger, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Conger. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Michael removed to Genoa, Wayne County, Iowa, and engaged in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Conger, Michael & Conger. The business was removed to Seymour in 1872, and Mr. John Conger having retired from the firm, it has since been conducted under the firm name of Conger & Michael. N. C. Michael and wife are the parents of three children—Lizzie Mae was born in Genoa, May 12, 1870; John C. was born in Seymour, December 17, 1875; Franz B. was born in Seymour, June 3, 1882. In politics Mr. Michael casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife, also their daughter, Lizzie, are members of the Christian church of Seymour.



DAVID P. CLARK, one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Jefferson Township, Wayne County, residing on section 8, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, where he was born November 17, 1844, his father, Richard Clark, being a native of England. Richard Clark immigrated to America at the age of six years, and settled in Indiana, where he became quite famous as a hunter, which pursuit he followed, using only his trusty old rifle, with which he was an expert. At a shooting match in which he participated he struck the center of the target seventeen times in succession. In 1865 he removed with his family from Indiana to Crawford County, Illinois, where he made his home till his death, which occurred in 1885. David P. Clark, our subject, was united in

marriage November 21, 1867, taking for his wife Miss Susan R. A. Comly, a daughter of Bezzaleel W. Comly. Three of the seven children born to this union are deceased. Those living are—Mary E., Bezzaleel C., Preston D. and Martha E. Mr. Clark has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 280 acres of choice land where he resides, having settled on his present farm in 1872. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

GEORGE W. BARKER, section 11 Grand River Township, was born in Woodford County, Illinois, January 4, 1838, a son of Bradley Barker, a native of Massachusetts, and a pioneer of Illinois. He remained in his native county until 1852, when he came to Iowa and lived two years in Appanoose County, removing to Wayne County in 1854 and settling on the farm where he now lives. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres and his improvements are among the best in the township. He was married January 30, 1859, to Emily Vowell, daughter of Henry W. Vowell, of Great Bend, Kansas. They have had eight children, but six of whom are living—Albert W., Charles W., Lewis F., George G., Effie L. and James M. He has served his township in several official relations. He is a member of the Christian Union church.

MARIDA G. CAIN, the present postmaster of Seymour, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1860. He came to Appanoose County, Iowa, with his father, William Cain, in 1869, and was educated at the high school at Seymour, Wayne County. After completing his education he engaged in teaching school which he followed for four years in

Wayne County. He was appointed to his present position as postmaster, January 6, 1886, successor to J. C. Fox. He has been a resident of Seymour since 1873, and is classed among the enterprising citizens of the place, where he has won the respect of the entire community. His father, William Cain, has been twice married. His first wife was Julia Martin, who died in Appanoose County, and for his second wife he married Miss Celia Franzelle. By his first marriage he had three sons and three daughters, our subject being a child of this union. One son and a daughter were born to his second marriage. Several of the children are deceased. This family was formerly from Illinois, removing from that State to Kansas. They subsequently removed to Missouri, and later became residents of Appanoose County, Iowa.

DAVID TULLES, the father of Perry Tulles, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1784, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was reared and educated in his native county. He was a hero of the war of 1812. After the close of the war he moved with his family to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he served a term as county judge; later was elected to the State Legislature. Perry Tulles, the sixth of twelve children, was born June 25, 1824, in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he lived the life of a farmer and was married to Sarah Wheeler. He lived in Guernsey County until the year 1849, when with his wife and two children he moved to Iowa, making the journey across the country with teams. He first settled in Jefferson County buying land in Locust Township, which he improved, living on it until the fall of 1856, when he sold out and moved to Wayne County, since making his home in Clinton Township. He has a farm of 170 acres

well stocked and improved. July 26, 1862, Mr. Tulles enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and while the company was stationed at Des Moines, before going to the front, he was injured by the overturning of the stage coach on which he was riding, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. Later, however, he accompanied his regiment to the front where he remained nearly a year, but finally was obliged to come home, and was discharged July 2, 1863. Mr. Tulles is the father of eleven children—Lecester, Morgan, Margaret E., John W., Almedia, Evalyne, Sarah, Eliza J., Viola, Vina and Martha, of whom eight are now living.



ALLEXANDER MARDIS, contractor and builder, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born in 1852. He removed with his parents to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, in 1857, his father, William K. Mardis, being still a resident of that county. Mr. Mardis has been engaged in the manufacture and laying of brick from his boyhood. He is one of the substantial men of Corydon, and since coming here in 1879, has done much toward building up the town. He has erected by contract many of the finest buildings here, including the brick business blocks of E. A. Rea, and William Hughes, the Corydon public school building in 1880, and the Methodist Episcopal church in 1883, and the fine residences of Judge Free-land, Thomas Beal and E. A. Rea, beside many other substantial buildings. The brick used in the erection of the above mentioned buildings was manufactured at Corydon, by Mr. Mardis. Mr. Mardis was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sechrist, daughter of the late David Sechrist, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, Iowa. Mrs. Mardis is a native of Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Mardis have two children—Lyman P. and Stella, the former a native of Iowa, and the latter born in Missouri, in which State Mr. Mardis resided with his family for a few years.



SETH LEWIS, of Seymour, Iowa, is a native of Suffield, Connecticut, born in 1824, and when a young man settled in Chicago, Illinois. He learned the carriage-maker's trade at which he worked twelve years and then engaged in the lumber business and in banking in Marengo, Illinois. In 1876 he bought a half interest in a carriage manufactory in Chicago, which became the large establishment of Jarrett & Lewis, employing about 150 hands. He went to Kansas City and from there to Trenton, Missouri, and thence through the inducement of the railroad company to Seymour, where in 1882 he established his present extensive lumber business and in 1883 opened his banking house. He is now one of the most prosperous business men of the place, and one of its most enterprising citizens.



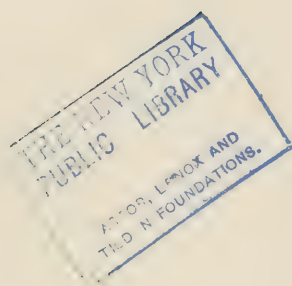
WF. HOWELL, attorney and counselor at law, residing at Corydon, is a native of New York. He was born in 1847 at Southampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, where his ancestors settled in 1640. He received his literary education at Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1868. During the winter of 1868-'69 he attended the Columbia Law School, New York City, and in June, 1869, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Moulton, Appanoose County, Iowa, remaining there till 1874, and in February of that year he be-

came a resident of Corydon. He has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Fannie R. Smith. She was a native of Sag Harbor, New York, and died in 1875, leaving two children—Frederick and Elmina Jerusha. Mr. Howell subsequently married Miss Mary J. Cook, a native of Morgan County, Illinois, and to this union have been born three children—John, Ebenezer and Samuel Wright.

WILLIAM CLARK, one of the earliest pioneers of Wayne County, lives on the southwest quarter of section 17, Warren Township. Eighty acres of his farm he entered from the Government in 1855, although his date of settlement in the county was not till two years later, in March, 1857. But few settlements had been made in the township at that time, Hartley Bracewell, George Wright, George Wilkie, Nathan Wyatt, and William Allen being the only residents. There was but one house, that of John Ferrel, in Benton Township, between Mr. Clark's place and Corydon, and George Wright's was the only one between his house and Clio. Of these early settlers, Mr. Clark and William Allen are the only ones now living on the land they entered, all the others having either moved away or died, although in several cases the children of the original owner occupy the land. Railroads at that time were scarce, there being not a mile of railroad in the whole State of Iowa, and their trips to market and mill were tedious and unpleasant. Mr. Clark was born in Greene County, Indiana, in 1827. His father, Henry Clark, was a native of North Carolina, where he was reared, and married Sarah Pickard, removing several years later to Indiana, where they both died. Our subject was reared in Indiana, as was also his wife, Eliza Miller, she being a daughter of Wy-

att and Mary (Bland) Miller, natives respectively of South and North Carolina, and after their marriage residents of Indiana. In the fall of 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Clark, with their two children, and his elder brother, John, and family came to Iowa, and located in Keokuk County, and the same year entered land in Wapello County. John Clark was dissatisfied with the prospects of a life in a new country and the same fall returned to his home in Indiana. He died while serving his country in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Clark removed to Wapello County in the spring of 1854, remaining there till his settlement in Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have nine children, two born in Indiana, one in Wapello County, and the rest in Wayne County—Cammie C. is the wife of John Baltimore, of Clay Township; Sarah E. is the wife of N. W. Densin, of Kansas; Lettie is the wife of B. F. Allen, of Wayne County; Jennie is the wife of A. B. Callen, of Wayne County; Maggie is the wife of J. L. Stine, of Missouri; Marion F. lives in Warren Township; Susie B., Carrie Belle, and Lloyd are at home. Mr. Clark's first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and since then his affiliations have been with the Republican party.

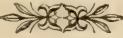
CHARLES ROCKHOLD, the oldest settler now living in Wayne County, Iowa, resides on section 33, Jefferson Township, where he owns a fine farm of 280 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, February 12, 1817, a son of Charles Rockhold, a native of Maryland. He was reared in his native county, and in the fall of 1839 removed to Wayne County, Iowa, making the journey with ox-teams, and being forty days on the way. Here he experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but by





Hiram Evans

his energy and enterprise has assisted materially in developing the country, and making Wayne the prosperous county it is to-day. He was married August 15, 1850, to Cynthia Hall, a daughter of James Hall, of Sullivan County, Tennessee. They have had four children; but three are living—William, Frank and Melissa.



CAPTAIN HIRAM EVANS, one of the well-known pioneers of Walnut Township, Wayne County, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1819. His father, James Evans, was also a native of Pennsylvania, living in Bedford County for many years, where he died. He was the father of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters. Captain Evans was reared in his native county, and was there married January 12, 1842, to Sarah Jane Robinson, who was born in Monongalia County, Virginia, May 26, 1821, she becoming acquainted with her future husband while on a visit to her sister in Bedford County. Her parents, James and Rachel Robinson, lived in Virginia till their death. Of the nine children born to Captain and Mrs. Evans, six are still living—Louisa, wife of Samuel Wade; Winfield S., living near his father; Sarah J., wife of J. H. Morrison, of Seymour; James R., living in Oregon; Kate, wife of David Tharp, of Seymour, and Hiram K. Three of their children died in early childhood. Captain Evans learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which occupation he followed many years. Two years after his marriage he went with his wife to Virginia, remaining there about two years. October 14, 1845, he started westward with a view of finding a location for a home, and visited Lee, Henry, Jefferson and Des Moines counties in Iowa, purchasing land in West Point, Lee County. He was much pleased

with the country, and after remaining a few weeks returned to Virginia with the determination to come back and make a permanent home in the Hawk Eye State. In March, 1848, he returned to Iowa, accompanied by his wife and eldest child, who was then about two years of age. He rented land near West Point, and that year raised a crop of corn, remaining in Lee County two years. In the meantime he had entered 200 acres of land in Davis County, to which he removed in the spring of 1851. He improved this farm which he owned for several years. In April, 1856, he came to Wayne County, and settled on his present farm, which he had entered the year before coming here. His home farm comprises the whole of section 9, Walnut Township, his residence being on the north half of the section. He also owns other land in the township, making in all 1,030 acres. Besides this he has given to three of his children 160 acres each, and to a fourth child, eighty acres. The success which Captain Evans has attained has been due to his industry, energy and good management. He left Virginia with but \$460, and this was soon expended, so that he has accumulated his large property by his own efforts. His plan was to mark out a course to be pursued, and to follow that path in spite of all obstacles, and this is the key to his success. In the summer of 1862 Captain Evans and S. L. Glasgow, then of Corydon, raised a company of volunteers, which became known as Company D, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and on the organization of that company our subject was made First Lieutenant, being mustered into the service as such. After serving in the Twenty-third for two years and four months he was incapacitated for further service, and resigned his commission of captaincy which he had held about a year. He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, including

the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River, after which he was detailed with his regiment to conduct prisoners to Memphis, then to Young's Point, and from there to Milliken's Bend, and participated in the terrible battle at that place, where his regiment lost heavily, as they did at Black River. His regiment then took part in the siege of Vicksburg, he commanding the company in the most of these severe engagements, on account of the Captain being sick. He was commissioned Captain in August, 1863. On the day following the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, where it took part in the events at that place, and after returning to Vicksburg it was ordered South, remaining there till the close of the war. Since the war Captain Evans has been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, being one of the largest agriculturists in the township. In politics Mr. Evans has affiliated with the Republicans since the organization of that party. His first presidential vote was cast in 1840 for William H. Harrison.

sey. A. Caldwell, daughter of John Caldwell. Two children were born to them; but one is living—Olive E., who married Cornelius D. Simons, of Berrien County, Michigan, and has one child—Allen. Mrs. Chadwick died October 22, 1854, and October 23, 1855, he married Nancy M., daughter of B. R. Fisher. They have had six children, but three of whom are living—Charles Fremont, Alice C. and Royal B. Charles married Josephine Collier and has two children—Florence and Alice E.

 **B**RAHAM LIGGETT was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington County, January 17, 1835, the fourth of ten children of Jesse and Hannah (Westlake) Liggett. He was reared in his native county living there until 1875 when he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, and in January, 1883, to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on the farm where his family now lives. The farm contains 160 acres of fine land all under cultivation and a good residence and farm buildings. The orchard of 185 trees is one of the best in the county. Although a resident of Wayne County so short a time Mr. Liggett, by his enterprise and public spiritedness, became identified with all the interests of his township and was a popular and influential citizen. He was married June 28, 1854, to Miss Rebecca McCrery, daughter of William and A. McCrery. They had ten children, eight of whom are living—Jesse, William M., Wiley, Almira, Campbell, Scott, Lizzie and Albert. Two are deceased—Emma and Sarah. Mr. Liggett was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Corydon Lodge, No. 498. He, as is also his wife, was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, Chamberlain Chapel, at Warsaw, and filled the office of leader from the organization of the church at Warsaw. Mr.

 **W**ILLIAM CHADWICK, section 5, Clay Township, was born in Lewis County, New York, January 12, 1824, a son of Luther Chadwick, who was a native of Windham County, Vermont. In 1831 his parents moved to Canada West and settled about forty-five miles north of Toronto, but in May, 1838, returned to New York and settled in Erie County, near Buffalo, and thence the following January moved to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and in 1844 to Berrien County, Michigan. In 1855 William Chadwick came to Iowa and settled in Richman Township, Wayne County, removing to Benton Township in the spring of 1868. He was married January 19, 1851, to Bet-

Liggett died April 19, 1886, of inflammation of the brain, after an illness of only one week. Such was the nature of his disease that his mind was wandering from the beginning, the only thing which seemed to hold his attention being prayer. When apparently unconscious of the nearness of earthly friends, his thoughts seemed to dwell on God and prayer, and his petitions for his family were most powerful and impressive. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. John Jellison from 2d Samuel, xxiii.

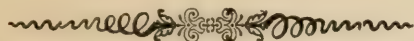
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, section 13, Grand River Township, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, November 15, 1828, a son of David Williams, a native of the same county, born in 1800. In 1839 his parents moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, and thence, in 1843, to Henry County. In 1854 he located in Wayne County, where he has since lived. He was married in April, 1858, to Malinda Emert, daughter of Jonathan Emert. To them were born four children, of whom but two are living—Grant and Fidelia. Mrs. Williams died in 1866, and in the fall of 1867 Mr. Williams married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Vaughn, who settled in Grand River Township in 1851. They have had five children; four are living—Sherman, Frank, Tolbert and Allie May.

WILLIAM H. EARNEST, M. D., has lived in Seymour since October, 1871, and has built up a large and lucrative practice, being one of the most successful practitioners of the county. He was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1848, a son of Isaac and Mary Earnest. His mother died when he was a child, and his father is still living in Greene County. When he was five years of age he was taken to Putnam County, Ohio, and

was there reared and educated. In the spring of 1864, when but little more than fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, and served 100 days. In the spring of 1865 he again enlisted for a year, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war, about nine months. In 1866 he began the study of medicine, and in 1870 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, and located in Rockport, Ohio, where he remained a year, and then moved to Seymour, Iowa. Dr. Earnest has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza J. Crawfis. She died in Ohio in 1869, leaving one son—Charles E. His present wife was Miss A. M. Rogers. They have one daughter—Marcia.

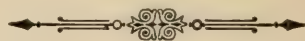
JOHN R. MATKIN, the present efficient mayor of Seymour, was born in Indiana in 1824, his father, John Matkin, being a native of North Carolina. He removed to Indiana about 1824 or 1825, and died in Putnam County, that State, when our subject was but eight years of age. John R. Matkin was reared in his native State, and married Elizabeth Woolery, who was also a native of Indiana. He came to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1853, and in January, 1854, entered land in Pleasant Township, on which he settled and improved, living there till he came to Seymour, Wayne County, in 1875. His wife died in Appanoose County, and he was again married to Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, by whom he has one daughter—Elizabeth. He has three living children by his first wife—John Henry, Russel F. and Cynthia Ann. Mr. Matkin was one of the pioneers of Appanoose County, and few men have become more widely known or more

generally respected throughout the country than he. He was for many years an exhorter and class-leader of the Methodist church, and he labored faithfully for the cause of Christianity over Appanoose County west of the Chariton River. He was an Abolitionist of the most pronounced type, strongly opposing the institution of slavery. On the organization of the Republican party he joined that party, with which he affiliated for many years. He was a strong supporter of the cause of the Union during the dark days of the Rebellion. He is a staunch advocate of Prohibition, and has not tasted liquor for thirty-five years. He is always ready to express his views on these subjects, and his life is a practical proof that he is sincere in his professions. He is now serving his third term as mayor of Seymour.



JH. PRAY, of Wright Township, residing on section 6, is one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Wayne County. He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Wapello County, January 10, 1855, a son of William Pray, who is a prominent citizen of Wright Township. He has been a resident of Wayne County since seven years of age, his parents locating in Union Township, this county, at that time. Five years later he came with his parents to Wright Township, where he has since made his home. He was reared to farming pursuits, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. He received his primary education at the district schools of Wayne County, and later attended Oskaloosa College, where he completed his education, after which he engaged in teaching school, which he followed for several terms with success. He was married September 12, 1875, to Miss M. E. Frame, a daughter of William

Frame, of Wright Township. Five children have been born to this union—Amos Milton, Roy McKinney, Carrie May, Otis W. and May Belle. The latter is deceased. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Pray removed with his family to Rooks County, Kansas, where he pre-empted a homestead, on which he lived three years, when he received a deed for the same, which he still owns. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Wayne County, and has since been a resident of Wright Township.



FRANCIS KILBOURN, residing on the northwest quarter of section 24, Warren Township, Wayne County, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1832, a son of Hiram Kilbourn, who lived in Ohio till his death. He remained at his home till twenty-two years of age, coming to Iowa in 1854, when he entered 200 acres of land on section 7, of Warren Township. He passed the following winter in the eastern part of the State, and in the spring of 1855 went to the lumber regions of Wisconsin, where he remained nearly two years. He then spent about three years in Henry County, Iowa, and in 1861 came again to Wayne County, where he has since resided. In 1863 he exchanged his land, on section 7, for his present farm, which is located on sections 13 and 24, and contains 350 acres of good land. This place was first entered by J. Q. Rankin, but the first improvements were made by Mr. Kilbourn. Beside his home farm Mr. Kilbourn also owns 100 acres of land in Jackson Township, this county. He is the only one of his father's family who settled in Wayne County. He passed his first night in this vicinity at the log tavern of Mr. Phillips, at Corydon. When he first came here there were no settlers living between his place and Corydon, a distance of six

miles. Game was abundant, and the howling of the wolves was a nightly occurrence. Grass was frequently seen growing as high as a man's head, and when dried in the fall and set on fire would present a scene of terrific grandeur, the flames frequently rising to the height of fifty feet. Mrs. Kilbourn's maiden name was H. J. Douglass, she being a daughter of Eli Douglass, who settled in Jackson Township, Wayne County, in 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn have been born four children—Charles, Seth, Walter and Ann Eliza.



CHARLES DAVIS, section 1, Benton Township, was born in Estill County, Kentucky, July 15, 1821, a son of George Davis, a native of Virginia, who removed from Kentucky to Edgar County, Illinois, about 1828, where Charles was reared and educated. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1854 and entered 200 acres of Government land, 120 of which is his homestead. He was married in the fall of 1841 to Delilah, daughter of Levi Maynard, who died January 6, 1850. Two of the four children born to them are living—Permelia E. and Delilah. In 1850 Mr. Davis married Anna, daughter of John Davis. Seven children were born to them; but three are living—Lucinda, Martha and John W. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Baptist church.



WBENJAMIN WASSON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, Jefferson Township, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, May 20, 1848, a son of J. D. and Mary E. (Castle) Wasson, prominent citizens of Lineville. He was but a child when his parents moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and in this State he was reared and educated. When his parents came to Iowa the country was an unbroken

prairie, and he has witnessed the change from a wilderness to a country of thriving villages and productive farms. He was reared a farmer, and being naturally of an industrious, energetic disposition he has assisted to a large extent in the transformation above referred to. He now has a fine farm of 220 acres, which comprises one of the best homes in Jefferson Township. Mr. Wasson enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company D, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry, and served his country as a brave and gallant soldier. He was married December 17, 1874, to Miss Alice Elson, daughter of N. O. Elson. They have had five children, but three of whom are living—Mary O., Eliza L. and Jettie. Mr. and Mrs. Wasson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.



JAMES ALEXANDER, section 29, South Fork Township, has a fine farm of 240 acres on which he has lived since 1874. It was entered by John Dowell, a pioneer of Wayne County, but was very little improved when purchased by Mr. Alexander. His buildings, which are large and convenient, were erected by him, and his valuable orchard, which is a great addition to his farm, was set out under his supervision. Mr. Alexander is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born in 1834, and in 1836 his parents removed to Jefferson County, the same State, where he was reared. He remained in his native State until 1861, when he came to Iowa and located in Lee County. The same year he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in the Third Iowa Cavalry, but at the expiration of about a year was discharged on account of disease of the eyes, brought on by exposure. A year later his eyes had so far recovered as to enable him to again enlist and he went out with the

Fourth Iowa Battery, light artillery, and served until the close of the war. The greater part of his second term was passed at New Orleans and vicinity. His eyes have never fully recovered from the effects of his army life. Mr. Alexander was married in Lee County, Iowa, to Mattie Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Ella, Willie, Mamie and Carl. Two children are deceased. John died aged eleven years, and Mattie aged three years. In politics Mr. Alexander is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Wayne County, having been elected in the fall of 1885 for a term of three years. Mr. Alexander's father, John Alexander, removed to Wayne County in 1876 and settled two miles east of Corydon. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are living, our subject being the second son.



JOHN LAING, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1800, and there married Elizabeth Buzzard, a native of the same State, born in 1801. In 1849 they left Virginia, going to Wheeling with teams and there taking a steamer to Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Laing bought a small farm in Keokuk County and began making improvements, but died in 1851, his wife surviving him only a year. They left a family of five children, of whom Robert and Mary were the eldest, and on them devolved the care of the family. In 1855 they came to Wayne County, and settled in Union Township, where they now live. Robert entered 120 acres of land on section 13, and at once began to improve it, the family living in an old log school-house while their own log house was being built. This old structure is still standing, a monument of the past, and of the enterprise and perseverance of this family of pioneer children. The lumber

for the roof and floor was cut at Parr's saw-mill in Bethlehem, where was also a hotel, kept by P. P. Black, and a store, kept by Mr. Barker. The Laing family remained united until 1859, when Susan was married to William Buswell, now of Oregon. Under the wise management of Robert and Mary the fortunes of the family brightened and they became financially prosperous. Neither of them married but have devoted their lives to their younger brothers and sister. The farm now contains 400 acres of well-improved land, with two residences and other farm buildings. In one lives Robert and Mary, and in the other G. J. Laing, who married Harriet, daughter of Hon. D. M. Clark, and has six children. The other brother, Theodore, is now a farmer in Cloud County, Kansas. Robert enlisted in August, 1861, in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and a year later G. J. enlisted in the same company. Robert was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and both were at Chickasaw Bayou, siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and with Sherman on his march, and in all the battles to Atlanta. In the meantime G. J. was sick, and for three months was disabled for service, but joined the regiment at Jonesboro. Together the brothers marched through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the grand review at Washington, in June, 1865, and since then have dwelt fraternally on the same farm. Robert and Theodore are members of the Masonic fraternity.



CORNELIUS NIDAY, section 11, Benton Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 10, 1834, a son of John Niday, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Lawrence County. He accompanied his parents to Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1845, and to Wayne County in

1849. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a good farm of 290 acres. He was married in January, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Emrett. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Sidney F., Rosetta E., Mary C., Sarah D., Nora M., Minnie M. and Everett E. Mr. Niday enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry and served three years, participating in the battles at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Fort Blakely, and all the engagements of the Red River expedition.



DANIEL ALLMAN, farmer, section 14, Union Township, postoffice New York, Iowa, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 25, 1818, son of George and Phoebe (Otis) Allman. George Allman was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Ohio, and in the war of 1812 was in an Ohio battalion. The mother was a native of Massachusetts. Daniel Allman came to Iowa in 1841, with his brother William, and lived in Van Buren County two years. Returning to Ohio he was married April 5, 1843, to Deborah Williamson, who was born in Bethlehem, Stark County, December 3, 1823, a daughter of James and Margaret L. (Robinson) Williamson, natives of Pennsylvania. The following month they located in Keosauqua, Iowa. Mr. Allman paid \$150 for 320 acres of land, and a rude log cabin, sixteen feet square. They started in life poor, financially, but rich in energy and ambition, and by combining their forces they were successful. The next year, 1844, they moved to Marion County, and paid \$400 for 160 acres of land, where they lived three years, when they sold out and spent two years in Portage County, Ohio. In 1850 they returned to

Iowa, and settled in Wapello County, again starting on new land. Mr. Allman cut the logs for his cabin one day, hauled them to the site chosen the next day, raised his cabin the third day, and the fourth day moved into it. It was fourteen feet square, with a puncheon roof and floor, but was comfortable, and served them until a better one could be built. He made a good farm of his land and erected good buildings, living there until the spring of 1864, when he moved to Union Township, Wayne County, and bought the farm where he now lives, of John Steck. In politics Mr. Allman is a Democrat, voting now with the Greenback party. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have seven children—Eliza, wife of W. H. Brown, of Pottawattomie County, Iowa; Emeline M., wife of L. Croxile, of Holt County, Nebraska; Lucinda M., wife of Jacob S. Morrett, of Union Township; Winfield Scott, a farmer in Cowley County, Kansas; George W., at home; Olney B., wife of W. H. Davis, of Cowley County, Kansas, and Ella J., wife of J. O. Snell, of Union Township. One daughter—Elizabeth A., married Oliver Barker, of Corydon, and died January 8, 1872, leaving three children—Eva, Albert and Edward.



WILLIAM ALLEN, one of the early settlers of Warren Township, located on the northwest quarter of section 20, in 1856, buying his land of the Government. He left his home in Indiana in the spring of 1856, with the intention of settling in Nebraska. His family at that time consisted of his wife and three children. They put what household goods they could on their wagon, and with a team of horses and one of oxen started on their journey. After traveling twenty-three days they reached their present home,

and liking the country concluded to go no farther, and have since lived on the land first entered. Mr. Allen was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, May 18, 1822, a son of David and Margaret Allen. In 1836 his parents moved to Greene County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood, and married Lucinda Woodsworth. They have had thirteen children, all of whom are living—Josephine, Hugh, Samuel D., Frances, Robert, Lucinda, Margaret, John L., Walter, George, Henson, Lulu and Florence.



BYARD HICKMAN, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Wayne County, residing on section 24, South Fork Township, was born in Wetzel County, Virginia, January 4, 1841, his parents, Jacob and Nancy (Byard) Hickman, being natives of Chester County, Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. They were married in Wetzel County, Virginia, and to them were born six children—George, Christian, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and Byard. When our subject was but three months old his father died. He remained in his native county till sixteen years of age, when he left his home and commenced the battle of life on his own account, living the following five years in Brooks County, Virginia. He was married July 22, 1860, to Eleanor J. Johnson, a daughter of William and Margaret (Evans) Johnson, of Venango County, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children—Andrew, William, Ed, Margaret, Susan, Coral, Ziza and Nellie. Mr. Hickman left Brooks County in 1862, removing to McDonough County, Illinois, where he resided about three years. February 15, 1865, he enlisted in the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. He served as a faithful soldier, and received an honorable discharge in August, 1865, when he re-

turned to his home in Illinois. The following October he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land in Wright Township, on which he lived four years, when he sold his farm, buying 160 acres in South Fork Township, where he has since made his home, adding to his original purchase till his home-farm now contains 560 acres, all under good cultivation. He is successfully engaged in raising and feeding stock for market. He has a fine two-story residence which he erected in 1883, with all modern improvements, and furnished in good style, making it one of the most comfortable and commodious houses in the township, and his barn and out-buildings are well fitted for his stock. His residence is nicely located, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. Although thrown on his own resources at an early age, Mr. Hickman has met with much success through life, and by his own industry and persevering habits has acquired a competence. He is one of the enterprising citizens of South Fork Township, and since coming here he has filled most of the township offices. He is a comrade of Seymour Post, G. A. R. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church.



WILLIAM SHRIVER, farmer, section 15, Jackson Township, is one of the successful and influential citizens of his township. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 19, 1844, a son of Abraham and Ruth Shriver. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled in Grand River Township, where he lived until manhood. In 1876 he located on the farm where he now lives, which contains 240 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, and his improvements are

among the best in the township. His residence is a two-story frame, finished and furnished in modern style, and his barn and other buildings are models of convenience and comfort. His farm is well stocked with the best grades, and his surroundings denote a thrifty and energetic farmer. He was married February 13, 1868, to Miss Hannah J. Thomas. They are the parents of eight children—Sarah L., George A., Millard F., John A., Guy Leslie, Everett, Irvin and Olin.

JOSHUA O. HAYS, grocer, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, November 24, 1840, a son of Jesse Hays, a native of the same county. He was reared a farmer, receiving but a limited education. He remained in his native State until 1877, and then went to Tennessee, where he lived six years. From there he went to Arkansas and thence, in October, 1885, to Lineville, Iowa. He has a good store, carrying a full stock of provisions and groceries, and has built up a paying business, having in the short time he has been a resident of Lineville gained the confidence and esteem of his patrons. Mr. Hays was married April 23, 1868, to Sarah E. Renfro, a native of Kentucky, daughter of James Renfro. Of the nine children born to them but six are living—James H., Mary F., William T., John W., Anna Belle and Matthew M.

LORENZO D. MASSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, Jefferson Township, was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 22, 1839, a son of Henderson Massey, a native of North Carolina. His father was a man of limited circumstances, and in his youth he was obliged to assist in the work on the farm, thus having but meager educational ad-

vantages, attending the subscription schools a few weeks in the winter when his services were not required at home. In 1842 his parents moved to Byron County, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. In 1867 he went to Dakota County, Minnesota, and from there in 1875 came to Iowa and located in Wayne County. He has a fine farm of 160 acres all under cultivation, and his farm buildings are all in good repair. Mr. Massey learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth at which he has worked about fifteen years. He now has a shop at Big Springs, where he works at his trade in addition to carrying on his farm. Mr. Massey was married January 26, 1860, to Melissa Satterfield, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Henry Satterfield. They have had seven children—Anthony L., George R., Annie, Lillie, William, Samuel and Henry. Mr. Massey has served his township as trustee two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

PROF. W. R. CHILES is a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky, born January 11, 1852, a son of William and Jane (McCandless) Chiles, natives also of Kentucky, the former of Pendleton County and the latter of Jefferson County. He was the sixth of a family of nine children and was given a good education, attending the select school of W. P. Jones, at Independence, and Lebanon College, Ohio. He early exhibited a gift as a penman which was developed at P. R. Spencer's Business College, Cleveland, and when nineteen years old he began teaching penmanship. He was employed in several colleges and also traveled extensively, teaching in the towns and villages. He followed this vocation until 1882, when he located in Clinton Township and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has a

fine farm of 320 acres and his residence and farm buildings are noticeably good. He has been successful in his pursuits and is now occupying a position, both socially and financially, such as few young men of his age attain. He was married in 1882 to Mrs. Huldah E. Dowden, widow of Major Dowden, of Lexington, Kentucky.



HENRY FERREL, son of John and Rebecca (Reece) Ferrel, is a native of Athens County, Ohio, where he was born April 24, 1853. His parents removed to Wayne County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and here he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. October 22, 1876, he was married to Miss Kate Harden, daughter of E. S. and Elizabeth Harden, and to this union have been born three children—Otis W., John C. and Vesta W. Mr. Ferrel has always followed farming pursuits and has met with good success, having now a good farm of 124 acres on section 34, Benton Township, where he is engaged in farming and raising stock.



THOMAS M. LAUGHLIN is a native Whitley County, Kentucky, born February 13, 1835. In 1844 his father moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and a few years later moved to the Missouri side of the State line, settling in Mercer County, a half mile south of Lineville, where he died in 1865. In 1853 our subject became established in the mercantile business in Lineville where he remained until 1857, when he returned to Mercer County, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1877. He then again located in Lineville, where he has since lived. He engaged in the grocery business about a year and a half and in the hardware busi-

ness about the same length of time, but since 1880 has lived retired from active business. He has sold the greater part of his property and loans his money, but still owns a fine farm of 120 acres. November 9, 1857, he was married to Naomi Hampton, and to them was born one child—Mary, now deceased. His wife died in 1860, and September 19, 1861, he married Mary J. Hickman, daughter of William Hickman, of Marion County, Iowa. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Annie, Eva and Franklin. Mr. Laughlin is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.



C. W. TERRY, senior member of the firm of Terry & McKee, proprietors of livery stable at Allerton, established their present business February 3, 1886. Mr. Terry had, however, been in the livery business since 1882, he having been associated with different parties since that time. The present firm have their stable well fitted out with a number of good horses and vehicles of all kinds, and by their gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to their business they are working up a good business. C. W. Terry is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, where he was born in 1844, and was there reared to manhood. He served three years in the Union army, enlisting as a member of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and was in active service during the whole time of his enlistment. After serving two years in the army of the Potomac his regiment was transferred to the Western army, and served in that department during the remainder of the war. He participated in the hard-fought battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and was in Banks's Red River campaign, the attack on Mobile, and in many other important engagements during the war. After the close of the war he returned to Illi-

nois, and later went to Kansas, where he took up a homestead. In the fall of 1873 he came to Wayne County and bought a farm in Jefferson Township which he sold, when he engaged in business in Allerton in 1882. His wife was formerly Alice Carpenter, she being a native of the same State as her husband. Her father was Captain of a company of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, and died during the war.



JOHN JAMISON, attorney and counselor at law, is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born May 30, 1834, a son of William Jamison, who is still living in Ireland. John Jamison came alone to America at the age of seventeen years, three of his brothers, William, Robert and Edward, coming to this country some time later. William is now engaged in farming near Madison, Indiana; Robert is a lumber dealer of Vienna, Illinois, and Edward, the youngest, is living at Seymour, this county. After coming to America, John Jamison remained in New York State a few months. He taught school for a number of years, and later began the study of law at Ironton, Ohio, with Ralph Leet. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business at Genoa, Wayne County, remaining at that place till 1871, since which he has been a resident of Seymour. He then resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Corydon, March 24, 1873, and began to practice in the United States Courts, June 23, 1881. He has followed his profession successfully since coming here in 1871, he being the first practicing lawyer of Seymour. He was elected president of the Occidental Coal Company on the organization of the company, which position he still holds, and

was elected manager in the fall of 1885, and at present is devoting most of his time to the business interests of the company. He was married in Ohio to Sarah A. Mincks, a native of that State and daughter of Hiram Mincks, both her parents being deceased. They have seven children—William O., Emma L., Cora E., John W., Gertie, Sadie and Robert Emmet. Mr. Jamison generally affiliates with the Democratic party, casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856, but has recently identified himself with the Greenback party. Mrs. Jamison's brother, David Mincks, came to Iowa several years before Mr. Jamison, and settled at Centerville where he lived till the spring of 1881. He then came to Walnut Township and bought a farm two and a half miles west of Seymour, where he died in January, 1885, leaving a widow and eight children. Another brother of Mrs. Jamison lives at Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa.



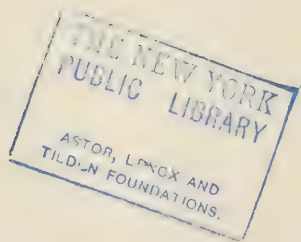
JB. PARKS, section 17, Monroe Township, postoffice Genoa, is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born February 26, 1841, a son of Jonathan L. and Sarah (Davis) Parks, natives of Harrison County, West Virginia. His father was a farmer, and the son was reared to the same occupation, remaining at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company D, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He served three years as a brave and faithful soldier, and participated in many severe battles, among others being Lewisburg, Antietam, Missionary Ridge, Winchester and South Mountain. He received wounds at Lewisburg which disabled him for a time, but with this exception was never absent when duty called. He had five brothers in the Union army, two of whom died in their

country's service and sleep in Southern graves, one suffering the torments of rebel prisons, and died at Andersonville. After his return from the war he again engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining in his native State about two years. In 1866 he moved to Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, where he lived about a year, and in the fall of 1867 moved to Putnam County, the same State, and thence in the spring of 1869 to Wayne County, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now lives. He has a pleasant home and a valuable farm, his 200 acres of land being all under cultivation. Mr. Parks was married March 5, 1865, to Mary A. Keller, of Pike County, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Schoonover) Keller. They have a family of seven children—Addie, W. L. Z., David E. S., Robert R., Samuel N. D., Sarah Mina Luetta and Gertrude Oretta Frances. Mr. Parks and his wife and three older children are members of the United Brethren in Christ and he is an active and zealous worker in the church of his choice.

MRS. M. J. WRIGHT, widow of Henderson Wright, has been identified with Wayne County for many years, and is one of the most respected residents of Wright Township. Mrs. Wright was born in Putnam County, Indiana, a daughter of William and Fanny Herst, her father being a native of Virginia, and her mother of Tennessee. Her parents had a family of seven children, five of whom lived to maturity—Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, Levi, and M. J., our subject. Mrs. Wright was reared in her native county, and was there united in marriage, June 13, 1852, to Henderson Wright, of Putnam County. To this union were born seven children—Joseph A., Mollie E., Thomas J., William L., Luella, Arthur H.

and David R. Mr. and Mrs. Wright came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1861, and located in Wright Township, where Mr. Wright lived till his death. In 1873 Mrs. Wright returned to Indiana where she remained till 1876, since which she has been a resident of Wright Township, where she has a fine farm containing 160 acres of well-cultivated land. Two of her children reside with her at the home farm, Luella and Arthur, the latter being manager of the farm.

DR. POWELL GIBBENS, of Wright Township, living on section 11, is the oldest practicing physician of Wayne County, having been a successful practitioner in this county for over thirty-two years. He is a native of Jefferson County, Tennessee, born January 8, 1824, a son of David and Hannah (Batman) Gibbens, the father being a native of Virginia, and the mother born in Jefferson County, of Welsh descent. His parents had a family of nine children—John, Mary, Thomas, Allen, Powell, Harvey, Keller, James R. and Hannah, all of whom were reared on a farm, the father following the avocation of a farmer through life. Our subject was reared in Morgan County, Indiana, where he received his education in the common schools, his parents having settled in that county when he was three years of age. In June, 1845, he went to Stilesville, Hendricks County, Indiana, where he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Thomas Gibbens, with whom he studied two years, when his brother removed to Gosport, Indiana. He then succeeded to his brother's practice, which he followed successfully till 1854. He then came to Iowa, locating in Wright Township, in August of the same year, and commenced the practice of his profession in Wayne County. In 1855 he settled on





Geo. P. Bishop

the farm on section 11, where he has since resided. Here he entered 380 acres of land from the Government, of which he has since sold eighty acres, the home farm containing 300 acres of as fine land as can be found in the township, all under cultivation. Doctor Gibbens was married July 23, 1848, to Caroline Vidite, a native of Stilesville, Indiana, who died September 3, 1878, and October 16, 1879, he was again united in marriage, taking for his second wife Caroline Hayden, of Indianola, Iowa, a daughter of Elijah and Mary Hayden. On first coming to this county the Doctor would frequently ride a distance of twenty miles to visit a patient. He has lived to see those for whom he prescribed when infants grow to maturity and been called to prescribe for their children. The Doctor is unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, and among the medical men of Wayne County he ranks with the highest. During his long residence here he has taken a deep interest in everything connected with the welfare of his township, and has always taken a prominent position in the community, gaining the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Although a staunch Republican he has never aspired to political notoriety, preferring to attend to the duties of his profession.

GEORGE P. BISHOP, residing on section 29, Richman Township, has been a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, for over twenty-nine years, having come here August 7, 1857, as a pioneer. He is a native of Otsego County, New York, and is a son of Isaac S. and Sallie (Preston) Bishop, both being natives of the Empire State. When he was but two years of age the family removed to Oswego County, New York, where the father followed carpentering and joining in connection with his farming for a short time. The mother

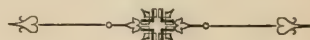
died when our subject was four years old, and four years later his father broke up housekeeping, and he was left homeless, after which he followed various avocations, and endured many hardships and privations. At the age of seventeen he went to Berrien County, Michigan, and engaged in lumbering and steamboating on the St. Joseph River. After remaining nearly five years he came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating in Richman Township, on section 30, living there till he removed to his present residence on section 29, twenty-three years ago. After coming to Wayne County he began farming, which vocation he has so successfully followed so many years, and is now classed among the well-to-do citizens of the county. His farm now contains 256 acres of highly cultivated land, besides which he owns considerable stock, having seven horses, forty-six head of cattle and a large number of swine. Since coming here he has at times been engaged in contracting, both on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska railroads. December 22, 1858, Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Sarah A. Smith, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 6, 1838, a daughter of John and Aseneth (Bristol) Smith. She was the first school teacher in Richman Township, and taught the school two years. Seven children have been born to this union—Albert L., born December 5, 1860, married Lillias Elliott March 2, 1882, now lives in Custer County, Dakota; Sarah A., born August 11, 1862, married February 22, 1881, to J. C. Johnson; the third child was born November 16, 1866, died November 18 of the same year; Florence G., born December 4, 1869; Calvin E., born January 20, 1872, died June 7, 1873; Charles A., born September 21, 1874; George D., born June 28, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Presbyterian church, at Garden Grove. Mr. Bishop is one of the active

and enterprising citizens of Richman Township, and has filled acceptably the offices of justice of the peace, constable, school treasurer and director. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry,



SAMUEL KING, farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, Union Township, postoffice Bethlehem, was born August 23, 1824, in Mason County, Kentucky. His father, John King, was a farmer of Kentucky, and married Nancy Stites, and they, with their family moved to Putnam County, Indiana, in 1828. They were among the early settlers of that county, literally chopping out a farm and home, their first house being a rude log-cabin. Samuel King grew to manhood in the new country, and was early inured to hard labor and poor fare, with but limited advantages for obtaining an education. In 1844 he married Annie Branson, who was born November 3, 1822, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. They began life for themselves in the dense oak, walnut and poplar forests of the Miami Reserve in Indiana. Mr. King, although accustomed all his life to swinging the ax, was finally discouraged by the endless toil, and after opening up three different farms resolved to try a prairie country. To this end he loaded all his earthly possessions on a wagon and started for Iowa. He located in the northern part of Monroe County and improved a farm, residing there fifteen years. In 1864 he came to Wayne County and bought the property of Morgan Parr, the first settler and founder of Bethlehem. Here Mr. King has done good work, and kept up the some course of improvement that has marked his previous life. He has a valuable and well-improved farm of 220 acres. His substantial and convenient barn was built in 1868, but the old Morgan Parr

house is still his home. In this house were held the first religious, political and social meetings of the people of the settlement. A few of the apple-trees planted by Mr. Parr still remain. Mr. King has always been an expert horseman, and a great friend and admirer of these noble animals—man's best friend—and has for the past thirty years been a successful breeder of improved grades, calculated to be of use in the Western country. In this industry as in others he has been a great benefactor to the farmers and business men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. King have seven living children—William, the postmaster at Bethlehem; Washington, a railroad man at Sioux Falls; Charles, a farmer of Cláý County, Iowa; Calvin, a farmer near Promise City, Iowa; George, a farmer in Graham County, Kansas; Minerva F., wife of Judson Bolster, and Rebecca J., wife of Dr. Townsend, of Bethlehem. Mr. King was reared in the Democratic school of politics, but since its organization has affiliated with the Greenback party.



DAVID OCKERMAN was born in Kentucky, March 19, 1819, a son of Daniel Ockerman, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Kentucky, who moved to Highland County, Ohio, in 1821, and thence to Clermont County, the same State, in 1826. Our subject was reared and educated in Ohio, and when nineteen years old, in 1839, went to Decatur County, Indiana, and in 1854 to Decatur County, Iowa. He was by trade a wheelwright, at which he worked and also engaged in farming until 1878, when he removed to Lineville, his son David having preceded him. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and has been prominent and influential in public affairs wherever he has lived. He has served Lineville as its mayor,

and for several years has been a justice of the peace. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an organization in which he has taken a great interest. Mr. Ockerman was married October 15, 1840, to Mary S. Barr, daughter of Henry Barr. To them were born eight children, of whom six are living—Martha E., Sarah H., Daniel R., Mary C., Thena C. A. and Matilda C. One son, Joseph H., died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Ockerman died January 16, 1883.



WILLIAM WARD has been a resident of Wayne County since September, 1865, when he settled on his present farm on the northwest quarter of section 4, Corydon Township. His farm then contained 100 acres, to which he added by subsequent purchases till it now contains 300 acres of choice land. Mr. Ward was born in Perry County, Kentucky, in 1835, his father being a native of Maryland, born in 1796, his mother born in 1808. His mother is still a resident of Perry County, her husband dying in that county. Mr. Ward lived in his native State till 1857, when he came to Iowa and located in Keokuk County, where he was united in marriage, in 1860, to Miss Emeline Hart, a daughter of David Hart, one of the early settlers of that county. Mrs. Ward was born in Blackford County, Indiana, removing with her parents to Keokuk County in the spring of 1855. Her parents settled in Union Township, Wayne County, in 1865, where her father died in September, 1875. Her mother still makes her home in Union Township. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward five are living—Sarah Jane, wife of F. P. Showalter; William D., married, and living in Seward County, Nebraska; Albert, Mary E. and Millie B. Nancy M. died in infancy, and Anna R. was

accidentally burned to death, December 21, 1879, at the age of six years. August 1, 1862, Mr. Ward enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, under the command of Colonel Samuel A. Rice. He served in the army till the close of the war, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Spanish Fort, Yazoo Pass, Little Missouri, Prairie De Ann, Jenkin's Ferry and Mobile. He escaped without wounds, although he was in active service during the whole term of his enlistment. He located in Corydon Township immediately after the close of the war, where he has since made his home. He is a member of Robert Jackson Post, G. A. R., at Corydon. In politics he is a Republican, although he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate.



GEORGE W. WISEHART, proprietor of the Seymour House, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1835, his father, John D. Wisheart, being a native of Kentucky. George W. was reared to the occupation of farming in his native State, remaining there till 1868, when he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, and there followed farming for five years. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 23, Walnut Township. He improved this farm, residing on it for six years, when he sold half of it, and the remaining forty acres he gave in exchange for his present hotel in 1878. This house was built by Samuel Aiken who was the first proprietor. It is conveniently located on Main street, opposite the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot, and enjoys a large patronage, and under the charge of Mr. Wisheart has become a popular resort for the traveling public. Mr. Wisheart was united in mar-

riage to Miss Rachel M. Sutt, she being a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with three children, one daughter and two sons—Emma J., Charles L. and Halley.



PF. BOMGARDNER, section 20, Howard Township, postoffice Warsaw, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Gallia County, September 10, 1837, a son of Jacob and Wealthy (Glenn) Bomgardner, also natives of Ohio. He remained in his native county until eighteen years of age, and was educated in the common schools of his township. In the spring of 1856 he accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Missouri, where he lived until 1861, and in the spring of that year went to Knox County, Illinois, making his home there until the fall of 1864. He then returned to Putnam County, Missouri, and lived fourteen years, and in the fall of 1878 moved from his farm in Missouri to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now lives in Howard Township. His homestead contains 100 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation and well improved, his residence and farm buildings being among the best in the township. Mr. Bomgardner was married December 5, 1861, to Miss Susan E. Moler, of Knox County, Illinois, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Shumaker) Moler. To them have been born seven children—Mary E., born September 28, 1862; William F., February 13, 1864; Armena M., April 29, 1866; Lewis J., October 20, 1869; John E., September 18, 1871; Clarence, June 27, 1878; Asher D., May 11, 1881. The eldest daughter, Mary E., was married in the fall of 1880 to A. T. Stewart, of Johnston County, Missouri, and in the fall of 1883 moved to Cheyenne County, Nebraska, where they now live on their farm of 320 acres. They have two children—Ethel

Grace and Clarence Curtis. William F. also went to the above named State and county in the spring of 1884 and afterward took a homestead of 160 acres, also timber claim of 160 acres, making 320 acres. Armena Minerva was married in the fall of 1884 to W. W. Blanchard, of Lewisburg, Wayne County, Iowa, one of Wayne County's best school teachers. They shortly after their marriage moved to Smith County, Kansas, where they now reside on their farm of 160 acres. The other three children are at home with their parents. Clarence died July 13, 1880. P. F. Bomgardner and wife and two daughters with their husbands are members of the Christian church, Mr. Bomgardner having been an elder in said church for about eighteen years.



JOHN WYMER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Monroe Township, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born April 22, 1837, the second of six children of Joseph and Rachel (Robinson) Wymer, natives of West Virginia. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Morgan County, Ohio, and there he was reared. His youth was spent in assisting his father in the labors of the farm, and when his services were not required at home he attended the district schools, and by studious habits acquired a good education. When twenty years of age he left the home roof and went to Scioto County, and two years later to Pike County, where he lived four years, in the meantime learning and working at the shoemaker's trade. In April, 1864, he came to Iowa and located in Wayne County, on the farm where he now lives. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land, all well improved, with a good frame residence, and other farm buildings. He is an industrious, thrifty farmer,

and an honorable business man, and among the most esteemed of Monroe County's citizens. Mr. Wymer was married July 1, 1860, to Miss Lydia Schoonover, of Pike County, Ohio, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Kilpatrick) Schoonover. She had been a school-teacher in her early life, and in 1857 came to Iowa and taught two terms in Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. Wymer have seven children—Mary Ellen, A. E., Elizabeth E., John R., Rachel Anice, Hiram A. and William B.

DAVID DALE SHIRLEY, editor of the Allerton *News* and postmaster of Allerton, is a son of Robert and Bethiah Shirley, natives of Scotland. They were married in Renfrew County, Ontario, and fixed their residence in Pontiac County, Quebec. They came in 1866 to Missouri, settling in Chariton County, and in 1879 removed to Lineville, this county. Here Mrs. Shirley died February 17, 1885. Mr. Shirley, who is now marshal of Lineville, is a cousin of Robert Dale Owen, son of the noted philanthropist, Robert Owen. The subject of this biography was born in Pontiac County, Quebec, June 29, 1855, and lived with his parents until 1875, when he was twenty years of age. His educational advantages were very poor. There were few schools in Missouri which had not suffered in many ways from the civil war, and then again his father had failed in business and it was necessary that all able members of the family should work. Accordingly he began to learn the printer's trade at the immature age of ten. At this he succeeded admirably, and was so skillful and industrious that he was able to earn as high as \$3 per day when fourteen years old. He followed this trade until twenty-two years old, having come to this county in 1875. He then acquired a practical knowledge of the "art preservative" in the office of the

Lineville *Tribune* under C. H. Austin. In 1878 he bought an interest in the *Tribune*. From October, 1879, to October, 1880, he acted as deputy postmaster under Mr. Austin. In 1881 he went to Allerton and became connected with the *News* to which he gave his time exclusively until December 4, 1885, when he was appointed postmaster. He still retains the editorship of the *News*. Mr. Shirley is politically a Greenbacker. He was a candidate for recorder in 1880 and came within thirty-two votes of being elected. He was mayor of Allerton from 1882 to 1885. He is yet a young man, but though self-made, has achieved a success which many college-bred sons of wealthy men might well envy. He is a Mason. Mr. Shirley formed a matrimonial alliance with Vilenie Morgan April 5, 1885.

DR. STEPHEN A. HIBBS, of Walnut Township, was born in Marion County, West Virginia, in 1826, and was there reared to manhood on a farm. His father, John Hibbs, was a native of Pennsylvania, coming to Virginia with his parents when about fifteen years old. He is still a resident of Virginia, and is now about eighty-one years of age. He was three times married, his first wife being the mother of our subject. Nine children were born to this union, of whom three sons and one daughter still survive. There are three children living by his last marriage. Dr. Stephen A. Hibbs was married in his native State to Melinda Yost, who died several years after her marriage. He was again married in 1861 to Mrs. Eliza (Blue) Glover, widow of the late Stephen Glover. He has had six children by his first marriage—Lucinda J., Martha E., Mary K., Hannah, Permeteus, J., Parmenus W., and by his present wife has seven children—James L., Sarah Belle, Emma Y., May,

Charles, Cora and Amos. The Doctor has lost one son—Franklin. In 1865 he removed with his family to Warren County, Illinois, where he settled on a farm. At an early age he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. N. B. Yost, with whom he afterward practiced his profession for a number of years. In February, 1868, he came with his family to Iowa, where he purchased his present farm, which comprises the south half of section 16, Walnut Township. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, having a fine stock farm. He makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, and has some very fine specimens of that valuable breed of stock. The Doctor followed his profession for many years, and although he has retired from active practice, he yet occasionally prescribes for a patient, but only in urgent cases. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but now affiliates with the Greenback party.

CHARLES W. CESSNA, one of the enterprising, intelligent farmers of Richman Township, resides on the northwest quarter of section 13. He is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, and was born July 20, 1852, a son of William and Emeline (Cessna) Cessna. In the spring of 1853 the family moved to Henry County, Illinois, where Charles was reared to manhood on a farm. On attaining his majority he left his father's home and starting out in life for himself, entered into the employ of a firm in Orion, Illinois, brick manufacturers. The following fall he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and later to Rock Island, Illinois. In Rock Island he learned the trade of a house-painter. He subsequently went to St. Louis, Missouri, and while there worked at the brick-maker's trade. In January, 1875, he returned to his old home and remained there, engaged in till-

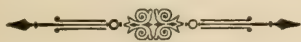
ing the soil for nearly four years. In the fall of 1879 he came to Iowa, and made some improvements on the farm where he now lives, locating on it permanently the following spring, and has since then been prominently identified with the county. He was married February 22, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Adams County, Ohio, daughter of George W. and India (Kitch) Thompson, the latter of whom died many years ago. They are the parents of two children—John Everett, born December 26, 1883, and Ruth, born November 2, 1885.

ALLEN McKEE, Jr., of the livery firm of Terry & McKee, of Allerton, was born in Knox County, Illinois, June 28, 1858, where he lived till 1872. In the fall of that year he came to Wayne County with his father where he has since made his home. The first land owned by him was forty acres in Monroe Township which he exchanged for 160 acres in the same township on section 20, which land he still owns. He is at present a resident of Allerton, and in February, 1886, became associated with C. W. Terry in their present livery business. Mr. McKee was married to Miss Elizabeth Downing, a native of Wayne County, Iowa. Her father was killed while in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are the parents of two sons and one daughter—Frank, William Arthur and Eva. Allen McKee, Sr., father of our subject, was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 12, 1808, a son of Thomas and Mattie (Simonton) McKee. In 1853 he removed to Knox County, Illinois, locating near Galesburg, where he resided till the fall of 1875, when, wishing to assist his sons, he sold his farm and came with them to Wayne County, buying land in Monroe and Howard

townships. In the spring of 1882 he bought a home in Harvard where he has since resided. He has been twice married. For his present wife he married Mrs. Harriet Hull, by whom he had ten children—Daniel, Edward J., Mary Ann, John S., Elizabeth, Eliza, Allen, Jr., Harriet, Lafayette and Margaret.



LEO C. JORDAN, dealer in dry-goods and clothing, Corydon, Iowa, was born in Unionville, Putnam County, Missouri, February 28, 1860, a son of John Jordan. In his youth he accompanied his parents to Cahoka, Clark County, Missouri, where they still reside. He was reared and educated in Putnam and Clark counties, and after reaching manhood engaged, in 1881, in the mercantile business in Arbela, Scotland County, and in September, 1883, moved his stock to Corydon, Iowa, where he has built up a large trade. He is a young man of pleasing address, accommodating and attentive to the wants of his customers, and has won many friends since his removal to Corydon. He carries a full line of dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and ladies and gentlemen's furnishing goods, his stock being valued at \$5,000. Mr. Jordan was married in August, 1884, to Mary Smith, daughter of John and Mary Smith. They have one child, an infant son.



JOSEPH FERRELL, one of the old and respected settlers of Wayne County, was born March 30, 1831, in Trumbull County, Ohio, a son of Edward and Rebecca Ferrell. His early life was passed in assisting with the work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty years he went to the State of Indiana and remained a year in Madison County, after

which he spent two years in Knox County, Illinois. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, arriving here with \$3 in money, beside which he owned a horse. After coming to this county he worked by the month for eight years when he purchased a tract of land in Benton Township. After improving his land in Benton Township he sold it, and in March, 1878, he bought his present farm on section 21, Jackson Township, where he has since made his home. He was first married March 19, 1857, to Miss Nancy Bollman, who died April 6, 1876, leaving eight children—Joseph E., John T., Seth E., Thomas J., Susannah May, Emma Belle, Sarah Jane and Lucretia Melinda. For his second wife Mr. Ferrell was married to Miss Sarah Ann Henderson, April 24, 1877. The result of this marriage has been three children—Catherine L., Willard I. and Vernon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell are earnest members of the Missionary Baptist church.



JH. HATFIELD, section 17, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born September 28, 1835, in Vinton County, Ohio, a son of Isaac and Mary (Clark) Hatfield, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. He was reared in his native county, living on the homestead, where he was born thirty-one years ago. He was married in Vinton County, to Matilda Savely, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born December 27, 1840, a daughter of Jephtha and Elizabeth (Eakin) Savely. In 1867 he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and lived a year in Richman Township. In 1868 he bought eighty acres of his present farm, which at that time was raw prairie, just burned over without a shrub or tree in sight, a lonely and dismal prospect. He built a part of his present residence and broke his land, living for a year on the crops of the farm rented in 1868. He now

has a pleasant home, 120 acres of land, and good buildings, erected by himself, protected by a fine grove of his own planting, reaping now the reward of his years of hardship and discouragement. Mr. Hatfield is in politics a Democrat. He has held the offices of township trustee and school director, serving with efficiency and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have two children—Lucy, born in Vinton County, Ohio, and Belle, born in Wayne County.



WILLIAM L. MOORE, section 20, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born March 11, 1849, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, a son of Burris and Julia (Gardner) Moore, the father born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Burris Moore in early life learned surveying and followed it till an aged man. For twenty years he was surveyor of Wayne County, where he settled in 1863, coming from Indiana to Davis County, Iowa, in 1859, thence to Lucas and then to Wayne County. He bought 320 acres of land in Union Township, paying \$6.25 an acre, 200 acres being under cultivation. The family lived in a log house until 1874, when the present home was built. The mother died May 1, 1879, aged sixty-two years, and is buried in the New York cemetery. The family consisted of five children, three daughters and two sons, viz:—Catherine, Rachel, Cornelia, Joshua, and William L. Joshua enlisted in January, 1864, in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and died a month later at Vicksburg, where he is buried. William L. Moore received a fair education, attending in his early boyhood the schools of his native county, and later those of Davis and Lucas counties. He is

a prudent and energetic farmer, and well merits the good opinion of his fellow-townsmen. He well remembers the gloomy days during the war, when the care of the farms was left to boys and old men, the young and middle aged men being at the front fighting in defense of their country's honor. Mr. Moore was married September 4, 1879, to Maggie E. McIntyre, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary McIntyre. Her mother died in Ohio, and her father and six children came to Iowa in 1867, locating in Osceola, and two years later to Wayne County. The father died in Vandalia, Missouri, August 15, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one daughter—Grace, born August 25, 1881.



THOMAS ELDER was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 25, 1841, a son of Mathew and Jane (Levry) Elder. His father was a native of the same county, his grandfather, John Elder, having been a pioneer of Coshocton, he coming to America from Ireland in an early day. Our subject was reared a farmer, and received his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools of his neighborhood. He has been a resident of the State of Iowa since 1850, having come in that year with his parents, who settled in Monroe County. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. He served four years, during which time he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and others of minor importance. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Peach Tree Creek and incarcerated in Florence and Andersonville prisons. Part of the time of his service he acted as Sergeant. After his discharge he returned home, and

in the fall of 1866 he settled on the farm where he has since resided, with the exception of three years while serving as county auditor, during which time he lived at Corydon. Mr. Elder was married October 4, 1866, to Miss Nancy Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Bain) Thompson. Of six children born to them four are living—Clara J., William A., Maggie M. and Ernest E. Mr. Elder is classed among the substantial farmers of Clay Township, where he has 490 acres of choice land, and is engaged in stock-raising in connection with his general farming. Both his and his wife's father are deceased. His mother resides in Monroe County, while his wife's mother makes her home in Warren Township, Wayne County.

THOMAS HANCOCK, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, now living on section 31, Wright Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, May 18, 1824, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hayes) Hancock, who were both natives of Tennessee, the father being a son of William Hancock, a native of Virginia, and a cousin of John Hancock, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas and Nancy Hancock were among the first settlers of Putnam County, Indiana. They had five children who grew to maturity—William, Elizabeth, Jane, Hannah, and Thomas, our subject, who was the youngest of the family. His youth was passed in assisting his father on the pioneer farm, and in attending the subscription schools, where he received but a limited education. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting June 20, 1846, in Company A, First Indiana Infantry, and served on guard duty with his regiment on the Rio Grande River, most of his term of service. He remained in Putnam County till 1851, when he started for Iowa,

coming the entire distance with an ox team. He then entered land from the Government in Wright Township, with a land warrant which he had received for his services during the Mexican war. February 8, 1853, he was married to Nancy Torr, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth E. Torr, of Putnam County, Indiana. Of the six children born to this union four are living—T. J., Emily E., Nancy J. and Hannah. W. H. and John M. are deceased. Mr. Hancock began life a poor man, but is now classed among the prosperous and influential farmers of Wright Township, having acquired by his own industry and good management his fine farm, which contains 553 acres of valuable land. His farm is well improved, and under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and farm buildings. He has on his land a fine grove of maples, which is five acres in extent. On first coming to Wayne County, Mr. Hancock found wild game in abundance, and frequently displayed his skill as a hunter, often meeting with droves of deer. He is noted as being the best wolf hunter in this county, where he is considered the champion. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served efficiently in most of the offices of his township since locating here. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Missionary Baptist church.

GEORGE RISSLER, an old settler of Wright Township, living on section 25, is a native of Indiana, where he was born January 31, 1830, in Putnam County. His parents, William and Susan (Boone) Rissler, were natives of the State of Virginia, and among the first settlers of Putnam County, Indiana. They had a family of seven children—Hiram, Phœbe George, Harriet, Lewis, John and Moses George Rissler, our subject, remained in

his native county till twenty-one years of age, his youth being spent in assisting his father on the pioneer farm. In the fall of 1853 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, by team, in company with some ten families who made settlements in this county. He first located on section 24, Wright Township, where he remained four years, and in 1858 he settled on his present farm, where he has 230 acres of highly cultivated land, and a fine residence which he built in 1879, and his farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Rissler was first married at the age of twenty-two years to Martha Morsan, of Putnam County, Indiana, who died in 1863 leaving three children—Elzam, Rozilla and Barzilla. For his second wife he married Margaret Adcock, of Wayne County, February 24, 1869, by whom he had two children—Charles and James. His second wife died June 21, 1872, and March 14, 1880, he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Nancy Taylor, a daughter of James Stevens. Mr. Rissler is a consistent member of the Christian church. He is one of the self-made men of Wayne County, having commenced life without means, acquiring his present fine property by hard work and good management. He is now surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life, and has a competency for his declining years.

where the father died in the fall of 1845. After the death of his father our subject and his brother came West as far as Hancock County, Illinois, and soon after to Jackson County, Iowa, locating on the farm where he now lives, in Wayne County, in 1860. He owns 280 acres of choice land, his improvements being among the best in the township, which he has accumulated by industry, frugality and economy. He was married August 28, 1862, to Miss M. E. Kerr, a daughter of William Kerr, of Jackson County, Iowa. Mrs. Hutchins died leaving two children—Richard and George W. October 6, 1868, Mr. Hutchins married Emma Williams. They have seven children—Willard A., Lanento B., Mary A., Luella M., Franklin K., Charles W. and Apollo J. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins are members of the United Brethren church, and among the honored and influential citizens of Jefferson Township.

 **S**AMUEL EWING, one of the well-known and respected citizens of Wright Township, residing on section 10, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Oxford Township, Chester County, September 20, 1816, his parents, Samuel and Martha (Carver) Ewing, being natives of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. To his parents were born two children, a daughter Mary, and Samuel, our subject. Samuel Ewing lived in his native county till twenty-five years of age when he removed to Illinois, locating in Fulton County of that State, residing there for twenty-two years. He then went to McDonough County, Illinois, and after a two years' residence in that county he came in 1865 to Wayne County, Iowa. He first located at Confidence, making that place his home till 1870, when he settled on his present farm in Wright Township which contains 130 acres

 **W**ILLIAM HUTCHINS, section 17, Jefferson Township, is a native of Yorkshire, England, a son of Richard and Sarah (Stine) Hutchins, who came to America in the spring of 1831, landing at Quebec. They went thence to La Prairie, Lower Canada, where the mother and one son died of the cholera. The family afterward went to Oneida County, New York, where they lived on a farm seven years, and then moved to Seneca County,

of well cultivated land. Mr. Ewing was united in marriage, July 6, 1843, to Miss Eliza Ann Duffee, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, of whom eight survive — Martha Ann, John, Andrew, Mary, Samuel, Frank, Melvin and Cassius. One child, Marion, is deceased. Both Mr. Ewing and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church.

SAMUEL L. VEST, of Allerton, is one of Wayne County's early settlers, the year of his permanent location in the county being 1856. He is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, born in 1830. His father, Samuel Vest, was a native of Virginia, and removed with his parents to Indiana. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Samuel L. Vest was reared in his native State, and in September, 1855, started with his wife for the West. His intention was to go up the Des Moines River and perhaps locate in Boone County, but afterward he decided to settle in the southern part of the State. He left his wife in Wapello County, and continued his journey on horseback, but made no location that fall, returning to Wapello County, where he spent the winter. In February, 1856, he returned to Wayne County, which he had visited the previous fall, and bought 125 acres of land in what is now Clinton Township, and the next month made it his home. In 1858 he sold his land, and the next year being elected county treasurer, he removed to Corydon, returning to Clinton Township in 1861 at the end of his term of office. He has been prominently identified with the history of Clinton Township since coming to the county, and was one of the board of trustees appointed to organize the township, which he named for his native town-

ship in Indiana, and has since served in nearly all its official relations. He has gradually increased his possessions until he now owns about 1,000 acres of valuable land. In 1875 he removed to Allerton and engaged in the business of a broker, and in 1882 became established in the mercantile trade. He has been numbered among the prominent business men of the town, taking an active interest in all that tends to its development and improvement. Mr. Vest has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in Indiana, was Emily Elizabeth Coffee, a native of Kentucky. She died in February, 1875, and he subsequently married E. L. Trumbo, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Vest has no children, but has reared several not his own, giving them a home and a good education. In early life he was a Whig in political faith, but since 1857 has affiliated with the Democratic party, and is also a believer in free trade.

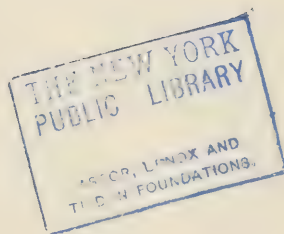
JAMES L. MCCALLISTER, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Lineville, Iowa, is a native of Kentucky, born January 25, 1834. In 1836 his father, Merritt McCallister, moved with his family to Parke County, Indiana, and settled in the woods, his neighbors being Indians and wild animals. After clearing and improving a farm in Indiana, in 1850 he moved to Monroe County, Iowa, and thence a few years later to Wapello County. James L. in his youth was obliged to assist in the work of improving the pioneer farms of his father, and his educational advantages were limited to what he could obtain in the schools of a new country in an early day. After reaching manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, which he continued until 1874, when he located at Lineville, and for four years was engaged in the furniture business. He then em-

barked in the grocery business, which he carried on three years, and since 1881 has lived a retired life, loaning his money. He was one of the incorporators of the Lineville Bank and is still one of its stockholders and directors. Mr. McCallister was married March 5, 1857, to Miss Sophronia Saylor, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, a daughter of William Saylor, a native of Indiana, and for many years a resident of White County, Tennessee, subsequently removing to Hancock County, Illinois, and in 1856 to Wapello County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McCallister are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

JAMES A. GOODHART was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1834, his father, Martin Goodhart, being a native of the same county, and is now deceased. Our subject removed with his parents to Clarke County, Ohio, and there he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He left Clarke County in the fall of 1859 when he located in Grundy County, Missouri, but in May, 1861, he was obliged to leave on account of his loyalty to the Union. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he met a rebel with whom he exchanged his property in Missouri for land here. During the late war he was a member of the Iowa State militia for a time. After coming to Iowa he experienced many hardships incident to a life in a new country. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 17, Benton Township, where he owns a well-cultivated farm of 200 acres. His land when he first settled on it was raw prairie, entirely unimproved, and wolves, wild turkey and deer were then in abundance. His first barrel of salt was bought in Ottumwa at a cost of

\$5, and other necessities were proportionately high in those early days. Mr. Goodhart was married in the fall of 1858 to Miss Ida A. Hook, a daughter of James A. Hook, who is now deceased. Eight of the ten children born to them are living—Mary J., Eliza, Alwilda, Mina, Ida, Martin, Iva and Fay. Dora and Fay are deceased. Mary J. married Augustus Hughes of Benton Township and has two children—Blanche and Guy. In his political views Mr. Goodhart is a Republican.

WR. SLACK, section 22, Jackson Township, postoffice Harvard, is among the successful and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of the township. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Harden County, October 26, 1845, a son of William H. and Matilda P. (Hill) Slack. When he was six years old his parents moved to Davis County, Iowa, and a year later to Decatur County, where he was reared, receiving his education in the common-schools. His father was a farmer and his time was spent in assisting in the farm work until seventeen years old. When the war of the Rebellion broke out and his neighbors and friends were enlisting in defense of the old flag, his young heart was filled with patriotism, and October 21, 1862, he enlisted and was assigned to Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Bussey commanding. He served nearly three years, participating in all the engagements of his regiment, the more important being Pea Ridge, Tupelo, Arkansas Post and Guntown. He was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1865, and returned to Iowa, to his father's home, in Davis County, where the latter had moved in his absence. He remained in Davis County until 1876 when he moved to Wayne County and settled in Jackson Township, where he





Thomas Beal .

now lives. He has a fine farm of 240 acres all well improved, with a good residence and comfortable and commodious farm buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his stock being of the best grades. Mr. Slack was married January 3, 1869, to Miss Mary Good, daughter of John and Frances (Butterman) Good, of Davis County. They are the parents of five children—William H., John L., James R., Ollie B. and Ora May. Mr. Slack is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he is much interested.



THOMAS BEAL was born in Madison County, Indiana, October 15, 1830, a son of John and Rebecca Beal, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina. Soon after their marriage they settled in Madison County, Indiana, living there till their death, the father at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother at the age of seventy-four years. Thomas Beal lived in his native county till twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Mary Ferrell, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 23, 1836, a daughter of Edward and Rozelle (Fish) Ferrell, natives of Pennsylvania, but were married in the State of Ohio. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Beal, nine are living—Rebecca, a graduate of Burlington Commercial College, now the wife of George Richardson; John E., married Mary Bracewell; Theodocia, a graduate of the Business College at Keokuk, Iowa, now assistant cashier of the Wayne County Bank; Roxy, wife of Benjamin Hughes; Mary Nevada, Seth Thomas, Hattie, Dollie and Clever. Three children died in infancy. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Beal came to Wayne County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Benton and Clay townships, the

township line running through his farm. He settled on this place in the spring of 1855, and added to his original purchase till he owned about 2,700 acres, which he still owns, with the exception of three quarter-sections, which he has given to his married children. In the summer of 1865 Mr. Beal substituted a fine brick residence for the dwelling which had been a shelter to his family from the time they settled in Benton Township. In February, 1880, he removed with his family to Corydon, where he has a fine brick residence, erected in 1879. Mr. Beal has long been one of the prominent stock-raisers of Wayne County, and his financial success in that pursuit has been exceptional. He is also one of the largest land-owners in the county, his success being due to his industry and good management. Long and continuous hard work has caused a heart trouble, which rendered it necessary for him to retire from the active duties of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beal and several of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist church, the parents having been connected with that religious body for thirty years. In politics Mr. Beal is a Democrat. Mrs. Beal's parents came to Wayne County in 1854, and settled on a farm in Corydon Township, where the father died February 15, 1864. The mother still lives at the homestead.



MRS. LUCY L. BYRUM, section 19, Jefferson Township, is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, born June 28, 1846. Her father, Seth Cook, was a native of Kentucky, and by trade a saddler, but later followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Iowa with his family in the fall of 1851, and located in Wapello County, where he died in July, 1875. Lucy L. was married March 19,

1868, to Edmond L. Byrum, who was born in Wapello County, Iowa, July 2, 1845, a son of William Byrum. He was reared a farmer in his native county, and when his country was in danger enlisted in her defense in Company B, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and served over two years. He participated in many of the severest battles of the war, the more prominent being the Atlanta campaign, Nashville, Franklin and the great Wilson raid through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. While in the service his health was injured by a sunstroke, which ultimately caused his death. He left a family of six children—Nancy A., Mary R., Seth C., Edward W., James B., and Maria E. He was a man of strict integrity, and left many friends, in whose memory he still remains as a type of true American manhood.



JOHN M. READ, son of John Read, was born in Lake County, Illinois, in 1842, and in 1856 accompanied his parents to Iowa. He afterward went to Keokuk where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Third Iowa Infantry, and served three years, being in active service the whole of his term of enlistment. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, being at that time in the command of General Curtis. Later he participated with General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and after the fall of Vicksburg was in the command of General Sherman. In 1864 the command operated in the vicinity of Memphis, Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Keokuk where he lived until 1870, when he moved to Wayne County where he has since lived. He engaged in harness making at Allerton six years, and also superintended his farm near the village. In the fall of 1881 he was

elected sheriff of Wayne County and was re-elected in 1883, holding the office four years. He now lives on his farm in Jackson Township. He married Susanna Morrison, daughter of William P. and Susanna Morrison, and has two children—William and Sue. Mr. Read was reared in the Republican school of politics and cast his first presidential vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln.



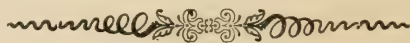
SAMUEL ELDER, section 33, Clay Township, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 3, 1817, a son of John Elder, who came from Ireland to the United States about the year 1803. He first located in Virginia where he remained a year and a half, when he removed to Coshocton County. Coshocton County was mostly inhabited by Indians and wild animals when John Elder first settled there, and there he experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, making his home in that county till his death. Our subject remembers well when his father had to keep the sheep in high pens at night to protect them from the wolves. He was reared in his native county, remaining there till 1846. He was married March 23, 1843, to Ann E. Baker, a daughter of George Baker. Of the nine children born to this union five survive—Mrs. Margaret E. Mendenhall, Mrs. Euphemia S. Acheson, Mrs. Martha S. Acheson, John N. and Elmer E. Mr. Elder settled in the woods of Greene County, Indiana, in 1846, where he improved a farm, on which he lived till the spring of 1853 when he removed to Monroe County, Michigan. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the year 1866, when he settled on the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Elder has a fine farm containing 288 acres of well cultivated land, which he has acquired by his industry and good management. He is a highly respected

citizen of his township, where he has lived so many years and which he has served satisfactorily as justice of the peace, and has also served as school treasurer for five years. He also held the office of justice of the peace while a resident of Monroe County. He and his wife and daughters are members of the United Presbyterian church.



VOLNEY T. RILEY, section 33, Benton Township, is a native of Orange County, Indiana, born March 10, 1834. His father, Ezekiel S. Riley, was a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Indiana, where he followed farming in connection with the tanner's trade for many years. He is now deceased. Our subject was reared a farmer and has made that the principal avocation of his life. His education was obtained in the log-cabin subscription schools, in his native State, which he attended during the winter seasons. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1857, when he located in Richman Township, living there one year. He then, in 1858, settled on the farm in Benton Township where he has since made his home. The place was at that time unimproved, with the exception of sixty acres having been fenced and a log cabin built. Here he experienced some of the hardships incident to a life in a new country, and many were the inconveniences they had to undergo. He was then obliged to do his trading at Alexander or Keokuk, a distance of 125 miles. But times have changed since then; thriving towns and villages have taken the place of prairie and timbered lands. Mr. Riley has been prosperous in his farming and now owns 220 acres of well cultivated land where he resides, and in connection with farming is devoting his attention to stock-raising. He is held in high esteem in the township where he has made his

home for so many years, and has held some of the offices of trust, and is at present serving as township trustee. He was county supervisor for six years, and for ten years held the office of justice of the peace, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Riley has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hill, a daughter of Isaiah Hill. She was born in Kentucky and died in Benton Township, March 27, 1874. Eight children were born to this union, Lloyd and Edgar being the only members of the family now living. For his second wife he married Effie Corbett, December 25, 1876, a daughter of John Corbett, a resident of Benton Township, one son, Blondel, being the result of this union.



JAMES CAMPBELL, section 22, Jackson Township, postoffice, Warsaw, is one of the first settlers of Wayne County. He was born in West Wemys, Scotland, May 9, 1800, a son of Alexander and Christina (Black) Campbell. In his youth he began working in a linen factory in his native village, and continued that trade until 1840, when he went to Seville, Spain, where, for several years, he was superintendent of a factory. He then returned to Scotland, and in 1850 came to the United States and settled in Wayne County, Iowa, on the farm where he now lives, which he entered from the Government. He has 260 acres of choice land, with a good residence and farm buildings, his home being one of the pleasantest in the county. Mr. Campbell is one of the representative citizens of the county, and has made his property by honesty and good management, and is one of the respected and influential farmers of Jackson Township. He was married in 1826 to Miss Jessie Finlayson, a native of Scotland. To them were born four children—Christina

(deceased), Jessie, James and George. Mrs. Campbell died January 11, 1879, and his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Morrison, resides with him, and is the comfort of his declining years.



JOEL J. PHILLIPS, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, coming here in September, 1849. He was born in Eaton, Madison County, New York, July 13, 1813, where he was reared. When a young man he went to Cattaraugus County, New York, where he married Sabrina Greenman, who was born in Oneida County, New York, but when a child was brought by her parents, Sylvester P. and Rachel Greenman, to Cattaraugus County. Mr. Phillips removed with his wife and three children to Pike County, Illinois, in 1848, and in 1849 settled on Government land in South Fork Township, this county, the journey here being made by team in an old fashioned carriage. Mrs. Phillips relates an incident which occurred when they had nearly reached the end of their journey: Mrs. Phillips having met with an accident, they found it necessary to stop at the house of an old settler. The lady of the house received them very kindly, but having neither flour nor even corn in the house, she said that she would have to "grit" before she could prepare them a meal. What "grit" meant was a mystery to Mrs. Phillips, which was soon solved, however, by seeing a boy busy at work grating corn, and an excellent dinner was soon after produced. Mr. Phillips first settled near Barker's Mill, but in 1851, the village of Corydon being laid out about that time, he bought three lots in that village on which he erected a log tavern, the pioneer hotel of Wayne County, and here Mr. Phillips kept hotel till his death, with the exception of five years. Many were the interesting events which took place in

this hotel in pioneer days. The first national flag that floated to the breeze in Wayne County was made at this hotel under the superintendence of Mrs. Phillips. Shortly after the hotel was opened Mr. Phillips gave a grand ball, which is still fresh in the memory of some of the old pioneers, invitations being issued to the citizens of Garden Grove, Chariton and Lineville, and other places. The number of guests was so large that the hotel could not accommodate them, and some were compelled to dance in the front yard. The ladies were dressed in bloomers. This ball was eminently successful, and is still spoken of with pleasure by the old pioneers. Mr. Phillips died February 9, 1871, leaving a widow who still resides at Allerton, and four children—Porter M., Augustus, Millard F. and Leonora, wife of E. F. Foster, with whom Mrs. Phillips makes her home. Mr. Phillips was well known throughout the county, and was universally esteemed for his many sterling qualities, and always took an active interest in everything that tended to promote the welfare of his county.



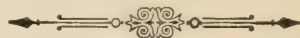
ALBERT M. HELTON was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, April 18, 1823, a son of James Helton, a native of Tennessee. When sixteen years old he began working with his father, who was a carpenter, and subsequently learned the blacksmith's and wagon-maker's trades, working at the latter eighteen years. He came to Iowa in 1864 and located in Lineville, where he has since lived. He has worked at his trade and has also owned and run three saw-mills since coming to Iowa, and has been uniformly successful and now has a pleasant home in Lineville and a good property, all acquired by industry and close attention to business. Mr. Helton was married March 17, 1849, to

Indiana Sears, daughter of Jesse Sears. To them were born three daughters—Margaret A., wife of E. R. Belvel; Ellen H., wife of D. W. Carlisle, M. D., and Mary E., wife of William P. Sullivan. Mrs. Helton died March 29, 1884. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church forty years and was a consistent Christian, a kind neighbor and a faithful wife and mother. Mr. Helton and his children are also members of the Methodist church.



JAMES ROSS, residing on section 5, Walnut Township, is one of the oldest pioneers of Wayne County, and has lived on his present farm since the spring of 1850. He pre-empted his land at the time, entering his claim at the end of the same year, this being among the first land entries in the township. Mr. Ross was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1818. He lived in his native county till fourteen years of age, when he went with an uncle, Elijah Ross, to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Mary Morrison, who was born July 12, 1813. To this union were born six children, of whom only two survive—Andrew J. and William S. In November, 1849, Mr. Ross came West with his family, which then consisted of his wife and three children, the journey being made by canal-boat to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thence to St. Louis, and from there to Alexander, Missouri, by steamboat, coming to Unionville, Appanoose County, Iowa, the rest of the way by wagon, Mr. Ross having a brother-in-law at that place. Here his family remained till he had selected his claim in Wayne County, on which he settled the following year. He made the journey from Appanoose County on foot, his brother-in-law, Andrew Morrison, coming with him for company. He entered

280 acres, but has now only 120 acres, he having given part of his land to his sons. He began life poor, having less than \$250 when he came West, and the cost of living till he had raised a crop used this sum up, so that he had to borrow \$60 to make his land entry, but by persevering industry and frugality he has been successful, and neither he nor his family have ever suffered for the necessities of life. His wife, who had shared with him for years the trials and privations of a pioneer life, died June 11, 1876. His present wife was Miss Mary Greer. His eldest son died in Pennsylvania, aged three years. Of his other children who are deceased John M. was twice married, and died on his father's homestead several years ago; his widow remarried and is now living in Kansas. Elizabeth died May 17, 1870, aged twenty-five years. She was married and left a family. Mr. Ross has had two children by his present wife—Arminta B., born June 13, 1877, and Irene Dell, who died in infancy. Mr. Ross had a singular experience about 1856, when he barely escaped with his life, and from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He descended into a well to rescue a calf and was overpowered by the foul gas in the well and rendered insensible. It was some time before he was rescued, and for a long time he was in a dangerous condition.



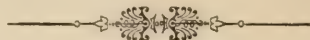
PORTER M. PHILLIPS, general merchant at Allerton, was born in Cortland County, New York, in the year 1842, a son of Joel J. Phillips. He came west with his parents in 1848, who settled in Wayne County, Iowa, in 1849, where he was reared to manhood and married Miss Mary E. Keaton, a native of Ohio, by whom he has two children—Claude and Edgar. He served as a soldier in the war of the

Rebellion, enlisting in the Fifth Kansas Infantry, and after serving about one year in this regiment it was consolidated with two other regiments, forming the Tenth Kansas Infantry. Mr. Phillips served till the close of the war, participating in many of the important engagements. He established his present business at Allerton in 1875 in partnership with A. C. Reck. Five years later Mr. Phillips purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone, and by his strict attention to the wants of his customers and pleasant and affable manners he has gained the good will of the place and has established a good trade.



JOHAN H. WILSON, shoemaker, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1827. His father, John Wilson, removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1829, and there our subject was reared, and lived until 1868, when he came West to Johnson County, Missouri, and thence, in 1875, to Lineville. Mr. Wilson was married in August, 1850, to Mary A. Heiner, a daughter of Jacob Heiner. To them have been born seven children, of whom six are living—Eugene H., Ernest C., Claude W., Mrs. Geneva O. Johnson, Mrs. Nevada L. Vanderveer and Mary E. One son, Alonzo O., died while in the service of his country, during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Wilson enlisted in the civil war in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and was a member of Company A two years, when he re-enlisted as a veteran and was assigned to Company C. He participated in the battles at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, both battles at Nashville and the Atlanta campaign. He and thirteen others enlisted together, and remained together during their term of serv-

ice, and when they returned home they gave the flag to the ladies, who presented it to them when they went out as veterans. The ladies placed it in the United Presbyterian church, at Rix Mills, Muskingum County, Ohio, their old home. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican.



WILLIAM P. MORRISON, one of the old settlers of Wayne County, is now living a retired life in Corydon. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1808, and when but five years old accompanied his parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Susannah Tullis, a daughter of Judge David Tullis. In 1852 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose County, coming thence to Wayne County in 1855. He bought about 700 acres of land in Clinton Township, of which he improved the greater part, residing on section 8 until 1869, when he moved to Corydon, where his wife died April 19, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison had a family of nine children, six of whom are living—John T., of Barton County, Kansas; Elijah R., of Rice County, Kansas; William D., of Atchison, Kansas; Susanna, wife of John M. Read, of Allerton, Iowa; Mrs. Lina Manda, of Rice County, Kansas, and Linda, a teacher of Wayne County, Iowa.



WO. RICHARDSON, one of the enterprising young farmers of Jackson Township, Wayne County, residing on section 28, is a native of that township, the date of his birth being February 7, 1860. His parents, J. W. and Elvira W. (Braten) Richardson, had a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the third child. He passed his youth

on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Wayne County. In 1882 he engaged in the livery business at Harvard, Wayne County, which he continued two years. He then sold his livery stable and removed to his present farm, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land well improved, with a good residence and excellent buildings for stock. Mr. Richardson was married March 6, 1885, taking for his wife Miss Maggie B. Clutter. This union has been blessed with one son—Ferris Guy. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to the lodge at Harvard.

WILLIAM C. ADAMS, owner and proprietor of the Allerton House, of Allerton, is a native of Ohio, born in Scioto County in the year 1845. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and there lost his parents in early life. March 4, 1864, he, at the age of nineteen years, enlisted in the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Resaca, and in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, in the memorable march with Sherman to the sea, and at the final grand review at Washington. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1866 came to Wayne County, Iowa, settling in Monroe Township, where he bought a farm, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising there for eighteen years. For his wife he married Miss Elizabeth Schoonover, a native of Pike County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with three daughters and one son—Eva, Lula, Maggie and David W. In 1884 Mr. Adams leased his farm in Monroe Township, and removed to Allerton so that his children might have the benefit of the excellent schools at this place, and in the fall of 1885 he purchased his present

hotel. Mr. Adams was one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Monroe Township, while his genial and accommodating manners make him a popular landlord and citizen.

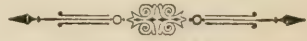
JOHN EVANS was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, a son of James Evans, and a brother of Hiram, Jerry and Aaron Evans, residents of Walnut Township. John Evans was reared in Bedford County, and was there married, in 1857, to Rachel Blankley, a native of the same county, a daughter of John and Barbara Blankley. October 24, 1857, only a few days after his marriage, Mr. Evans started for La Crosse County, Wisconsin, locating near the village of Onalaska, where he engaged in farming. October 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the gallant Fourteenth engaged. His first battle was at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, being actively engaged in the fight on the second, his regiment losing 120 men in killed and wounded. His regiment remained on the field of Shiloh till after the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates. He was then ordered to that place and was there when the Confederate, General Beauregard, made an attack for the purpose of retaking it. He then went to Memphis, remaining there some time. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, participating in the battle of Black River, on the way to Vicksburg. He then went with his regiment to Natchez, Mississippi, where he remained several months. He veteraned in the fall of 1863 and came home on a furlough. He participated in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, after which he took part in General Thomas's battles with General Hood. He then went to New Orleans and was at the

battle of Spanish Fort. He then went to Montgomery, Alabama, and was discharged at Mobile in September, 1865, having served four years. He reached La Crosse, October 26, 1865, and continued to reside in Wisconsin till the fall of 1877, when he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, on section 27, Walnut Township. Mr. Evans has made all the improvements on his farm, which now contains 240 acres of well-cultivated land. Since the war he has followed farming as much as he has been able, his health having been much impaired by his service in the army.



S A. SNIDER, one of the promising farmers of Wright Township, residing on section 31, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, January 8, 1836, his parents, William and Jane (Walker) Snider, being natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. They had a family of eight children—James T., Elizabeth C., Francis M., S. A., William L., Cynthia Ann, Samuel and Tryphena. S. A., our subject, lived in his native county till eight years of age, when he came with his parents to Iowa, they locating in Van Buren County where they resided, removing thence with their children to Appanoose County. S. A. was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. July 3, 1859, he was married to Miss Amanda Brown, of Appanoose County, daughter of Samuel T. and Anna (Burns) Brown. Her parents were formerly of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, coming to Iowa in 1855. Their family consisted of eight children—Amanda (now Mrs. Snider), Caleb, Lucinda, Emma, Martha, James, Pryor and Sarah Elizabeth. To Mr. and Mrs. Snider have been born nine children—Melinda Alice, Sigel, Anna, Clara, William T.,

Metta, Lizzie, Samuel and Benjamin. Melinda Alice, the eldest daughter, is a successful teacher, having taught several terms in the schools of Corydon, Union and South Fork townships. In August, 1862, Mr. Snider enlisted in the late war, a member of Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and participated with his regiment in the battle of Helena. He was taken prisoner at Marks Mills, Arkansas, and was confined at Camp Ford, Texas, for ten months. He was honorably discharged at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, June 27, 1865, when he returned to his home in Appanoose County. In 1867 he came to Wright Township, locating on wild land, which he has since improved and brought under a high state of cultivation. His farm now contains 240 acres, with a good residence comfortably furnished, and farm buildings in good order. Politically Mr. Snider casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a comrade of Messenger Post, G. A. R., of New York.



JACKSON UNDERHILL, carriage-maker and machinist, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 10, 1851, a son of Isaac Underhill, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, now a resident of Mitchell County, Kansas. In 1861 his parents moved to Coshoc-ton County, Ohio, and there our subject lived until April, 1881, when he came to Iowa and has since lived in Lineville. He bought the blacksmith and wagon shop of W. F. Timmons, to which he built an addition, and in 1886 put in an engine and the necessary machinery for finishing and polishing fine work. He is a first-class machinist, thoroughly conversant with every detail of his trade, and has the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in Wayne County. Mr. Underhill was married October 8, 1874, to Ellen Par-

sons, daughter of Ephraim Parsons. They have had four children—Dillon, Salora (deceased), Lucy G. and Willis I. Mr. Underhill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, the Odd Fellows order, and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, of which he is a deacon.



BENJAMIN T. LATIMER, grocer, Clio, Wayne County, is a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky, where he was born February 18, 1827, a son of William Latimer. His father served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution under General Greene, he having enlisted when but sixteen years of age. Our subject received his education in the primitive log-cabin schools, with their puncheon floor, split log seats, and clapboard roofs. He located in Douglas County, Illinois, in 1869, and engaged in farming near Arcola for two years. He went to Scotland County, Missouri, in 1871, and in February, 1876, he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and engaged in farming in Clinton Township. He came to Clio in 1881, where he has since resided, and has built up a good and steadily increasing trade. January 21, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa McCandless, a daughter of Robert McCandless. They are the parents of four children—Nancy L., Melissa A., Mary E. and Marion Greene. In religious faith Mr. Latimer is a member of the Christian church.



QUINCY A. SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, Union Township, postoffice New York, is a native of Tazewell County, Illinois, born in 1850, a son of John Randolph and Assenath (Hicks) Scott. J. R. Scott is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was

reared, moving to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1836, and was there married in 1847. He still lives in that county and is a hale, hearty old gentleman, who carries his years well and looks back with pride on his prosperous career as a farmer. His son, the subject of this sketch, came to Iowa in 1879 and took charge of his father's farm, where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of valuable land, his building improvements being noticeably good. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his county and is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He married Miss Lucy Hatfield, a native of Vinton County, Ohio, daughter of J. H. Hatfield, a prominent resident of Union Township. They have two children—Imo I. and Torsey T.



HERVEY W. HUBBARD, section 24, Benton Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, November 8, 1839, a son of Jesse Putnam, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Indiana in 1830. He was reared a farmer, receiving his early education in the common-schools, and subsequently attended Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the defense of his country, in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, and served nearly three years. He participated in the battle at Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, the battles at Mossy Creek, Columbia, Georgia, and others of less note. He was at Macon, Georgia, when Lee surrendered his forces to General Grant, and was soon after discharged. After the close of the war he went to West Tennessee where he remained till 1866, when he removed to Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since lived. His fine farm in Benton Township contains 220 acres of valuable land and his building improve-

ments are models of their kind. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of graded cattle and hogs. He has held several local positions of trust in the township, including trustee, pathmaster and school director. He was married April 8, 1869, to Sarah A. Shell, a native of Vigo County, Indiana, daughter of Philip Shell, now of Pawnee County, Kansas. To them have been born six children; but four are living—Olive B., Minnie K., Cora L. and Bettie M. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he takes an active interest.

FRANK M. HEMENWAY, M. D., a practicing physician of Clio, Wayne County, was born in Kent County, Michigan, July 10, 1847, a son of Rev. Samuel Hemenway. His father removed with his family to Whitesides County, Illinois, in 1856, and to Washington County, Iowa, in 1858. In 1859 he located in Henry County, Iowa, where he lived till 1866, when he removed with his family to Clark County, Missouri, residing there till 1886, when he broke up housekeeping and came to live with his son, Dr. Hemenway, of Grand River Township, Wayne County. Doctor Hemenway began reading medicine in Missouri. In 1868 he went to Kansas, where he read and practiced medicine, remaining in that State till 1878, when he returned to Clark County, Missouri. He then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons on a review, he having graduated from that institution in 1876. He came to Clio in March, 1880, where he has since been engaged in following his profession, and has built up a good practice. The Doctor was united in marriage, March 17, 1868, to Miss

Rachel Frazier, a daughter of John W. Frazier, who is a resident of Clio. Of the three children born to Dr. and Mrs. Hemenway, two are living—Kate and Dan. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN HAYES, deceased, was born in Posey County, Indiana, March 10, 1834, a son of Joseph Hayes, of Grand River Township. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and educated in the common schools. He went with his father's family to Platt County, Missouri, in 1843, and in 1850 came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he resided till his death. In his younger days he worked at the trade of a carpenter and plasterer, and also followed farming. In 1862 he went to California by the overland route, remaining there till 1866, when he returned to his home in Wayne County. He was married December 8, 1867, to Alice Hughes, a daughter of John Hughes, a resident of Clio. To this union were born four children—Mary L., Rosella P., Charles A. and Oscar C. Mr. Hayes died August 2, 1885. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and as a citizen he was highly esteemed for his sterling integrity and just dealings with his fellow-men. He was a member of the Christian church at Clio.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, proprietor of the Clio Hotel, at Clio, Grand River Township, was born in Washington County, Virginia, June 21, 1841, a son of Alexander G. Thompson, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1812, but now living in Washington County, Virginia. William M. Thompson left his native State and came to Mahaska County, Iowa, in February, 1869. He removed to

Wayne County in the fall of 1871, locating in Warren Township, where he followed farming till the fall of 1883. He then came to Clio and bought his present hotel, which he has since carried on with success. He is also manager of the Clio Lumber Yard, which is owned by the firm of Lewis & Co. May 30, 1865, he was married to Miss Cynthia V. Dills, a daughter of Henry Dills, deceased, and a native of Tazewell County, Virginia, where she was born May 28, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children—Anna L., Julia A., Lottie Mc. and Oscar G. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an organization in which he takes much interest.

JOHAN A. SOUDER, farmer, Clio, Wayne County, is a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, where he was born October 23, 1822, his father, Anthony Souder, having been a native of the same State. He was taken by his parents to Ohio in 1828, they locating near Dayton, where he attended the rude log-cabin schools of his neighborhood, receiving such education as was common to farmer boys of that early day. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the spring of 1855, having come to the State of Iowa the previous fall. He has made his home in Wayne County since coming here in 1855, and has witnessed the many great changes which have taken place during the past thirty years. He was reared a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the principal avocation of his life, in which he has met with good success. He is now the owner of twenty-six acres of choice land in Clio, besides which he owns a good farm containing 100 acres located in Jefferson Township, Wayne County. Mr. Souder was united in marriage in the year 1844 to Miss Margaret A. Tabler, a daughter of

Jacob Tabler. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Souder only one is now living, a son, George W., who lives in Jefferson Township, near Clio. Mr. Souder has served as township trustee and also as school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

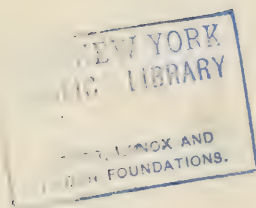
AMOS A. CLARK, section 9, Union Township, postoffice New York, is a native of Scott County, Indiana, born April 2, 1846, a son of Hon. David M. and Mary (Hamacher) Clark. In 1849 the family moved to Wapello County, Iowa, and there he was reared. He was attending the Ashland High School at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and the school was discontinued on account of the enlistment of Prof. A. Hull and all his male pupils who were old enough. In 1864 Mr. Clark enlisted in the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He was on squad duty at Fort Collier, Tennessee, several months, and while there a squad of their men were captured by a guerrilla band under General Forrest, and were never again heard from. After the expiration of his term of enlistment Mr. Clark returned to Iowa, and has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He has a farm of 360 acres, on which he has lived since 1872. His residence, which is a model of convenience and comfort, was built in 1870, and remodeled in 1880. Mr. Clark is associated with his father in the stock trade, the firm of D. M. Clark & Sons being heavy buyers and shippers of live-stock. Their purchases are mostly made in Northern Wayne and Southern and Eastern Lucas counties, Russell, Iowa, being their main shipping point. In 1885 they shipped 120 car-loads of live-stock, valued at \$100,000. Mr. Clark was married January 23, 1872, to Miss Christina Miller,

a native of Fayette County, Ohio. Her parents, Hiram and Nancy Miller, moved to Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa, and in 1869 to Wayne County, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children—Claud and Ruby. In politics Mr. Clark is a Greenbacker. He has served his township as clerk and also as assessor six years. He is a member of Messenger Post, G. A. R.

JOHNN DOTTS, farmer, section 19, Wright Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 3, 1839, a son of Philip and Drusilla (Shober) Dotts, the father a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and the mother of Loudoun County, Virginia. John Dotts was the fourth child in a family of eight. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and educated in the common-schools of his neighborhood. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of his country in Company C, Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and with his regiment took an active part in the battles of Corinth, Champion Hills, and Jackson; was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged May 29, 1865, having served gallantly as Sergeant of his company. He then returned to his home in Tuscarawas County, remaining there till the fall of 1866 when he came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he lived in Union Township for two years. In 1868 he bought eighty acres of his present farm in Wright Township. His farm now contains 165 acres of land which he has brought under good cultivation. His two-story residence, which was erected in 1885, is one of the finest in the township. The size of it is 28 x 26 feet, built with all the modern improvements and furnished throughout in good style. Mr. Dotts commenced life for himself without means, but

has through industry and perseverance gained his present fine property, and by his fair and honorable dealing has won the respect of all who know him. He is a comrade of Messinger Post, G. A. R., of New York, Iowa.

L. SMITH, hardware merchant at Allerton, was born in La Fargeville Jefferson County, New York, in 1844, a son of William C. Smith, who was born at Deerfield, near Utica, New York, in 1817, and died in La Fargeville in February, 1884. There were eight children in his father's family—Mrs. Caroline Tallman, of La Fargeville; R. M., living at the same place; J. M., at South Bend, Indiana; L. L., our subject; Mrs. Ella P. Randall, of New York City; Mary J., at La Fargeville; Charles W., died at Havre, France, in 1877, and Samuel G., of La Fargeville. The mother still lives at La Fargeville, where she was married, all her children being born in that place. She was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, born at Sandisfield in 1815. L. L., our subject, was married in his native town to Miss Sarah R. Tarball, who was also a native of La Fargeville, born in 1842. They have two children—Maitland Lee, born in June, 1871, and Ellen Collett, born February 5, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have known each other from childhood. They were schoolmates together, and both taught school from the age of sixteen till twenty-one. They came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1866, and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, living there till they located in Allerton, in 1874, since which Mr. Smith has been engaged in the general hardware business. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Allerton. The latter is an excellent vocalist, and leader of the choir. She is a woman of great business ability, a skillful account-





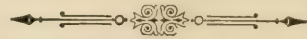
A Standiford

ant, taking charge of the books in her husband's business. Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and has always affiliated with that party. Mr. Smith's ancestors were New Englanders. His grandfather, Rufus Smith, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and died in La Fargeville, New York, in 1860, aged about eighty years.



STANDIFIRD, section 31, Warren Township, is one of the old settlers of Wayne County. He entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 31 in 1856, and began its improvement in 1859, but did not settle on it until December, 1860, and several years later he bought the east half of the quarter. He also bought the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 68, range 23, having now 200 acres of fine land. He was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1838, and in 1853 accompanied his father, William Standifird, to Wapello County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1854 settled in Davis County. His mother, Rebekah Standifird, *nee* Broshar, died in 1869. William Standifird lived in Davis County until 1876, when he moved to Kansas, but in 1885 returned to Iowa and settled near Allerton. He died June 16, 1886, in the eighty-second year of his age. In 1862, July 26, our subject enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was appointed First Sergeant, serving in that capacity until April 11, 1863, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. The first battle in which he participated was at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; May 16 he was at Champion Hills, and the following day at the battle of Black River Bridge, where the Colonel of his regiment, William Kinsman, was killed. June 7, 1863, he was at the battle of Milliken's Bend. Of about 119 men of his regiment to go into this battle half

were either killed or wounded. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and immediately after returned home on a leave of absence. He rejoined his regiment at Indianola, Texas, and remained in the service until continued sickness compelled him to resign March 28, 1864, at Matagorda Island, Texas. Soon after his return from the army he was elected and commissioned Captain of a company of State militia, which was disbanded when peace was proclaimed. In politics Mr. Standifird is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. He was married October 4, 1860, to Annie Gray, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Gray, who settled in Warren Township in 1857, and subsequently returned to Medina County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother now makes her home with Mrs. Standifird. To Mr. and Mrs. Standifird have been born eight children—Ida V., Lura I., William F., Maud I., Nettie B., Edith M., Edward E. and Guy.



WILLIAM L. BULLIS, M. D., located at Allerton, and engaged in the practice of his profession in April, 1871. Doctor Bullis is a native of Brockville, Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1845. He was reared in his native town and received the greater part of his education in the schools of Ontario. He began the study of medicine with an elder brother, Dr. C. S. Bullis, who is now deceased. In the year 1868 the Doctor entered the University of Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1870 received the degrees M. A. and M. D. from that institution. During the winter of 1870-'71 he attended a course of lectures at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, Canada, coming to this place, as before stated in 1871, having

pursued the study of medicine for a period of fourteen years. Doctor Bullis was united in marriage to Miss Anna J. English, a native of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, named Bertha L. The Doctor is a man of great activity and enterprising energy, which added to his skill as a physician has secured for him an excellent practice.

HUGH CONKLIN, one of the early settlers of Benton Township, now residing on section 3, Warren Township, was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1831, a son of Hugh Conklin. When he was nine years of age his father died, and his mother dying soon after he was thus left an orphan early in life. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, but when a young man he engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He was employed first as a clerk for Thomas W. Riley, and afterward became associated with Mr. Riley in his business. Mr. Conklin and Mr. Riley came together to Wayne County, June 13, 1857, and bought a farm in Benton Township, which they owned conjointly till about 1861, when Mr. Conklin sold his interest to his partner, and bought another farm, which he owned about one and a half years. After selling this farm he bought the farm in Corydon County, now owned by J. G. Miller, which he sold in 1866. He then went to Chariton County, Missouri, where he bought a farm, but soon after disposing of this land, he purchased a tract of wild land, on which he built a house. This land he also sold a short time later and returned to Iowa and bought a farm of 320 acres located partly in Warren and partly in Benton Township, which he resided on from 1868 till 1882, since which he has leased this farm and resided on the place which he now owns and occupies, to which place he removed in order to give

his children the benefit of the schools at Allerton. Mr. Conklin was married May 27, 1862, to Elizabeth Weagley, born in Pennsylvania in 1834, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Crunkilton) Weagley. They are the parents of six children—Edgar L., Ella, Sarah, Winifred, Blanche and Claud Hugh. A daughter, Helen, died aged eight years. Mr. Conklin had to rely on his own resources early in life, and from a poor boy has become through his industrious habits and untiring energy, a well-to-do citizen, having secured a competence for his old age. Samuel Weagley, father of Mrs. Conklin, was a native of Washington County, Maryland. He went to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Catherine Crunkilton. Of the ten children born to this union four are living, Mrs. Conklin being the only one in Wayne County. After his marriage Mr. Weagley went to Richland County, Ohio, thence to Callaway County, Missouri, and from there came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1859, where he lived till his death in 1864. His widow survived till 1873.

THOMAS J. RATCLIFFE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Benton Township, was born near Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, February 13, 1829, his father, Jesse Ratcliffe, being a native of North Carolina, now deceased. Our subject settled in Indiana with his father in a very early day, when that State was mostly inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He and his father removed to Van Buren County, Ohio, in the year 1852, and in 1853 our subject came to Wayne County, Iowa. Here he settled on wild land which he had entered from the Government, and began the cultivation of his farm, which now contains 207 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Ratcliffe was united in marriage, February 5, 1853, to Jane A. Bos-

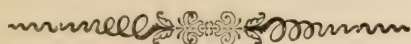
well, a daughter of P. G. Boswell, who is now deceased. They have nine children—Maurice G., Edward R., Mary E., C. Archie, Jesse, William, Emma, Lloyd and Peachie. Maurice married Alice McMain, and has one child—Floyd. He is now living at Cambria; Edward, who resides near Corydon, married Luella Stroud, and has one child—Jerome. Mary E. married John C. Shipley, of near Allerton, and has three children—Daisy B., Jane A. and Laura M. Mr. Radcliffe enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, but was sent back on account of defective hearing. Mr. Ratcliffe is one of the respected citizens of Benton Township, which he has served faithfully as road supervisor for fourteen years.

LEARDI C. FULLER, section 10, Jefferson Township, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, July 25, 1844, a son of Charles F. and Jane (Simms) Fuller, his father a native of Ottawa, Canada, and his mother of New York, a daughter of George C. Fuller. His father located in Ogle County, Illinois, in 1824, and became one of its prominent citizens, making it his home until his death. L. C. Fuller remained in his native State until he attained his majority, and in July, 1865, came to Iowa and lived in Johnson County until 1881, when he moved to Wayne County and settled on the farm where he now lives. He is by trade a carpenter, an occupation he has followed for twenty-two years. Since coming to Wayne County he has given his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. His homestead contains 120 acres of valuable land, all tillable, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Fuller was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving his country as a faithful and brave subject. He enlisted first in Com-

pany D, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and after the expiration of his term again enlisted and was assigned to Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Marshall Hill, siege of Richmond, and others of minor importance. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has a family of eight children—Amos P., Richard L., Eva J., Jesse J., Henry B., Cora B., John J. and Rosa B.

JOHAN R. MCKINLEY, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Richman Township, residing on the southeast quarter of section 21, was born in Cumberland, Guernsey County, Ohio, February 23, 1846, his parents, Willoughby and Elizabeth (Carter) McKinley, being natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Wayne County, Iowa. His father was engaged in the stock business while living at Cumberland. John was reared and educated in his native county, although attended one term of the district school after coming here, and one term under R. A. Harkness, of Garden Grove. The family came to Iowa in 1863, John R. starting June 18 of that year with a drove of sheep, arriving in Wayne County on the 18th of September, the family having arrived here the day previous. This place was then a wilderness, not a house nor any improvements between H. T. Morford's place and that of L. S. Clothier. The father made a settlement on section 21, of Richman Township, where our subject lived till reaching the age of twenty-three years. September 1, 1869, he was married to Hannah J. Davis, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Barry) Davis, of Noble County, Ohio, although she was reared by her grandfather, James Barry. They have four children—Oliver Willis, born October 28, 1870; Alice Orpha, born

December 8, 1871; Willoughby, born November 30, 1875, and Grace, born February 6, 1882. Mr. McKinley is a member of Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. P., of which he is chancellor commander. He is also a member of Chappaqua Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F. In religious faith he is a member of the Christian church. He has served his township as clerk two years, and as justice of the peace about one year.



ISAAC G. DAVIS, section 9, Union Township, postoffice New York, is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Batavia in 1855, a son of Friend and Margaret (Crowe) Davis. Friend Davis was born in Hampshire County, Maryland, in 1817. His parents, John and Elsie (Biggerstaff) Davis, were natives of Virginia and immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1821, at that time a heavily timbered country, and their farm had to be literally "chopped out," the family living in a log house and living mostly on game till a crop could be raised. Later they moved to Sandusky Purchase, Marion County, Ohio, and there Friend Davis married Margaret Crowe, a native of Ross County, Ohio, daughter of Jacob Crowe, a pioneer of Ross County. He owned three different farms in Ohio, and in 1852 removed his family to Jefferson County, Iowa, and bought 120 acres of wild prairie land, for which he paid \$500, and farmed in that county seven years. His wife died in 1859 and he married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Noell, who died August 11, 1885, and he has since lived with his youngest son, Isaac G. A military spirit has been a characteristic of the Davis family. The grandfather of Friend, Joshua Davis, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, his father was in the war of 1812 and he and three sons served in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the Thirty-sev-

enth Iowa "Gray-beard" Regiment and served three years. Of his sons, Jacob was a member of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Friend of the Seventeenth Infantry and William of the Fourth Cavalry. Jacob and Friend died from the effects of disease contracted in the army and William was discharged on account of disease, the result of his participation in the Arkansas campaign. Of a family of seven sons but three, William, Robert L. and Isaac G., are living. Isaac G. Davis was married September 8, 1881, to Minnie M. Burton, daughter of E. P. Burton, M. D. She was born in Windham County, Vermont, and in 1868 accompanied her parents to New York, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children—Hattie R. and Ernest. They have a pleasant home, the building and tree planting being done by Dr. Burton, of whom Mr. Davis bought it.



JOHAN MARKLEY, one of the well-known and highly respected old settlers of Wayne County, residing on section 19, Wright Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, October 25, 1824. He is the eldest child of Jacob and Margaret (Wallace) Markley, who were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Their children were named as follows—John, Savilla, Mary Ann, Harriet, Marietta, Elizabeth, Jane and Joseph. Our subject was nine years of age when his parents removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and there he was reared to manhood, his youth being passed on a farm and in attending the common schools. He was married in December, 1852, to Mary Jane Pumphrey, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a daughter of William R. and Eliza (Forsyth) Pumphrey. Mrs. Markley died October 5, 1883, leaving eight children—Hattie, Ann Eliza, Franklin H., Grant, Sadie,

Cora, William and Charles J. Mr. Markley followed farming in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, till 1865, when he came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on his farm in Wright Township, where he has since made his home. He has now one of the best farms in his township, containing 200 acres of land under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Markley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethlehem. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



G TAYLOR WRIGHT, attorney at law and postmaster of Lineville, Wayne County, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, March 8, 1848. His father, George Wright, was a native of Tennessee, from which State he came to Morgan County, Illinois, in 1827. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, in May, 1855, settling on raw prairie land in what is now Warren Township. He was the first superintendent of public instruction in Wayne County, holding that office two terms, and also served as justice of the peace several years. He lived in Wayne County till his death, which occurred in 1864. G. Taylor Wright, our subject, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the Greenridge school-house which was the first frame school-house in Wayne County. He came to Lineville in 1870 and began clerking in the dry-goods house of J. S. Saylor, where he remained four years, after which he was engaged in the hardware business with his brothers till 1878. He then began the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1879. He has built up a large practice which extends throughout Wayne and Decatur counties, Iowa, and also Mercer County, Missouri. In June, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Lineville and is still holding

that position. He was united in marriage, November 12, 1868, to Mary C. Sargent, a daughter of the late Samuel Sargent. Five of the seven children born to this union are living—Jessie, Eva, Saylor, Harry and Roswell. When but twenty-two years of age Mr. Wright was elected to fill the office of mayor, he being the first mayor of Lineville, which office he held for three consecutive terms. He was justice of the peace four years, was a member of the Lineville council, and also treasurer of the Independent School District of Lineville for five years. For the past four years he has served as assessor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of both the Odd Fellows order and the Knights of Pythias of this place.



WILLIAM JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18, Clinton Township, Wayne County, was born June 8, 1835, a son of William and Mary (Watson) Jones, natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. At the age of nine years our subject was taken by his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where they lived five years, removing thence to Wells County, Indiana. Three years later the family settled in LaPorte County, Indiana, where they remained three years, and in 1855 came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating in Grand River Township where William Jones, our subject, improved a farm of 160 acres of wild land on section 13. He sold his farm in 1868 and bought a tract of unimproved land adjoining the town of Clio, which he brought under cultivation, selling this farm in 1878. He settled on his present farm in Clinton Township where he has 282 acres of the best land the township affords, all under good cultivation. His house is comfortable and commodious, and his large barn, 55 x 58 feet, and other farm

buildings are among the best in his neighborhood. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising and has on his farm a large number of fine cattle and horses. All this has been acquired by hard work, combined with good business management, and from a poor man he has become one of the well-to-do citizens of Clinton Township. Mr. Jones was united in marriage, December 17, 1863, to Miss Mary Payne, daughter of J. A. and Phœbe Payne. They have a family of six children—George, Phœbe, Charles, Roy, Ellen and Salina M.



W E. MCINTOSH, residing in Clinton Township, Wayne County, on section 11, is a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he was born July 1, 1837, his parents, George W. and Elizabeth (Christie) McIntosh, being natives of Estill County, Kentucky. His parents had a family of eight children, W. E. being the second child. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and in attending the common schools, where he received but a limited education. March 30, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary Imel, a daughter of James and Mary Imel, residents of Wayne County. Mrs. McIntosh died September 11, 1871, leaving four children—Rosa, William, Cary and Fred. Mr. McIntosh was again united in marriage, October 16, 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Paul) Collins, the result of this marriage being seven children—Solomon, Johanna, Elizabeth, James, Emma, Frank and Hattie. Mrs. McIntosh came to Wayne County with relatives when eleven years of age. Her first husband, Walter Collins, was a soldier in the Union army, and is supposed to have lost his life after his discharge. He left two children. Mr. McIntosh came to Wayne County, Iowa, with his parents in the spring of 1856, they locating in Clinton

Township, where our subject has since made his home, and since 1868 has lived on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of valuable land, well adapted to the raising of grain or stock. Mr. McIntosh is one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Clinton Township, which he has served as assessor. He has also served as a member of the School Board.



GEOGE COX, one of the old and honored pioneers of Wayne County, was born in Lewis County, Virginia, July 19, 1820, and died in Washington Township, June 17, 1884. He lived with his parents, Isaac and Mary (Kniseley) Cox, until 1842, in his native State, when he removed to Putnam County, Indiana, remaining there until after his marriage. November 8, 1844, he was married to Sarah Hayes, who was a native of Monroe County, Kentucky, a daughter of Clayborn and Mary (Cruse) Hayes, who were formerly of Halifax, Virginia. To this union were born ten children—Parmelia, Isaac E., George W., John, Marietta, Martha, Julia, Benjamin Franklin, Violet and William Frazier. Mr. Cox gave his children good educational advantages, most of whom fitted themselves for teachers, which profession they have followed successfully. Mr. Cox taught several terms of school in Putnam County, Indiana, where he remained till 1849. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and entered Government land in Washington Township, by a land warrant which he had received for his services in the Mexican war, having been a member of the First Illinois Infantry. Six months later he returned to Indiana, where he remained one year. He then returned to Washington Township, Wayne County, when he settled on the homestead farm where his family still reside. He was an

active business man and added to his real-estate until he had 360 acres of land which he improved and brought under good cultivation. He served as deputy sheriff of Wayne County, and also held the office of justice of the peace. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Corydon Lodge, No. 91, being initiated a Master Mason July 24, 1865. He took an active interest in the advancement of his township, and by his upright and honorable dealings won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

LEWIS M. KEMPLE, grain dealer, Harvard, is a native of Marshall County, Virginia, born November 29, 1850, a son of George and Margaret Kemple, who were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Our subject was the ninth in a family of thirteen children. His youth was passed in assisting with the work of the farm and in attending the common schools. In 1875 he came to Wayne County, Iowa, and bought land in Jackson Township, adjoining the town of Harvard on the south. He sold his property in 1876 and bought land adjoining the town on the east. March 2, 1876, he was married to Josephine Hood, of Marshall County, Virginia, a daughter of Samuel and Elsie (Gallaher) Hood, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Kemple have five children—Emma Alta, George H., May Belle, Lillie Blanche and Carl Wilber. Since coming here Mr. Kemple has always taken an active interest in every enterprise for the advancement of his township, and in fact was one of the first men to start the town of Harvard. He petitioned for a side track in 1876 which was granted in 1878. The same year he erected the first grain scales in Harvard and commenced buying grain, in which business he has since been engaged, and by his fair dealings has secured a large trade.

He is classed among the well-to-do and enterprising young men of Jackson Township where he has a fine farm of 400 acres which is well stocked. Mr. Kemple is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is secretary of Lodge No. 30 of Harvard.

ALONZO W. SHARP, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, and one of its well-known citizens, was born in the town of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, July 5, 1823, on the day the last negro slave in the Empire State was liberated. When eight years of age he accompanied his father to Auburn, Cayuga County, and when twelve years of age to Hillsdale County, Michigan. His father was a farmer and to this occupation he was reared, working at it until twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Hillsdale, which he continued about six years. In 1854 he came to Iowa and entered the whole of section 19, Walnut Township, Wayne County. The following year he came with his children and settled on his land, his wife having died in Michigan in 1852. He afterward sold all his land except the northwest quarter of the section, on which he still lives. In the spring of 1855 he entered 260 acres adjoining his land on the west, in Jackson Township, and now has a fine farm of 420 acres. He was married in 1844 to Mary Moore, a native of Ontario County, New York, who died, as before stated, in 1852. Their family consisted of four sons, two of whom died in infancy. Herbert A. is now living in New Mexico, and Frank M. lives in Jackson Township. In November, 1855, Mr. Sharp married Cecilia Janet Greenman, who was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, March 4, 1838, a daughter of Sylvester and Rachel (Maxon) Greenman. Her father died when she was six weeks old and her mother afterward married

John Mansell. In 1846 the family removed to Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa. Mrs. Sharp is a sister of Mrs. Sabrina Phillips, of Allerton. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have been born three daughters—Mary M., wife of James B. Collison, of Hugo, Stevens County, Kansas; Alice A. and Eda E. In politics Mr. Sharp is a Democrat. He represented Wayne County in the State Legislature in 1857. He has been a prominent and active man in promoting all measures of public benefit. He was instrumental in establishing the mail route between Des Moines and St. John, Missouri, and for sixteen years the postoffice was kept at his house. This was at Kniffin, so named in honor of David Kniffin, an early settler from Ohio. His father, Salmon Sharp, came to Iowa with his son and together they entered their land. The father lived with our subject until his death, which occurred October 23, 1879. Colonel Sharp, as he was called, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1793, and was taken when a child to Tompkins County, New York. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating, among others, in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His wife died January 24, 1857. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Alonzo Sharp has at different times been officially connected with his township and county, serving among others in the capacity of supervisor, and also for several years as justice of the peace.

JOHNN READ, deceased, settled in Grand River Township, Wayne County, Iowa, in May, 1856. He was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, born in 1800. He was reared in Ireland and in early life was a great traveler. He was married in his native country and his wife died there, leaving him one son, Henry,

who came with his father to America and afterward was lost at sea. Mr. Read came to America about 1830 and for some time lived in New York, and while there married his second wife. He subsequently moved to Chicago, at that time a mere hamlet, and later entered land in Lake County, Illinois. In 1851 he went to California, where he remained about four years, returning to his family in Illinois about the close of 1855. In 1856 he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and in 1859 went to the far West, returning to Wayne County in 1869. He died at the residence of his son, John M., at Allerton, in 1876. His wife survived him till March 1, 1881, her death occurring in Keokuk, Iowa. Their family consisted of four children, only two of whom are living—Martin, now of Princeton, Missouri, and John M., of Allerton. Anna died in Keokuk in 1854, and Maggie, wife of S. C. Herbert, died in Corydon, in June, 1874.

JA. JONES, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, who lives on section 12, South Fork Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 25, 1842, his parents, William and Abigail (Davis) Jones, being natives of Kentucky, the father born in Lincoln County, and the mother in Casey County. Of their eleven children our subject was the tenth child. When nine years of age, in 1851, he came with his father to Wayne County, Iowa, and after spending a few months in South Fork Township they removed to Johns Township, Appanoose County, where the father lived till his death, which occurred in 1872 at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in Appanoose County, receiving in his youth a common-school education. He was united in marriage, August 10, 1865, to Sarah J. Duer, a daughter of John and Clarissa D.

Duer, and of the seven children born to this union six are living—Mary O., Jessie M., Cora A., J. W., Rachel and Clarissa D. A son, Aaron W., is deceased. In 1867 Mr. Jones settled on his present farm in South Fork Township, where he has 220 acres of choice land all well improved, having a good residence, barn and outbuildings, and a fine orchard. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with D. Given, with whom he was associated for one year, after which he carried on the same business with his nephew, R. B. Jones, for eighteen months, when he sold his interest in the business and returned to his farm in South Fork Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in raising and feeding stock in connection with his general farming. He is a member of Vernon Lodge, No. 410, A. F. & A. M., of Confidence, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows order. In his political views he is independent, always voting for the man whom he considers best suited for office.

part in the Yazoo expedition and the battle of Helena, and was present at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. During the last year of the war he was mustering officer of the Department of Arkansas. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Unionville, Appanoose County, Iowa, which he followed for two years when he was elected clerk of the courts of Appanoose County, serving as such four years. In the fall of 1877 he engaged in the clothing business in Seymour which he followed till 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate, law and insurance business under the firm name of Rogers & Morrison. Politically Mr. Morrison is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a local preacher of that denomination for twenty-five years, three years being an itinerant preacher.

KELITA P. MORRISON was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in the town of Washington, in 1826, and was there reared to manhood. He served an apprenticeship as a mechanic, following the cabinet-maker's trade about seventeen years. He was married in Ohio to Rebecca Law, a native of Guernsey County, that State, and to this union have been born four children—Dr. G. A. Morrison, of Seymour; Theodore L., Emma and Minnie. Mr. Morrison settled in Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1856, where he engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, being promoted to Second Lieutenant and later to First Lieutenant, and was subsequently commissioned Captain by the Secretary of War. He took

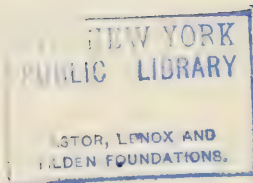
WH. CARPENTER, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, of Wright Township, residing on section 12, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 10, 1833, a son of William and Mary (Stuart) Carpenter, being natives of Ohio, the father born in Tuscarawas County. They had nine children born to them, as follows—John, James, Andrew, William, George, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine. W. H. was the fourth son of the family. He spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county, where he lived till fifteen years of age. In 1848 he went with his father to Holmes County, Ohio, where he lived nine years. He then spent seven years in McDonough County, Illinois, and in 1865 came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on his present farm in Wright Township in the fall of 1866. He was married August 22, 1857, to Celestia

Jane Hueston, of Harrison County, Ohio, a daughter of Leonard and Celestia Hueston. They have thirteen children—James S., Louise R., J. W., Amanda, Alice, Andrew, Grandville, Sarah, Orlow, Jessie Lee, Frank, Edward. One daughter, Wealthy, is deceased. Mrs. Carpenter died February 24, 1885, and January 6, 1886, Mr. Carpenter married for his second wife Clarinda Davis, of Schuyler County, Illinois. Mr. Carpenter is successfully engaged in raising and feeding stock. He has brought his farm, which contains 259 acres, from a wild, unimproved tract of land, under excellent cultivation. His residence is comfortable and commodious, and his farm buildings are among the best in his neighborhood. His large barn, which was erected in 1885, is 32 x 40 feet in size with a good stone foundation. This fine property has been acquired by his own efforts he having commenced life on his own account in limited circumstances.

W. FRAME, editor *Corydon Democrat*, was born in Macomb, Illinois, February 7, 1857. He came to Wayne County in 1864 and worked on a farm near Bethlehem until seventeen years of age, when he commenced teaching school. After two years teaching he entered Miller's Mercantile College, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he attended school and taught alternately for two years. He then returned to Wayne County and continued teaching until 1878 when he went to Graham County, Kansas, and opened out a land agency, surveying and locating claims. He was appointed postmaster at Millbrook, county seat of Graham County, and served for one year, when he was elected principal of schools at Alexandria, Nebraska. While teaching at Alexandria he was married at Council Bluffs, by A. A. Rogers, Superintendent

of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, to Miss Nettie Carpenter, of Hillsdale, Michigan. He continued to teach at Alexandria until 1882 when he removed to Keokuk and completed his course of study in Miller's College, now under charge of Prof. C. H. Pierce. After teaching at Keokuk for a short time he returned to Wayne County and was elected principal of the Promise City school, which position he lately resigned to take charge of the *Corydon Democrat*, which he is now editing. He was the late Democratic candidate for county superintendent of schools, is twenty-nine years of age, an uncompromising Democrat and fights the opposition without fear or mercy.

ISAAC HAUKS, section 19, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 15, 1828, a son of Starks and Sarah (Newhouse) Hauks, natives of Virginia, but early settlers of Ohio. When sixteen years of age our subject came West to Illinois and located in Clarke County, where he worked as a farm hand by the month, split rails by the thousand and labored in a way that falls to the lot of few. He leased a farm of 200 acres in Edgar County which he carried on seven years and while living there exchanged live-stock valued at \$500 for eighty acres of his present farm, to which he moved in 1865. A discouraging prospect confronted him and he was inclined to return to Illinois, but finally bought an old log house which he moved to his land and rebuilt and into this moved his family and concluded to try his fortune in the new country. He began working by the day at odd jobs, planted a garden, and in 1866 had a few acres of his ground broken. He split rails to fence his land and steadily improved it, and as a re-





your Respectfully
W. Glendinning M.D.

sult of twenty years hard work now has 160 acres of valuable land, a good house, built in 1881, protected from the winds and storms by trees of his own planting, has a fine young orchard and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. Hauks has been twice married. His first wife was Lydia Knight, of Edgar County, Illinois. At her death she left one daughter—Leah. His second and present wife was Keziah E. Knight, a sister of his first wife. They have had seven children, five born in Edgar County, Illinois, and two in Wayne County, Iowa—Emily, Stella, James R., Thomas, John, Dora and Charles F. Dora died aged two years.



HON. E. GLENDENNING, M. D., of Lineville, Wayne County, was born in Rush County, Indiana, August 31, 1831, a son of John and Elizabeth (Carter) Glendenning, the father a native of Brown County, Ohio, and now deceased, and the mother born in Tennessee. Our subject's grandfather, Henry Glendenning, was a soldier in the war of 1812, his father being a native of Scotland, coming to America when a young man. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Elijah Carter, was a descendant of the noted Carters who fought the Indians and built the fort at Carter's Station, Tennessee, in the early history of the United States. E. Glendenning, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Grand River College, at Edinburg, Missouri, he having come to Gentry County, Missouri, with his parents in 1841. After leaving college he was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Missouri for three years. He gave up his ministerial duties in the fall of 1853 on account of failing health. He began the study of medicine with Dr. David Macey,

of Bethany, Missouri, and later read medicine under Dr. G. W. Burns, of Pleasanton, Iowa. His preceptor died and he was forced into practice before completing his medical course, but finally graduated in 1865 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He located in Lineville, where he has since lived with the exception of a year and a half, 1865-'66, spent in Corydon, and during his residence here he has built up a large and lucrative practice being well skilled in the knowledge of his chosen profession. The Doctor was married in March, 1856, to Lucinda J. Carlisle, daughter of William Carlisle, who is now deceased. They have had five children, of whom three are living—Maggie C., Flora B. and John C. Dr. Glendenning and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served two terms in the Iowa State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to Mercer County (Missouri) Medical Society.

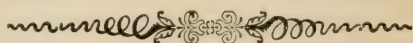


ROBERT F. KELSO, section 9, Howard Township, postoffice Warsaw, is a native of Indiana, born in Switzerland County, March 9, 1830, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Nelson) Kelso. He was the eldest of twelve children, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited as his services were early required in assisting his father on the farm. When he was four years old his parents moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, his father being one of the pioneers of that county. In his youth he made many trips to Chicago, a distance of 140 miles, with grain and stock, driving the stock and going by teams with the grain. He made farming his principal avocation until 1864, when he began to deal in live-stock, and also carried on a meat market for a short time. In 1876 he came to Iowa and located in Wayne

County, on his present farm in Howard Township. He owns 385 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. His improvements, including his residence and farm buildings, are noticeably good, and his home is a model of neatness and refinement. Mr. Kelso was married July 2, 1852, to Miss Emily J. Brown, daughter of Asa and Catherine Brown, of Tazewell County, Illinois. They have a family of eight children—Sarah, Edith, Catherine, James W., Minnie, Alice May, Anna Dell and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso are active members of the Protestant Methodist church.

 **A** J. BLACK, section 19, Washington Township, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, February 10, 1838, a son of William and Harriet (Clark) Black, his father a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Clark County, Indiana. Of a family of eleven children seven lived till maturity—James C., Amanda M., Jane, A. J., Sarah E., William J. and Rebecca R. A. J. Black remained in his native county until twenty-four years of age, working on a farm in his youth, and when not thus engaged attending the district school. In 1861 he moved to Mercer County, Illinois, where he lived about fourteen years, and in 1875 came to Iowa and bought 165 acres of unimproved land in Washington Township, Wayne County. This land he has brought under a good state of cultivation, has erected a pleasant residence and comfortable barns, planted an orchard, which, added to the native groves, makes one of the most desirable homes in the township. His wife died August 4, 1878, leaving six children—Elmer E., Ada F., George H., Charles R., William I. and Bertie. March 6, 1880, he married Maggie Piersall, and to them was born one son—Harry. Mrs. Black died

February 15, 1881, and April 6, 1882, Mr. Black was a third time married, his present wife being Mary L. Sears. They have two children—James A. Logan and Hattie A. In politics Mr. Black is an ardent Republican. He is one of the representative, public-spirited citizens of Washington Township, counting no labor lost that tends to further its material or social interests.



CARL MOORE, section 29, Washington Township, postoffice Cambria, Iowa, is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, the eldest of five children of John S. and Mary (Hill) Moore, the others being S. H., William S., David (who died aged eighteen months) and Anna. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when with others he went out to fight in defense of his country's flag. He enlisted March 27, 1864, and was assigned to Company F, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. He participated in nine engagements, including the battle at Appomattox, being present at the surrender of General Lee April 9, 1865. He was discharged at the close of the war and returned home. He was married July 5, 1868, to Elizabeth Burroughs. In February, 1869, he started for Wayne County, Iowa, accompanied by his parents and their family. They reached their destination in April and entered land in Washington Township, where the father died May 10, 1882. The mother is still living, making her home with her children. Mr. Moore now has one of the best farms in Washington Township. It contains 200 acres of prairie land and twenty-eight acres of timber and is under a good state of cultivation. His improvements are among the best in the county, his residence being a pleasant story and a half house and his barn and other farm buildings comfortable and commodi-

ous. He is one of the solid substantial men of his township, and an enterprising supporter of all interests of material benefit. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two sons—J. H. and S. G. In politics he is a Republican. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Wayne Post, No. 137.



THOMAS F. KING, druggist, Lineville, Wayne County, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, March 17, 1851, his father, Ambassador F. King, being a native of the same county. Our subject has been a resident of Lineville since March, 1871, and was variously employed after coming here till 1878. In the fall of that year he began clerking in Dr. Carlisle's drug store, where he remained till he engaged in the same business for himself in January, 1882. He is meeting with success in his business, and carries a full line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, wall-paper, tobacco, books and stationery. He has a capital stock of \$2,000, and does an annual business of \$6,000. He was united in marriage September 1, 1878, to Miss Sidney I. Duncan, a daughter of John D. Duncan, a resident of Grand River Township, Wayne County. One daughter, Nellie G., has been born to bless this union. Mr. King is one of the respected citizens of the township, and has served very satisfactorily as councilman. He is a Royal Arch Mason.



DAVID M. BRUNER, druggist, Clio, Wayne County, was born in Knox County, Illinois, July 22, 1846, his father, Hickman Bruner, being a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Knox County. David M. came to Iowa with his parents in 1850, they locating in Appanoose

County. In 1852 they removed to Indiana, and in 1856 settled in Putnam County, Missouri. In 1857 the father went to Kansas and took up a claim. After living for several years in Mercer County, Missouri, the family went to Arkansas where both parents died. David M. Bruner, our subject, passed his youth on a farm and received a good common-school education. He subsequently taught school for a time, and for several years followed farming. He came to Clio in 1882 and engaged in his present business in which he is meeting with good success. He keeps a full line of everything usually found in a first-class drug store, and by his close attention and accommodating manners to his customers he has succeeded in building up a good business. Mr. Bruner was united in marriage in 1872 to Lena E. Lathrop, and of the four children born to them three are living—Walter, Claude I. and Don F. Mr. Bruner is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



JAMES M. SULLIVAN, of the firm of W. P. Sullivan & Co., dealers in grain and stock at Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, November 4, 1824, a son of Joseph Sullivan, who is now deceased. He came with his parents to Missouri in the fall of 1840 and later came to Wayne County. In 1850 he went overland to California with an oxen team, working in the mines there for fourteen months. He met with excellent success in his farming operations and returned to Wayne County with over \$3,000. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business at Lineville, his being the second store established at this place. The first brick business house in Wayne County was built by him at Lineville in 1864, and there he carried on the mercantile business till 1878, since which time he devoted most

of his time to his present business. Mr. Sullivan was married in the fall of 1853 to Elizabeth J. Evans, daughter of William Evans, deceased. Of the seven children born to this union five are living—William P., Narcissa E., Nancy A., Mary I. and Joseph T. William married Mary E. Helton and resides at Lineville, engaged in business with his father; Narcissa married Erwin S. Buffum and has five children—James A., Hugh S., William, Mary S. and Myrtle. Nancy A. married William O. Mullinnix, of Lineville, and has one child—Beulah. Mary I. married William B. Linton, of North Loup, Nebraska, and has two children—Lee Alice and Leander. Mr. Sullivan and wife, and their son William P. and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject is a member of the Masonic and Good Templar orders, and his son, William P., is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In his political views he affiliates with the Greenback party.

JOHNN POTTER, of Seymour, was born in West Virginia in 1814, living in his native State till about five years of age. He then removed with his parents to Ohio, in which State he was reared to manhood, and married Rebecca Haslett, a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, she having been brought by her parents to Ohio when quite young. Four children have blessed this union, one son and three daughters, of whom only two daughters are now living. Their eldest child, Martha Jane, married Martin Blair and settled in Page County, Iowa, where she died June 19, 1876, leaving a husband and two children. Allen, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Potter, was born August 12, 1839. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and was killed near Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, only a few days before the

expiration of his term of service. Mary C. Potter married Allen Scribner and lives at Napoleon, Ohio. Francenia C. Potter married Winfield Ferguson, who came to Iowa in 1872 and settled in Walnut Township where they lived several years. They then removed to Centerville, Appanoose County, but are now residents of Somerset, Missouri. Mr. Potter has made farming his life work, which he has followed with success. The loss of his son induced him to give up farming and come to Iowa where his daughter resided. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1873, and in the fall of 1874 settled on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are members of the Presbyterian church of Seymour.

CHENRY BREUER, residing on section 27, Clay Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, the date of his birth being November 13, 1848. His father, Frederick Breuer, was a native of Prussia, Germany, born in the province of Westphalia. He immigrated to America in the year 1843, and settled in Des Moines County, where he engaged in farming and also worked for a time at his trade, he being a blacksmith, residing in that county till his death. Our subject was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. He was brought up on a farm, and has made farming his principal avocation through life, which he has followed successfully. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Wishmyer, a daughter of the late Frederick Wishmyer. Ten children have been born to this union, of whom the following survive—George, Amelia, Susan, Olga, Pearley, Sarah and an infant son. Mr. Breuer has been a resident of Clay Township since the fall of 1870, when he located on an unimproved tract of land, which is still his home, although his

land is now under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and farm buildings. He has always been an industrious and enterprising citizen, and by his own untiring efforts has acquired a good farm, containing 240 acres of land, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. As a citizen he stands high in the community in which he resides, and has filled with credit the offices of constable, township assessor, road supervisor, and has also served as school director. He is a member of the German Evangelical church.



JOHN A. HILL, physician and surgeon, Lineville, Wayne County, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, February 1, 1846, his father, Joel C. Hill, being a native of Kentucky, now living in Putnam County, Missouri. Our subject was reared on a farm and in his youth attended the schools of Kirksville, Missouri. When but sixteen years of age he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Chalk Bluff, Pierce Mills, and many other engagements, his father being First Lieutenant of his company. He was appointed Sergeant for his gallant services, but was sent to the hospital about that time and never served in that capacity. He was discharged for disability after serving two and a half years, and now draws a pension. August 6, 1865, he was married to Margaret Doze, daughter of Victor Doze, who is now deceased. They are the parents of three children—Annie G., Vestie S. and Joel V. Dr. Hill began the practice of medicine at Greencastle, Missouri, in 1868. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1869. In January, 1874, he came to Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profes-

sion, and has succeeded in building up a good practice, being well skilled in the knowledge of his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a comrade of the Grand Army post at this place.



B. KIRBY has been indentified with Wayne County for over twenty years, his residence being on section 5, Washington Township. He is a native of Monroe County, Indiana, the date of his birth being December 11, 1829, a son of Archibald and Mary Ann (Sedwick) Kirby, his father being born in Halifax County, Virginia, and his mother a native of Calvert County, Maryland. To his parents were born eight children—Eloise, H. B. (our subject), Rebecca, John, Joel A., James M., Letitia and Edward. H. B. Kirby was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native county, where he remained till nineteen years of age. In the spring of 1847 he went with his father's family to Edgar County, Illinois, where he made his home till the year 1865. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on the land in Washington Township where he has since resided. His farm contains 207 acres of improved land under excellent cultivation. His fine two-story residence, which was erected in 1882, is one of the best in the township, built in modern style, and well furnished throughout. He has a good barn and other farm buildings for his stock. Mr. Kirby was united in marriage in October, 1855, to Judith A. Mayo, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Applegate) Mayo. To this union have been born seven children—John, Laura, Henry F., George, Letitia, Sedwick and Mayo. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have been worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years. He takes an active interest

in the growth and advancement of his township, and in the cause of education. He has held the office of township trustee, and has served as school director. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

JOHN GEORGE MILLER, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Corydon Township, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born May 7, 1822, a son of Balthaser Miller, who died when our subject was a child. Mr. Miller left his native country in a sailing vessel, in the spring of 1853, and after a voyage of thirty-three days landed at New York, June 14. He first went to Ohio, where he worked on a farm for a time, receiving \$13 per month. He remained in Ohio four years, and during the last year was sick with ague. After leaving Ohio, he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he found employment in a bakery, but soon went to work for a farmer at better wages. He at this time could speak but little English, but he met with much kindness from the family for whom he worked and from that time made good progress. After one year he rented the farm from his employer, which he carried on two years, and during the second year was married to Sophia Fitchy, who was also a native of Hesse Darmstadt. Four children have been born to this union of whom only two sons, Albert and George F., are living. Their two daughters are deceased—Rosa, who died April 13, 1881, aged twenty-two, and Emma, who died at the age of twenty years, January 3, 1882. From Illinois Mr. Miller went to Missouri, but soon after the breaking out of the war he resolved to go North, and in 1862 came to Corydon Township, Wayne County, Iowa, when he settled on the farm in the southeast quarter of section 9, where he has since resided. His first

land purchased consisted of 120 acres, for which he paid \$500, which he sold three years later for \$1,600, when he bought ninety acres of his present farm. He has gradually added to his first purchase till he has become the most extensive farmer in his township, having now 500 acres of land under cultivation, and 300 acres of pasture land. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, having gained most of his property through that pursuit, by his excellent management and industry. In 1882 Mr. Miller visited Germany with his wife and sons, being absent about four months, the eldest son remaining there two years. Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat, but votes independent of his party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church.

JAMES HALL is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on the southwest quarter of section 4, Warren Township, Wayne County. He has been a resident of Wayne County since 1858, arriving at Corydon May 10 of that year. The first six months he worked on the farm of William Kimple, who had come with him from Pennsylvania, when he leased the farm, which was located on section 16, Jackson Township, on which he lived about four and a half years. In March, 1879, he bought eighty acres of his present farm for which he paid \$305, this investment exhausting his financial resources. His first dwelling was a small frame building, 16 x 22 feet, which was located about three-fourths of a mile from its present location. He moved this house with the assistance of his neighbors and their teams, but owing to a decline in the direct route, they were obliged to go around a distance of at least ten miles. Mr. Hall occupied this house till 1874, when he built his present commodious residence,

his first house being now part of the residence of P. M. Phillips. Mr. Hall is a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1832. His parents, George and Martha Hall, were natives of the North of Ireland, both coming to America in 1819, before their marriage. The mother died in March, 1885, the father still living in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall has three brothers living in Pennsylvania—Samuel, George and Hugh, and has also five sisters living, he being the only member of his father's family residing in Iowa. He was reared in his native State, and about a year before coming to Iowa he married Martha Kimple, daughter of John and niece of William Kimple, before mentioned. Six of the eight children born to them are living—George S., born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1858, still living at home; Mary J., Sarah Ann, Martha Elizabeth, William H. and Lyman Leonard. James died at the age of sixteen years, and Glenn H. at the age of four years, his death resulting from the kick of a horse. When Mr. Hall came West the facilities for traveling were not such as they are now. He made the journey to Chicago, thence to Burlington, Iowa, by cars, purchasing in the latter place about 1,200 pounds of the necessities of life, and harness, he having purchased a team and wagon in Chicago. He made the remainder of the trip by team, his wife accompanying him from Fairfield, to which place she had come from Burlington by stage. They were among the first settlers of Warren Township, there being but few families when they came. Although Mr. Hall has been quite successful, now having a well-cultivated farm of 320 acres, he and his wife have had their share of trouble, their greatest affliction being the death of their children. Their youngest son, Lyman Leonard, lost his right arm by being thrown from a mower, July 21, 1885. October 15, 1873,

their barn was destroyed by fire, involving quite a heavy loss. Both Mr. Hall and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Hall has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.



SOLOMON K. BLACK, the present efficient mayor of Lineville, was born July 7, 1826, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, his father, Joseph Black, being one of the pioneers of that State. He was born among Indians, and the greater part of his life has been spent among them. He came to Henry County, Iowa, in 1839, his father having settled in Burlington, Iowa, in 1836. He learned the blacksmith's trade when a young man, and has followed that avocation for forty-three years. From 1854 to 1858 he lived in Mahaska County, Iowa, and in 1858 came to Lineville, Wayne County, and with the exception of seven years spent in Webster County and one year in Keokuk County, he has since been a resident of this place. He has held the position of postmaster of Lineville for six years. He carried on a general mercantile business in Mahaska and Webster counties in connection with working at his trade. While living in the former county he served as justice of the peace and constable, and in Keokuk County was also a justice of the peace. He has been twice married. June 18, 1855, he was married in Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Phœbe Andrews, daughter of Thomas Andrews, who is now deceased. Of the four children born to this union two are living—Orvilla and Ada. A son, Robert, was killed by lightning in 1878, at the age of twenty-two years. He left a widow, whose maiden name was Angie Sears, and one child, Olive. Mrs. Black died June 22, 1876, and January 19, 1879, Mr. Black married Sarah Stroup, his present wife. Politi-

cally Mr. Black was a Democrat prior to the war of the Rebellion, since which he has voted the Republican ticket. He takes a prominent stand in local politics. Although not a member of any church, he gives of his means to the support of the gospel, and all benevolent institutions. He is noted far and near for his liberality and generosity, having been always too much that way for his own good. He has been very successful through life, and is now the owner of a house and lot in Lineville, and a good farm in Grand River Township in the vicinity of Lineville. Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



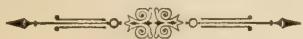
LW. LEWIS, editor and publisher of the *Lone Tree Press*, at Seymour, is a son of Seth and Celina (Woodworth) Lewis, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. They were married in Illinois, and after a long residence in that State and Missouri, came to Seymour in 1882, where Mr. Lewis engaged in banking and also dealing in lumber and hardware. The subject of this sketch was born at Lodi, De Kalb County, Illinois, August 8, 1860. He received a public-school education, graduating from the Chicago High School in 1877. He then entered Wheaton College, where he graduated in 1882. He then commenced the practical work of life, and has thus far performed double duty all the time. At first he taught school, at the same time working for his father at a salary of \$40 a month. He thus soon saved enough money to start the *Lone Tree Press*, May 1, 1884, which has proven a successful venture, although his object was not to make money out of the paper, so much as for the advancement of the general interests of Seymour. He now devotes his days to the bank, and his evenings to newspaper work, displaying a most creditable

industry and capacity. Though young, he has shown that he is a successful business man. Mr. Lewis was married September 13, 1882, to Miss Nellie E. Hills, a classmate in Wheaton College. They have a daughter, Evanelle, two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Presbyterian church. He is politically a Republican, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1885.



WILLIAM FRAME, a resident of South Fork Township, is a native of McDonough County, Illinois, a son of W. G. and Louisa M. (Hopwood) Frame. In his youth he attended the common schools, where he received a good education, and has devoted part of his time since leaving school in teaching, a profession he has followed with much success for thirty-five terms. He is at present engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of a well-improved farm on section 8, of South Fork Township, containing 180 acres of choice land. Mr. Frame has been twice married, his first marriage taking place June 20, 1880, with Rebecca C. Ailer, of Wayne County, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Ailer. She died December 4, 1883, leaving two children—Mary B. and Anson A. For his second wife Mr. Frame married Miss Laura J. Foster, of Corydon, April 29, 1885, she being a daughter of T. T. and M. J. Foster. Mr. Frame is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Promise City Lodge, No. 88. George W. Frame, brother to our subject, is among the successful teachers of Wayne County, and is at present teaching in the grammar department of the Seymour schools. He commenced teaching at the age of nineteen years, and has followed his profession several terms in Iowa and Nebraska, with excellent success. He is a native of McDonough County, Illinois, where he was

born April 27, 1862. He was united in marriage, February 13, 1886, to Miss Viola Pumphrey, of Union Township, Wayne County, who is a daughter of Elijah and Orpha Pumphrey, of Wayne County. Both brothers are much respected citizens of South Fork Township.



G P. STEELE, section 12, Union Township, postoffice New York, came first to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1853, when the country was new and settlers few. The following winter he taught a school of forty pupils from both States, Missouri and Iowa, in a log schoolhouse on the State line at Lineville. In 1854 he joined a party of 119 for an overland trip to California, and drove an ox team via Council Bluffs, Platte River, Salt Lake, South Pass, Bear River and Fort Hall. He worked in a mill in Sonoma County, California, and eighteen months later returned East via the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. In 1856 he came again to Iowa, and settled permanently in Wayne County, where he has since lived. He bought the 160 acres where he now lives for \$1,300, and now, after a residence here of thirty years, which have been filled with hard work, he has, as the result of his good management, a pleasant home, surrounded by a grove of thirteen years growth. In his early life he was a plasterer, and for several years after coming to Iowa worked at his trade, visiting different parts of the county. He is a public-spirited, benevolent citizen, and has assisted materially in developing and improving his adopted county. He was born March 22, 1829, in Whitley County, Kentucky, and was reared in Putnam County, Indiana, where his father, Andrew Steele, died February 8, 1885, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Steele came to Iowa a bach-

elor, and began life alone on his farm in a small house. After getting a start he began to think of having a companion to share with him the vicissitudes of life, and accordingly, in 1858, took to himself a wife in the person of Luhamu Querry, who came to Wayne County with her widowed mother. Their only child, W. P., was born September 19, 1859. W. P. Steele was reared in his native county, and was educated here and in Quincy, Illinois. He made a specialty of surveying, and was for some time employed to assist Burrus Moore. In 1881 he was elected surveyor of Wayne County, and is now serving his third term. He was married November 8, 1882, to Hattie E. Myers, of Quincy, Illinois. They have one daughter—Olive May. In politics the Steeles, father and son, affiliate with the Republican party, and are strict adherents to its principles.



DANIEL D. HUMESTON, dealer in grain, stock and coal, Humeston, Wayne County, Iowa, was born July 12, 1841, in Trumbull County, Ohio, a son of Alva and Mary (Northrup) Humeston, the father being formerly a merchant of Fowler, in that county. Daniel D. received part of his education in his native county, living there till 1854. His father then removed his family to Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, where Daniel attended the school presided over by James A. Garfield, afterward President of the United States. After finishing his studies our subject engaged in the mercantile business, buying out his father in 1864, his father then coming to Wayne County, Iowa. He continued this business in Hiram till 1871, when he removed to Warren County, Ohio, where he followed mercantile pursuits about five years. In 1866 he was married to Miss Florence Hazen, of Hiram, Ohio.

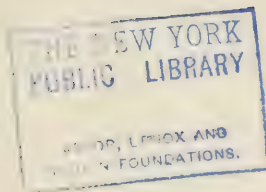
Of the six children born to this union four are living—Susie, Shirley, Burt and Dwight. Nellie and Harry are deceased. From Warren County Mr. Humeston came with his family to Iowa, locating for a short time in Lucas County. In 1879 he came to Humeston, Wayne County, and began dealing in grain and stock. He transacts the business established by his father in the fall of 1872, the firm of A. Humeston & Sons being the first to purchase grain in this part of the county. Mr. Humeston is ranked among the enterprising men of Humeston, and as a citizen is highly respected. He has no political aspirations, although he has held several minor local offices.

KENDALL ROGERS, residing on section 16, Howard Township, Wayne County, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 17, 1825, the eleventh of a family of twelve children of Thomas and Hope (Russell) Rogers, the parents being natives of New Jersey. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, his youth being passed in assisting on the farm, receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools. In 1859 he became a resident of Wayne County, Iowa, when he settled on land in Howard Township, which he still owns. He is a successful agriculturist, and is the owner of one of the best farms to be found in Howard Township, which contains 120 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Rogers was married November 15, 1849, to Maria Jane Huston, of Columbiana County, Ohio, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Thatcher) Huston. Of the ten children born to this union six are living—Kossuth, Florence B., Ezra L., John T., Eugene and Lawrence. Mrs. Rogers died February 27, 1882, and Mr. Rogers was again united in marriage, tak-

ing for his second wife, Orilla J. Drake, a daughter of A. W. and Mary A. (Morris) Drake, September 10, 1885. Since coming to Howard Township Mr. Rogers has held the office of justice of the peace, and has served as township assessor two terms.

ELIJAH H. ARMSTRONG, druggist, Seymour, Iowa, is a native of Illinois, born in Warren County in 1841. His father, John Armstrong, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, and spent his life in that vicinity. He died in 1881 aged seventy years. He was three times married, and had a family of fifteen children. The mother of our subject was Emeline Van De Veer, a native of Sangamon County. She died when Elijah was but seven years of age. He remained in Illinois till past thirty years of age, and in 1874 he and his brother, George W., came to Iowa and located at Seymour, but the latter subsequently removed to Centerville, where he is also engaged in the drug trade. Mr. Armstrong established his present business in 1875, and now has a good trade, keeping a general assortment of drugs, oils, paints and groceries. He was married in Illinois, to Delilah C. Thompson, a native of Highland County, Ohio. They have four sons—Ernest L., born April 19, 1864; John W. and George W., born August 2, 1868, and Elijah Chester, born December 12, 1875.

THOMAS M. PERKINS, senior member of the firm of Perkins & Son, has been engaged in his present grocery business since March, 1877. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1836, a son of William and Henrietta Perkins. He is numbered among the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, having come here





J. C. Fox

in 1855 when but nineteen years of age. He made his home with John Dowel till his marriage, both having come to this county together, Mr. Dowel settling in South Fork Township. Mr. Perkins was married in the fall of 1857 to Miss Alice Ackley. They have two children living—Rose and William B. Their eldest son, Frank, died March 7, 1882, at the age of twenty-three years. He was a promising young man, and his death was a deep affliction to his parents. After coming to Wayne County Mr. Perkins followed farming in South Fork Township till he removed to Seymour, Walnut Township, in 1877. The father of our subject came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1857, his mother having previously died in Ohio. There were five children in the family of William Perkins, of whom our subject is the only one living in Iowa.



JOHAN C. FOX, of Walnut Township, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Iowa, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, November 20, 1834. His parents, Abraham and Action (Winfrey) Fox, were natives of East Tennessee, and for several generations of Tennessean ancestry, although originally of English descent. Soon after their marriage they moved to Lawrence County, Indiana, and there their twelve children were born. Nine of their children lived till maturity. Abraham Fox was a well-to-do, intelligent farmer, whose educational advantages were limited, but realizing the importance of mental culture he determined that his children should have the benefit of the best schools. Accordingly, when his eldest son, Calvin R. Fox, reached sufficient age he resolved to educate him for a physician, and sent him to Greencastle, Putnam County, where he remained as a student three

years. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted and served a year, participating in the battle at Buena Vista. On his return from the war he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and attended medical lectures, receiving the degree of M. D. He located in his native town, but after practicing about three years was attacked with a pulmonary trouble, caused by exposure while attending to his professional duties. He took a trip to Texas for the benefit of his health, but it was of no avail, and he died in the Lone Star State and was buried on the banks of the Brazos River. The second son, Wiley J. Fox, went to California in the great immigration to the land of gold in 1849, and is now in Idaho. He and the subject of this sketch are the only surviving members of their father's family. John C. Fox was offered by his father the opportunity of getting a liberal and professional education. But a professional life had no charms for him, and instead of pursuing the course suggested by his father, he resolved, though but a boy, to take to himself a young wife, and accordingly, March 9, 1854, he was married to Mary Browning, a daughter of William Browning. They were ambitious to make for themselves a home, and in September following their marriage started westward, accompanied by his brother-in-law, J. M. Ramsey, and wife, and several other families. Their objective point was Madison County, Iowa. On reaching the house of Henry Thomas, in Appanoose County, Mr. Fox and Mr. Ramsey left their wives and on horse-back started out on a tour of exploration. The first day out they took dinner at the tavern of Joel Phillips, in Corydon. They explored Madison County and selected their land, but on going to Des Moines found that the land they wished had already been entered. Before they could arrange for another entry a courier, who had followed them for the purpose, informed them that

Mrs. Ramsey was seriously ill. They immediately retraced their steps to the house of Mr. Thomas, when, to their dismay, they found that Mrs. Ramsey was already dead and buried. Mr. Fox determined to winter in this vicinity, and accordingly pre-empted 160 acres of land and got out the logs for a house during the winter. The following season he rented a farm, and in the fall built his log house, into which he moved his family. In this house he lived from 1855 until 1870, having increased his farm 400 acres. When the survey of the Rock Island Railroad was made in 1870, he determined to increase his real estate and bought 640 acres, making a total of 1,040 acres. Forty acres of this last purchase is included in the village plat of Seymour. With this village and its interests Mr. Fox has been prominently identified, no one having done more to advance its growth and make it the thriving town it now is than he. The investment he made in real-estate proved a successful one. He has sold 480 acres, including the homestead, and since 1870 has lived a half a mile west of the village, where he has a beautiful home. He has led an active business life, having since 1871 given considerable attention to dealing in stock. To show the extent of the business conducted by the firm of which he is a member, it may be stated that during four months of the year 1876 they paid out \$277,000 for stock. This industry is one of the most important of Southern Iowa, and Seymour is one of the best shipping points in Wayne County. Mr. Fox can attribute his success in life mainly to his own exertions, as he started in the Western country with but little money, but with a strong, determined will to make the best of his surroundings. Promptness in meeting all obligations has been one of his mottoes through life, and by adhering strictly to this he has won the confidence of all with whom he has had any business deal-

ings. In coming years when the memory of the pioneer exists only in name, none will be remembered more gratefully or with more affection than John C. Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have had a family of ten children. Before he was thirty-six years old he had nine children, the eldest of whom was married. Six of their ten children are living—Mattie E. is the wife of Hiram Gillfoy; Nannie J. is the wife of G. W. Smith, of Seymour; William A. resides in Harper County, Kansas; Clara, Otto and Gertrude are at home. Their eldest daughter, Mrs. Eliza Clark, died in 1884. Three children died in infancy. In politics Mr. Fox has until recently been an advocate of the principals of the Democratic party, but of late has given his suffrage in favor of the Greenback party. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



PETER LUNSFORD ROBINSON, a son of one of the early settlers of Benton Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, June 1, 1832. His father, Addison N. Robinson, was a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, of English ancestry, but was reared in Shelby County, Kentucky, where his parents moved when in his childhood. Peter L. was reared in his native county and was educated in the common schools. In May, 1853, he accompanied his parents to Iowa. They lived in Davis County during the summer, and the following fall removed to Wayne County, his father entering from the Government the land which is now our subject's fine farm. His homestead contains 200 acres of valuable land, all under a fine state of cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. He has been one of Benton's most progressive and enterprising farmers, and has assisted materially in advancing every project of

public benefit. Mr. Robinson was married May 21, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of James Atkinson, a pioneer of Lee County, Iowa. They have had nine children—Willett, Ida M., Edwin, John S., Elizabeth, Lydia, Leslie, Nellie and an infant daughter. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although he takes a great interest in the public affairs of the township, he has no aspiration for official honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to the duties of his farm.

LEMON S. CLOTHIER, one of the leading agriculturists of Richman Township, was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, March 12, 1841, a son of Samuel and Rachel (Crawford) Clothier. He was reared on his father's farm, remaining there till September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, remaining in the service till March 14, 1865. During this time his regiment spent much time in the mountain district of Virginia and the Shenandoah, as they could do so much better service among the guerrillas than strangers, and while there our subject did most excellent service. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Troop Mountain, Winchester, Monocacy Creek, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and many skirmishes and minor engagements. He received his discharge and was mustered out at Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia, and shortly afterward immigrated to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he remained a year. He then went to Hancock County, Illinois, and in February, 1870, he came to Wayne County, Iowa, locating on the southwest quarter of section 2, Richman Township, which land he still owns. In the fall of 1879 he removed to his present farm on section 11, where he has a fine farm and a beautiful residence. October 13, 1868, he

was married to Mary A. Wells, daughter of Hardy and Elizabeth Wells. She was born in Indiana but reared in Hancock County, Illinois. They are the parents of five children—Viola E., born December 10, 1869; Edward F., born September 6, 1871; Josie E., born August 10, 1873; Albert, born August 26, 1875, and Myrtle, born July 28, 1877. Mr. Clothier came to this county in limited circumstances, but by his energy, enterprise and good business ability he is fast becoming one of the wealthy men of Richman Township. He is a comrade of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R., of which he is senior vice-commander. He was a delegate to the State Encampment of the order held at Sioux City, in April, 1886.

L. H. GOODELL, farmer, residing on section 16, Union Township, was born near Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Illinois, in 1843, son of Joshua E. and Lurinda W. (Morse) Goodell. His early life was passed on a farm and his education was obtained in the schools of his native county, where he was reared to manhood. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company C, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry. His regiment was under General Grant at Donelson and Shiloh. Fifty men of the Thirty-second Regiment, protected by gunboats, fought against 2,000 rebels at the landing prior to the great battle at Shiloh, and during Sunday and Monday of the historic battle, the regiment lost two-fifths of its men in killed, wounded and missing. The Colonel was wounded, the Lieutenant killed, and every officer who ranked above Second Lieutenant was wounded or killed. The regiment had a strong position and repelled five distinct assaults before being driven from the field. Mr. Goodell remembers seeing General Grant riding along their line on that

memorable Sunday morning. From Shiloh to the siege of Corinth Private Goodell was the regimental Color-Bearer. His regiment participated with Grant in his operations at Holly Springs, Oxford, Mississippi. He joined Grant at Vicksburg, June 12, 1862, and after its surrender he fought General Joe Johnston at Fort Jackson, Mississippi. He then made a seventy-five mile ride to Harrisonburg, Louisiana; was with Sherman on his Meridian raid, which involved the destruction of rebel factories, railroads and cars. In the spring of 1864 he received a thirty-day furlough. He left Clifton, Kentucky, with a wagon train fifteen miles in length and 2,500 head of cattle for General Sherman's army in Georgia. For some time his regiment was encamped on the top of Brush Mountain, and stormed five lines of rebel breast-works at Nickajack, encountering but small loss. They were afterward subjected to a terrific shelling, and although over 400 shells were thrown no one was killed. At the election of company officers on Brush Mountain, Georgia, Private Goodell was made Second Lieutenant of Company C. September, 1864, while in command of a foraging detail, he was captured by the rebels, with forty men of his regiment. All were unmarried men, young and strong, and endured the hardships and privations of the Southern prisons well, everyone coming out alive. They were confined in a sixteen-acre stockade at Florence, South Carolina, and with 1,000 others received a half pint of corn and cob meal each daily, and on one occasion received nothing to eat for five days, and Christmas and New Year's were also spent as fast days. February, 1865, their camp was broken up, and prisoners placed on trains and sent to North Carolina, Sherman's close pursuit leading to their release on parole. When taken prisoner Mr. Goodell was a strong, robust man, weighing 168 pounds, and when paroled

weighed but ninety-nine pounds. He served gallantly and faithfully, and was never away from his regiment except during his imprisonment. After the war he bought his present farm of 160 acres, for which he paid \$3.50 per acre. He came to Wayne County in 1867, and lived on a rented farm until he had broken and fenced his own land. He now has a pleasant home where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life, and his land is under thorough cultivation. Mr. Goodell was united in marriage, October 22, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Moore, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, born December 1, 1842, a daughter of Burriss Moore. They have two children—S. Alice and Joseph B. Politically Mr. Goodell is a Republican. He is a charter member of Messenger Post, G. A. R., of New York, Wayne County, of which he was first commander.



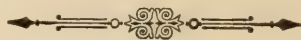
GREEN P. DUNCAN, deceased, was a native of Whitley County, Kentucky, born February 27, 1829, and was a son of Harvey B. Duncan. He was reared a farmer and followed that avocation during his life, being a very successful agriculturist. He came with his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1841, and settled in Grand River Township, where he experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Wild animals roamed through the forests around them when the family first located here, and Indians were their principal neighbors. Princeton was their nearest milling and trading point, which place was twenty-four miles from their home. Our subject was married January 1, 1858, to Julia A. Gatliffe, a daughter of Charles Gatliffe, an early settler of Decatur County, Iowa, now deceased. Twelve children were born to this union of whom ten still survive—Mary E., Harvard

B., Sarah A., Dickson L., Sophia A., John P., Nebraska J., Thomas J., Iva L. and Oliver L. Mr. Duncan was a hard-working and industrious farmer, and at his death, which occurred March 30, 1882, he left 800 acres of good land which he had acquired by his own efforts.



W. WARREN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, Clinton Township, is a native of Orange County, Indiana, born August 14, 1828, a son of John H. and Louisa (Bethel) Warren, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. He is a relative of General Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, and a grandson of Aaron W. Warren, whose father was also killed in the war of the Revolution. He is the eldest of a family of fourteen children. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Lawrence County, Indiana, and three years later to Washington County, the same State. He attended school but little as his services were early required at home, but his father in early life being a teacher, he studied during his leisure hours under his instruction. In the spring of 1856 he started for Iowa, going down the Ohio River by boat and thence across the country with teams to Wayne County. He first bought eighty acres of wild land and built a log cabin and began making a home in the new country. He has added to this first purchase until he now owns 500 acres, all well improved, with a good residence and farm buildings. His barn, which was built in 1877, is 36 x 56 feet in size, and is a model of convenience and comfort. He makes a specialty of fine stock. He has one of the finest horses in the county—an imported English shire, Black Prince, recorded as No. 3,468, on page 12, volume 6, of the English Shire stud book. Mr. Warren

was a poor man when he started in life for himself, and is now one of the wealthiest men of Clinton Township, having made his property by his own untiring industry and good management. He was married February 14, 1852, to Miss Cordelia Fouch, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fouch, of Washington County, Indiana. Seven of the twelve children born to them are living—Elizabeth, John, George, Minerva, Rose Ann, Millard M. and Jerome. The deceased are—Rebecca, Angeline, David, Samantha and Charles M. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.



JAMES L. MARTIN was born in Geneseo County, New York, June 18, 1828, the sixth child of Benjamin and Selina (Davis) Martin, the father being a native of Cayuga County, New York, and the mother of Connecticut. When he was ten years old he went with his father's family to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he remained till seventeen years of age. He then went to Fulton County, Illinois, where he resided till the spring of 1857, going from there to Putnam County, Missouri, entering land from the Government in York Township, where he improved a farm of 160 acres. During the late war he enlisted in the Putnam County militia, and was on duty guarding Unionville, Missouri, for eight months. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, as Second Lieutenant of the company, and was in active service with his regiment against the bushwackers in Missouri and the Southwest. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, when he returned to his home. He now resides in Genoa where he was successfully engaged in the mercantile business for four years. He has a good home in Genoa, besides which he owns a valuable farm of 180 acres

adjoining Genoa, and other lands, making in all 500 acres. Mr. Martin was married April 30, 1850, to Corinna Gurensey, daughter of Willard and Ruth (Mower) Gurensey, of Fulton County, Illinois, formerly of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have four children—Abbie R., Gertrude M., Anna H. and Mabel C. Mr. Martin has served his county as supervisor for four years. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party. He is a staunch temperance advocate. He is a man of strong principles and is always faithful in performing what he considers his duty.



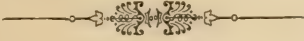
GEORGE W. DICK, farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Jefferson Township, Wayne County, on section 36, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, the date of his birth being June 18, 1820. His father, John Dick, who is now deceased, was a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, and of German descent, his father, John Dick, being a native of that country. George W. Dick, our subject, was reared to the occupation of a farmer, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits. His education was limited to the rude log-cabin subscription schools of his native county. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1854, since which time he has made his home in Jefferson Township, where he has followed his chosen avocation with success. He came to this county a poor man, all the money he possessed at that time being 50 cents. After coming here he began splitting rails and engaged in various kinds of hard work till he had earned enough money to purchase land. By his untiring industry and strict frugality he has acquired a fine farm, being now the owner of 160 acres. Mr. Dick was united in marriage, September 15, 1853, to Emeline Wright, a daughter of Moses Wright, who

was a soldier in the war of 1812. They have had nine children, five of whom survive—John R., George R., Valentine D., William E. and Charles. Mr. Dick is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



HENRY H. LUSHER, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1839. His father, Jonathan Lusher, was also a native of the Keystone State and was a resident of Venango County at the time of his death. Henry H. was reared a farmer and assisted his father in that vocation until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he exchanged his implements of agriculture for those of war and was mustered into Company L, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. He was in active service during the entire term of his enlistment and participated in the Pennsylvania campaign, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, General Grant's Richmond campaign, and was present when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. After his discharge in 1865 he returned to Pennsylvania and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he left his native State and immigrated to Iowa, locating on a farm in Washington Township, where he lived nearly ten years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected auditor of Wayne County, and in January, 1882, removed to Corydon to assume the duties of his office. January 1, 1884, he was appointed postmaster at Corydon, a position he held until October, 1885, when on account of the change in the political complexion of the administration he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Whittaker. Mr. Lusher is an honorable and reliable citizen and has performed the trusts imposed on him by his fellow-citizens in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He is one of Wayne County's most respected

and influential men, and in political circles is an earnest and indefatigable worker for his party. Mr. Lusher was married in 1866 to Miss Louisa Mitchell. They have four children—Frank, Ray, Ethel and Auria.

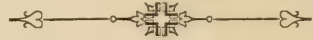


JAMES A. LAWSON, section 11, Grand River Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 19, 1842, a son of James Lawson, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1840 and died in 1844. Our subject came with his widowed mother to Iowa in 1855 and settled on the farm where he now lives. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Mullen, was also a native of Ireland. She died in Grand River Township in 1874. Mr. Lawson was married December 15, 1864, to Mary J. McConnell, daughter of William McConnell, of Wayne County. They have four children—Emma L., Annie M., William C. and Laura J. Mr. Lawson has been assessor of his township three years, trustee one year, and road commissioner one year. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics is a Republican.



RON. SAMUEL WRIGHT, section 25, Jefferson Township, is a native of Morgan County, Illinois, born January 19, 1837, a son of George Wright, a native of Tennessee, who came to Iowa in 1855 and was the first county superintendent of schools in Wayne County. He was reared a farmer, remaining at home until his majority, and from 1858 until 1866 was a contractor in the United States mail service, carrying it between Princeton, Missouri and Chariton, Iowa, four years. He has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors, representing both Jefferson and Grand River townships. From 1874

until 1876 he was sheriff of the county, and in the fall of 1883 was elected a representative in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa, on the fusion Greenback and Democratic ticket. From the spring of 1877 until 1881 he published the *Allerton News*, disposing of it in the latter year. He is now devoting his attention to agriculture, having a good farm where he resides of 107 acres. He was married March 19, 1857, to Rachel J. Summerville, daughter of John Summerville. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Mrs. Maggie Reck, George T., John A., Walter F., Samuel L., Nora, Columbus C. and Jennie.



W. G. FRAME, one of the old settlers of Wayne County, residing on section 20, Wright Township, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 30, 1826, a son of John and Elizabeth (Yocom) Frame, natives of Kentucky, the father born in Clark County March 30, 1788, and the mother born in Montgomery County, a daughter of George and Rebecca Yocom. Our subject's grandfather, John Frame, Sr., was a native of Virginia, a son of David Frame, who emigrated from Ireland to America in the year 1773, the latter being a son of William Frame. W. G. Frame, our subject, was the eldest son of six children, their names being—Jane, Matilda, Elizabeth, Nancy, William G. and J. A. William G. grew to manhood in Montgomery County, Kentucky, being reared on a farm, his education being obtained by attending the common schools of his native county and study at home. He commenced teaching when nineteen years of age, to which profession he devoted most of his time till twenty-five years of age. He was married April 17, 1851, to Louisa M. Hopwood, who was also a native of Montgomery County, Ken-

tucky, born October 20, 1830, a daughter of William C. and Parmelia (Fox) Hopwood, the father born in Virginia and reared in Kentucky, and the mother a native of Clark County, Kentucky. They had eleven children born to them—William M., Emma E., J.W. (editor of the *Corydon Democrat*), Margaret Belle, J. Albert, G. W., Louisa E., Owen L., Lyman A., Enos R., and Walter, who died at the age of two years. In 1851 Mr. Frame located in McDonough County, Illinois, where he lived till 1864 when he came with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, and settled in Wright Township, where he now has a fine and well-cultivated farm containing 160 acres, with good residence and farm buildings. Since coming to Wayne County he has devoted some time to his profession, having taught in this county in all nineteen terms. He has always taken an active interest in the educational matters of his county, and all his children have received good educational advantages, five having fitted themselves for teachers. In politics our subject was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Greenback party.

COLONEL AARON WRIGHT was born in Orange County, Indiana, July 10, 1828. His father, William Wright, was a native of Kentucky, and when a child accompanied his parents to Indiana, they being among the pioneers of Orange County. Our subject was reared a farmer, remaining in his native county until 1852, when he came to Iowa, and for a year lived in Jefferson County, removing thence in 1853 to Wayne County. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he began running a flour-mill, and in 1859 he built the Lineville mill, which was burned January 1, 1866. He rebuilt his mill the same year, and is still conducting

it, having a good trade in custom work and also does a general milling business. Mr. Wright was married in April, 1851, to Maria Riley, a daughter of Ezekiel Riley. To them were born four children, three of whom are living—James F., Minerva S. and Newton S. Mrs. Wright died in 1865, and he subsequently married Mary, daughter of William McClurg. She lived but a few years, and he then married Permelia Campbell, who died in 1875. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Adelpia Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BROUGHTON BRACEWELL resides on the north half of section 18, Warren Township, Wayne County, Iowa, where he has a valuable farm of 320 acres, on which he has made nearly all of the improvements. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 28, 1845, the only child of Hartley Bracewell, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, having settled in Warren Township in October, 1854. Broughton Bracewell has lived in this township since coming here with his parents in 1854, with the exception of five years, during which time he resided in Corydon. He was married to Miss Aman Sims, a native of Henry County, Iowa, and daughter of J. L. Sims, who settled in Highpoint Township, Decatur County, where he died in March, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Bracewell have eight children—Holly, John H., Margaret M., Emeline and Eveline (twins), Esther, Edna and Lee. Hartley Bracewell, father of our subject, was also a native of Yorkshire, England, born in March, 1822, a son of John Bracewell, who resided in England till his death. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native country, and was there married to Margaret Broughton, for whose family name their

only son is called. Mr. Bracewell left England with his family February 27, 1849, for America, landing at New Orleans. From there he went by river to St. Louis, thence to Greene County, Illinois, where he remained five years, when he came to Wayne County, as before stated in 1854, and for many years was one of the prominent farmers of Warren Township. He came to Corydon in January, 1869, and for three years was engaged in the mercantile trade with J. S. Harland. Since 1876 Mr. Bracewell has been cashier of the Wayne County Bank, which was organized in 1874. Both Harley Bracewell and his son Broughton are classed among the successful men of Wayne County; the latter owning beside his home farm of 320 acres 200 acres of land located in another part of the same township. In politics they affiliate with the Democratic party. Hartley Bracewell is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been a local preacher of that denomination since 1845. Hartley Bracewell was accompanied to America by a younger brother, Henry Bracewell, who now lives at Allerton. Their father died in 1846, and in 1850 the mother and the remainder of the family immigrated to America. There were five sons in this family, all of whom subsequently became residents of Wayne County.



JAMES P. CALIFF, section 2, Howard Township, one of the pioneers of Wayne County, is numbered among the substantial and influential citizens of the township, where he has so long resided. He has acquired his property by long years of hard work and good management, and the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen is the result of a life of integrity and honorable dealing. Mr. Califf is a native of Sullivan, New

Hampshire, born November 23, 1823, a son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Page) Califf, also natives of the Granite State. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the schools of his native State, living there until 1855, when he came to Iowa, and located in Wayne County, entering 160 acres of Government land on section 2, Howard Township. His first house was built on the southwest quarter of section 1, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to his present home. He has 280 acres of land in the homestead farm, all under cultivation and with good building improvements. Mr. Califf was married January 28, 1875, to America Blake, of Polk County, Iowa, daughter of Ambrose D. and Cynthia (Wood) Blake. They have four children—Alonzo P., John W., Charles W. and Gertrude L. Mr. Califf has been clerk of his township several years.



PETER DOWELL, owner and proprietor of the Dowell House, Seymour, Iowa, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wayne County. His father, Elijah Dowell, was a native of Scotland, born in 1794, and came to America in his youth, and married Polly Drum, of Virginia. Soon after his marriage he settled in Zanesville, Ohio, and subsequently lived in Licking, Knox and Delaware counties until 1855, when he came to Iowa with his family. He bought about a section of land, nearly all of which was in South Fork Township, and on this land his children settled. The parents subsequently returned to Ohio, where the father died in 1861, and in 1862 the mother came again to Iowa and made her home with her son Peter, later, however, going to Henry County, Illinois, where she died. Of a family of six children, our subject is the only one living in Iowa. In 1856 Peter

Dowell returned to Ohio and married Ann Maria Ackley, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of George and Sarah (Weaver) Ackley. They have two daughters—Rose, wife of A. L. Haines, and Alice Belle. In 1872 Mr. Dowell removed to Seymour and built the first hotel in that town, of which he is still proprietor.



NOAH TUTTLE, section 2, Washington Township, is one of the oldest pioneers of Wayne County and the oldest settler in Washington Township. He is a native of Pitt County, North Carolina, and was born November 3, 1830, a son of Benjamin and Gatsy Tuttle, who were born and reared in North Carolina. When he was but a child his father died leaving his mother with eight children—Abraham, Lewis, Telitha, William, Rebecca, Guilford, Noah and Marinda. When he was about six years old his mother moved with her family to Monroe County, Virginia, where he lived until thirteen years old, when they moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana. His early life was passed on a farm and there were learned lessons of industry that were of lasting benefit to him. In 1851 the mother and two sons, Guilford and Noah, came to Iowa and located in Wayne County. He entered 160 acres of Government land in Washington Township, built a log house and commenced to make a home, there being at that time only four families in Washington Township. Here he has lived thirty-five years, and has experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and has assisted materially in the transformation of the wild prairie into a country of prosperous villages and thrifty farms. He has increased his land until he now owns over 1,300 acres, the most of it well improved. His residence is a neat story and a half

frame and his farm buildings are commodious. Mr. Tuttle was married in 1855 to Miss Barbara Tease, of Lucas County, Iowa, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Tease. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living—Gatsy Ann, William, Joseph, Grant, Martha and Charles. Mrs. Tuttle died in 1872, and March 2, 1881, Mr. Tuttle married Miss M. Williams, daughter of Samuel and Susan Williams. They have one child—Rachel. Mr. Tuttle's children are among the most respected young people of Wayne County. His two eldest sons are married and settled on farms of their own. William, who was born December 14, 1859, was married April 8, 1883, to Marilda Williams and has one child—Jesse, born May 13, 1885. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, all well improved, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Joseph also owns 120 acres of fine land and is a prosperous young farmer. He was born February 14, 1862, and was married March 8, 1882, to Marietta Williams. They have two children—Edith Oneda and Bessie Naomi. In politics father and sons are Republican.



WILLIAM E. BRACEWELL, of the firm of Bracewell Brothers & Lumsden, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements and also dealing in grain and seed, is a native of Illinois, born in Greene County, that State, August 17, 1855. His father, John Bracewell, is now a resident of Warren Township, having made his home in Wayne County, Iowa, since 1866. William E. Bracewell, our subject, came to Lineville in 1879, since which he has been engaged in his present business. This firm has met with excellent success, each of the members being men of good business qualifications. They carry a capital stock of \$8,000, and their grain business alone

amounts to \$25,000 annually. Mr. Bracewell was united in marriage, August 26, 1877, to Miss Iantha Snow, daughter of Lucius Snow, of Monroe County, Iowa. They are the parents of three children—Cecile, Winnie and Verne. Mr. Bracewell takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served efficiently as school director for five years. He is secretary of the agricultural society of Lineville, of which he held the position of treasurer for two years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In his religious faith he believes in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church.

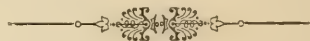


JOHAN R. ALLEN, section 30, Benton Township, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, January 16, 1824, a son of William Allen. In the fall of 1849 he came to Iowa and lived in Jefferson County till the fall of 1852, when he removed to Wayne County and settled in Benton Township, entering 240 acres of Government land. He now owns 387 acres of fine land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married September 3, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of David Edwards. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living—Lydia A., Margaret E., Charles V., William D., Mary, Elijah H., Tamer, Armenta and Alice. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



Y. McCULLY, carpenter, and salesman for the firm of Baker & Son, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born August 22, 1833, he being the eighth in a family of nine children of Franklin Y. and Mary A. (Carpenter) McCully. When he was three years of age

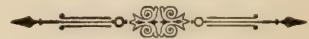
he was taken by his parents to Kentucky, and eighteen months later to Jennings County, Indiana, where he lived till 1845. He then came to Iowa, and located in Wapello County, and in 1877 came to Wayne County, where he has since resided, most of the time since coming here following the carpenter's trade in Jackson Township. Mr. McCully was united in marriage, January 25, 1854, to Rebecca Mace, she being a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and a daughter of Simeon and Nancy Mace. Mr. and Mrs. McCully are the parents of twelve children, whose names are as follows—Mary A., Olive J., Amanda L., Jonathan F., William R., Lucinda M., Elizabeth H., Helen M., James B., Hannah J., Lydia E., Oliver M. Mr. and Mrs. McCully are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly respected members of society.



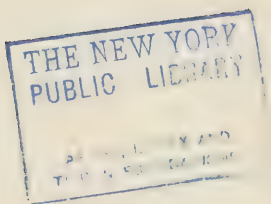
OSCAR G. ALLEN, residing on section 16, Warren Township, Wayne County, was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, March 28, 1835, and in the fall of 1836 he was taken by his parents to Greene County, Indiana, where his father died August 28, 1850. He is the youngest of ten children, the eldest of whom, Sarah, married Alexander G. Thompson, and is still living in Washington County, Virginia, two of her sons, William M. and Willey W., being now residents of Wayne County, Iowa. Mr. Allen was married in Indiana to Anna C. Miller, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, her parents being from near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born five sons and six daughters, of whom the following are yet living—Victoria J. (wife of A. M. Alcorn), William O., Samuel D., Lowell M., Anna E. (wife of W. L. Grimes), Oscar G., Alice J., Cora S. and Minnie D. Harry died at the age of eight years, and a daughter, Flora

C., aged two and a half years. In 1858 our subject, Oscar G. Allen, with his family, together with his mother, and an elder brother, Isaac C. Allen, and his family came to Iowa, where the mother died in the fall of 1863. Isaac C. Allen settled in Warren Township, where he died in June, 1885, his widow still living at the homestead. Oscar G. Allen settled on his present farm June 7, 1858, buying at first eighty acres, on which but little improvement had been made, his first house being made of logs. In 1862 he began dealing in fruit-trees, going to Des Moines, where he purchased about 4,000 fruit-trees and 3,000 grape vines, mostly of the Concord variety, his attention having been called to this business by an advertisement which he saw. Possessing naturally a taste for the culture of fruit-trees, this advertisement suggested an opportunity of engaging in the work, which, under his skillful management, increased rapidly, resulting in a very extensive business, gaining for Mr. Allen a reputation second to none in Iowa as a successful fruit-tree grower. The war of the Rebellion going on at this time, he took a load of enlisted soldiers to Des Moines, and at that time made arrangements for the purchase of the stock above mentioned, which he obtained in October of the same year, selling it to good advantage. He continued to buy and sell stock about two years before he began the production and cultivation of trees himself. In the spring of 1864 he began planting a nursery, although in 1862 he had set out about 300 apple-trees and 1,200 grape-vines, besides a number of cherry-trees. From 1864 till 1880 he continued to propagate trees, cultivating from twenty-five to forty acres of general nursery stock. He established a reputation for the excellence of his stock and its adaptation to the climate and soil of Iowa that kept out all competition, and most of the fruit-trees now in existence in

this vicinity were supplied by him, he having the principal retail nursery in this part of the State. He became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his business, and this, combined with his well-known reputation for honest and upright dealing, secured for him a flourishing trade. In 1880 Mr. Allen began to allow his nursery business to decline, as he wished to be relieved of the responsibility attending it, and has now retired from that occupation. During all these years he has been carrying on his farming. He has a fine stock and grain farm, and one of the best fruit farms in Iowa. In 1881 his orchard produced 3,000 bushels of apples, none of which sold for less than \$1 per bushel, and in 1885 he had about 4,000 bushels of apples, being as fine fruit as was ever produced in this State. His farm buildings are noticeably good, his barn especially being a model for convenience, completeness and capacity. Mr. Allen makes a specialty of raising the Norman or French draft horses, in which he has been very successful. Politically he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Oliver P. Morton, the old war Governor of Indiana, his first presidential vote being cast for Millard Fillmore in 1856.



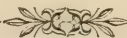
STEPHEN VAUGHN, one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne County, Iowa, now residing on section 5, Grand River Township, is a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, where he was born February 14, 1826, a son of Rev. John Vaughn, who is now deceased. He passed his youth among the mountains of his native State, and as there were no schools in his neighborhood, he received no educational advantages. He was married in November, 1846, to Mary J. Nicclaus, a daughter of Abel Nicclaus, of Pulaski County, Kentucky, Mrs. Vaughn being a native of





A Hamerton Sr

that county. In 1851 Mr. Vaughn came to Wayne County, Iowa, with his wife and two children, having but 10 cents in money when he reached his destination. Since coming here he has been eminently successful in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns a good farm of 127 acres, which has been acquired by the united industry and strict economy of himself and wife. They have had thirteen children born to them, of whom eleven still survive—Martha A., Elizabeth, Lewis F., George W., Charles W., James R., John A., Jephtha D., Stephen A., Sarah F. and William F. Mr. Vaughn is a member of the Christian Union.



ALVA HUMESTON, SR., the pioneer business man of the town that bears his name, is a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, born April 15, 1815. He is the son of Abner Humeston, who died when the son was but three years of age. When very young he began working for himself, and in his youth followed various avocations, among others that of jewelry and clock-making, and, like the noted Jim Fisk, that of clock-peddling. He was married in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, to Miss Mary Northrup, and in the year 1840 they immigrated to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they lived until 1854, when they removed to Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, where Mr. Humeston engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until the spring of 1864. He then set out for the State of Iowa, arriving in Wayne County the 31st of May, coming all the way by team. He settled on the farm now owned by William McHenry, and built a house in Garden Grove, but in the fall of the same year moved to Wayne County, and has resided here since. Until the fall of 1872, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at that time with his two

sons, Monroe W. and L. H., commenced the buying of grain, and in the spring of 1873, they built the first store-building in the present town of Humeston, and in which they opened the first stock of goods, the business having been carried on since that time by some of the members of the family, although sometimes associated with other parties. Mr. Humeston was elected a member of the Fifteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and served with credit to himself and his constituents. He has served as treasurer of the District School Board over twenty-two years, taking a special interest in the cause of education. He was the first postmaster of Humeston, and kept the office in the depot building. He is one of the self-made men of the nation, and has always been noted as one of the foremost promoters of the interests of the town in which he lived. His wife died November 22, 1885. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living—Daniel D., Susan B., L. H., Monroe W. and Alva, Jr. Clara died February 7, 1873, and Alice, wife of S. P. Newcomb, died January 23, 1880.



JOSEPH HAYES, section 33, Jefferson Township, was born in Craven County, North Carolina, December 20, 1807, a son of John and grandson of William Hayes, who was of English descent, and settled in North Carolina in an early day. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and helped to build the fort near Newbern, North Carolina. His uncle, Abner Campbell, was captain of his father's company. His father died in North Carolina, and in 1823 our subject accompanied his mother to Posey County, Indiana, and settled in the woods, among the Indians and wild animals. They built a round log cabin, with puncheon floor and clapboard

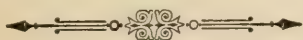
roof. In 1843 they left Indiana and removed to Platte County, Missouri, and in 1850 to Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since lived. The first five years they lived in Grand River Township, and then moved to the farm where they now live. At the time Mr. Hayes settled in Wayne County, deer and wolves roamed the prairies, and turkeys were plentiful. He has killed many deer, at one time killing two at one shot. His mill and trading point was two miles below Princeton, twenty-two miles distant. He has entered at different times 880 acres of land, at present owning only 200 acres. His homestead is one of the pleasantest in the township, his residence being large and comfortable, and his farm buildings convenient and in good repair. Mr. Hayes was married in October, 1832, to Nancy Cox, who died in 1857. To them were born nine children, six of whom are living—Abner, Robert, Ajax, Joseph, Mrs. Annie J. Edgmond and Mrs. Sarah E. Hughes. One son, Thomas B., died aged seventeen years, and one, John, lived to be fifty years of age. Mr. Hayes was married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Catherine Rockhold. She had one child by her former marriage—Barsha Rockhold.



CHARLES WILLIAMS, one of the prominent citizens of Wayne County, residing on section 22, Clay Township, was born in Glenmorganshire, Wales, in the town of St. Fagans, in 1816. He was reared to the trade of a carpenter, and from the age of sixteen till twenty-six years of age he followed the sea as a ship carpenter. In 1851 he came to Philadelphia as ship carpenter on the sailing vessel *Switzerland*, of Charleston, South Carolina. After reaching Philadelphia he was married to Miss Ellen Barber, a young lady whom he became acquainted with

while crossing the ocean. She was a native of Norfolk, England, living there till she came to America in 1851. Soon after his marriage he began working on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, which he followed till April, 1851, when he went to Jersey City and worked in the car shops of Messrs. Cummings & James till the following October. He then went to Illinois under contract to take charge of bridge building on the Illinois Central Railway, but, having reached his destination, he waited in vain for the arrival of his tool chest which he had ordered to be shipped to him. This was a serious loss to Mr. Williams, as his outfit was a very complete and valuable one. Owing to the loss that he had thus sustained, and which he was then unable to repair, he resolved to change his occupation, and purchasing a piece of land in De Kalb County, Illinois, he engaged in farming in 1853, occupying his farm for three years, when he sold it and followed carpentering at De Kalb Center till the spring of 1860. He then sold his business and, accompanied by his wife and two children, crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains and engaged in mining at California Gulch, in Colorado, remaining there most of the time till September, 1861. The same month he enlisted in Company A, Second Colorado Infantry, and was elected bugler of the regiment. His regiment participated in a number of battles, including Patch Canon, Pleasant Hill, Independence, Big Blue River, Little Blue River and Westport. For a considerable time the regiment engaged in suppressing the bushwhackers in the Fourth District of Missouri. It was subsequently engaged in the pursuit of the rebel General Price till the latter left Missouri. Mr. Williams then went with his regiment, which was ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was discharged at the expiration of his term of service having served three and a half years. That

his wife might accompany him into the army he secured for her the position of laundress of the company, she going with her husband through all the marches and campaigns in which the regiment was engaged. But her labors were by no means confined to her service as laundress. She was a faithful minister to the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the regiment, and thus in the capacity of nurse did she render invaluable service to the soldiers. Mrs. Williams is a woman of considerable ability as a writer, and has written a very interesting history of the Second Colorado Infantry, whose fortunes she shared for three and a half years. After the war Mr. Williams came with his family to Wayne County, where he has since made his home. After coming here he rented the farm of James Shriver, and in 1867 bought eighty acres of land in Jefferson Township. After raising several crops on this land he sold out and bought his present farm in Clay Township. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had four children, two now living—Arthur W. B. and Owen D. K., both married and living in Clay Township, near the home of their parents. Two sons, Frederick and Charles, died in childhood.



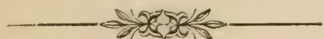
REBUBEN L. BLAKELY, section 11, Union Township, postoffice New York, is a son of Isaac Blakely, who was born in East Tennessee, January 31, 1814, and removed when twenty years of age to Morgan County, Illinois, and thence to Iowa, and worked in the Dubuque lead mines for a time, and in 1835 settled on Round Prairie, Jefferson County. He was married December 1, 1836, to Elinor Lauman, of Indiana, and removed in 1838 to Rich Woods, where in 1844 he entered a tract of Government land, two and a half miles from Fairfield. He sold his land in

1850 and bought a tract four miles southwest of Centerville, where he lived three and a half years. He then removed to West Grove, Davis County, Iowa, where he now lives. He has represented his county in the State Legislature, and is a fine specimen of the early settlers of Iowa, and is still hale, hearty and active. He has entered hundreds of acres of Government land, of which R. L. Blakely's farm is a part. This land he entered in 1854, riding a mule to the land office and distancing a rival, who rode a powerful but logy horse. He and his companion were obliged to ride to Wolf Creek, to the house of Mr. Ryan, seven miles distant, for a place to stay all night. Reuben L. Blakely was born on Round Prairie, Jefferson County, Iowa, July 2, 1838. In 1858 he went on a business trip to Missouri, and extended it by starting for California, overland, driving a Government contractor's team as far as Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory. From there he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there the next year went to Pike's Peak. While going down the Platte he had a notable trip, as the Indians were hostile and were burning the prairies to destroy the feed. His party was stopped by Sioux, and narrowly escaped losing their cattle. In 1860 he settled down to the life of a farmer, and that year lived on his father's Davis County farm. In the spring of 1861 he settled where he now lives, which at that time was uncultivated. He cut the timber and hauled it to the saw-mill with an ox-team, and then hauled the lumber back to his land and built his house, which was 17 x 17 feet in dimension. This has given place to a large two-story frame house, and his other farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. His farm of 240 acres is all under cultivation, and is one of the most valuable in the township. Mr. Blakely was married in August, 1860, to Minerva Hockersmith, a native of Ran-

dolph County, Missouri, but reared in Davis County, Iowa, where her father, John Hockersmith, settled in 1843. They have eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son is married, and the rest are still inmates of their father's house. Mr. Blakely has been a Democrat in politics since his majority, and was a part of the time the only man in Union Township to handle the tickets of that party. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866.

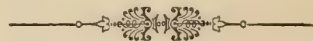


DAVID SOLLENBARGER, section 27, Benton Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, a son of David Sollenbarger. When twenty-one years of age, in 1845, he came to Iowa and lived in Jefferson County till the fall of 1852, when he moved to Wayne County, and entered 160 acres of Government land, which he has since made his home. He was married October 3, 1850, to Mary M., daughter of William Allen, an early settler of Wayne County. Of the eight children born to them, six are living—Rachel C., John W., Florence G., David T., Mary M. and George H.



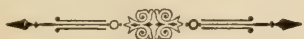
JA. HICKENSON, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Howard Township, Wayne County, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, June 17, 1854, a son of Elias and Deborah (Joiner) Hickenson, who were early pioneers of Wayne County. They had a family of seven children, of whom J. A. was the fourth child. His father being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same vocation, his youth being passed in assisting with the work of the farm and attending school. Mr. Hickenson was united in mar-

riage with Miss A. L. Green, a daughter of Austin and Mary A. Green, who were both natives of Indiana, but at the time of their daughter's marriage residents of Walnut Township, Wayne County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hickenson—Roy Dean, Edna Ray and Glen. Mr. Hickenson is one of the successful young farmers of Howard Township, where he is the owner of a fine farm containing 180 acres of well-improved land, with comfortable and substantial farm buildings, and a good orchard. He is engaged in stock-raising in connection with general farming, in which enterprise he is meeting with success. He is a member of the Christian church, and a respected citizen of his township.



JOHNN HERBERT, deceased, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, January 28, 1811, and there he was reared till twenty-two years of age. He then went to Norfolk, Virginia, and became an apprentice to the tanner and currier's trade for several years. He subsequently went to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he followed his trade. He was married in that State to Lettie Briggs, a native of Trumbull County. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, six grew to maturity, of whom four are yet living—John B.; Stockton C., of Des Moines, Iowa; Francis E., at the homestead, and Clayton D., living in Mankato, Minnesota. Josephine, the fourth child died, in infancy, William, the fifth child, at the age of twenty-three years, and Virginia, aged twenty-one years. John B. lives at the homestead in Warren Township, which contains 160 acres of choice land. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in active service till the close of the war, participating in all the

battles and campaigns in which his regiment was engaged. Stockton C. also enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, in August, 1861, and at the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted as a veteran, serving till the close of the war. John Herbert, our subject, came to Iowa from Trumbull County, Ohio, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 18, in Warren Township, Wayne County, in January, 1859. He had visited the county several years before, and entered about 700 acres. After coming here he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed till his death. He died at Corydon, February 11, 1875, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow still resides at the homestead, on section 18, Warren Township.



CHARLES H. LORD, residing on the southeast quarter of section 26, South Fork Township, Wayne County, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, in 1841, a son of John Lord, who was of German descent, the grandparents of our subject coming from Germany and settling in Ohio. The father was reared in Ohio, living there till his death. He reared a family of seven children to maturity, all of whom are yet living—Andrew and S. V. are residents of Nebraska; Nathan lives in Missouri; Sarah married John Brown, of Ralls County, Missouri; Eliza J., wife of John N. Hudson, of Hancock County, Illinois; Lydia, wife of William King, living in Vinton County, Ohio, and Charles H., who is the only one of his father's family who settled in Iowa. Charles H. Lord went to Missouri in 1860, coming to Iowa in 1862, and after living two years in Appanoose County, he settled, in 1864, in Wayne County. He purchased his present farm from Henry Dorrah, on which he settled in 1865. About seventy acres had been

broken, and a log house and a small barn had been built on his land when purchased by Mr. Lord. He has now good buildings, and other valuable improvements, and has broken about ninety acres of his farm. He has added to his original purchase till he now owns 720 acres, all in South Fork Township. He is an extensive stock-raiser, making a specialty of raising Clydesdale horses for market. He also devotes some time to the raising of cattle. For his wife he married Pleasy Dorrah, a daughter of Henry Dorrah, a native of Virginia. He was reared and married in his native State, his wife dying in Virginia when Mrs. Lord was two years old. Mr. Dorrah settled in Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1856, and four years later came to Wayne County, and died on the farm of Mr. Lord in 1866. He had a family of twelve children, of whom four sons and three daughters still survive, Mrs. Lord being the only one living in Wayne County. One son, Stephen Dorrah, enlisted in an Iowa regiment during the late war, and died at Keokuk soon after his enlistment. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have one son and two daughters living—John, Stella and Vannessa. Two children are deceased—Laura L. and Mary, the former dying when one and a half years of age, and the latter when a few days old.



JACOB VESTLE, an enterprising merchant of Confidence, Wayne County, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, August 5, 1821, the eldest child of William and Esther (Moore) Vestle, the father being a native of North Carolina, but reared in Kentucky. Jacob Vestle was reared to manhood on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of his native county, where he remained till twenty-one years of age. He then came to Iowa and followed

farming in Henry County for two years when he returned to Indiana. He returned to Iowa in 1848 and for a time lived in Wapello County, removing thence to Monroe County, and in 1850 located in Appanoose County, where he lived till 1878, since which time he has been a resident of Confidence. He erected the stone building where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He carries a large stock of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and by his fair and honest dealing has built up a good trade from the surrounding country. Mr. Vestle has been twice married, taking for his first wife Rachel Hartman, of Putnam County, December 25, 1841. She died January 21, 1879, leaving one daughter, Martha Jane Touts. Mr. Vestle was again married February 13, 1880, to Virginia Evans, who at the time of her marriage was living in Wapello County, Iowa. Mr. Vestle has served as postmaster of Confidence for eight years in which office he gives universal satisfaction.

JOSEPH WALKER, a prominent and successful farmer of Wright Township, lives on section 17, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres. He came to Iowa in 1855, and lived one year in Jefferson County, and then came to Wayne County and entered Government land on section 23, which he improved and made his home five years. He then sold his farm and rented land three years, buying his present farm in 1865. His residence, which is a model of architecture, was built in 1879. Mr. Walker was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 17, 1825, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Whiteley) Walker. His father was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, a son of James Walker, a native of the same county, of Irish descent. His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah

Whiteley, and was of German descent. His parents family consisted of nine children, of whom our subject is the fourth, viz:—Samuel, James, Jane, Joseph, William, Madison, Maria, Melvina and George W. Joseph Walker was reared in his native State, remaining there until he came to Iowa. He was married February 7, 1850, to Charlotte I. Swonger, a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Mary Swonger, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They have a family of nine children—John A., Philip A., Ambrose B., Elizabeth M., Josephine A., Virginia, Rose B., Ida and Willa Inez. Mr. and Mrs. Walker and their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

NICHOLAS O. ELSON, an old citizen of Wayne County, residing on section 2, Grand River Township, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, September 6, 1817, a son of Cornelius Elson. In 1825 he accompanied his parents to Shelby County, Indiana, and to Marion County of the same State in 1827. He went with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1838, remaining there almost a year when he went to Missouri, living near Alexandria till 1842. He then took up land where Kirksville, Missouri, now stands, but becoming discouraged, thinking the Government would not put the land there on the market, he returned to Alexandria. He returned to Lee County, Iowa, in 1850, and in the spring of 1855 came to Wayne County, locating in Grand River Township where he has since made his home. He was married March 3, 1847, to Ann E. Williams, daughter of Eli Williams. They have had eleven children, nine still living—George M., Cornelius A., Mrs. Alice Wasson, Richard H., Thomas B., William E., Eliza A., Robert L. and Jesse A. Mr. Elson began life for

himself without means, and by his own industry and good management has met with success. Besides property in Clio he owns a 300-acre farm, and is carrying on a general store at Clio where he does a good business. He is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and lately has devoted some attention to stock-raising, and is making a specialty of Holstein and short-horn cattle. He is the present postmaster of Clio. He has served as justice of the peace most of the time since coming to this place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES L. BERRY, attorney at law, Humeston, Iowa, commenced his practice in that town, February, 1876. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary G. (Leida) Berry, the former a leading agriculturist of that county. James Berry received his education at Cannonsburg, in his native county, finishing it at Jefferson College. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was made Sergeant of his company. He served in the famous Second Corps, under Generals Couch and Hancock, participating in the engagements at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc. He was mustered out with his regiment March 31, 1865, and received his final discharge June 5 following, at Brad-docksfield, Pennsylvania. On returning to civil life in 1865, Mr. Perry removed to Cedar County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Seven years later he commenced the study of law with Sheehan and McCarn, of Anamosa, Jones County, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He then removed to Elk Falls, Kansas, where he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession. Two years in that State were sufficient, and after a visit to

the scenes of his childhood he returned to Iowa and located at Humeston, where he has since resided. In 1876 Mr. Berry was married to Miss Laura M. Berry. Five children have been sent to gladden their home—Mary M., Lena L., Harry L., Flora A. and Lula. Mr. Berry is a member of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R.; Chappaqua Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F.; Fidelity Lodge, No. 228, F. & A. M., and Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. of P.

J. RICHARDSON was born in Tennessee in 1834, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where the family lived five years, removing to Van Buren County, Iowa, about 1842. Three years later they removed to Davis County, coming to Appanoose County about 1850, where T. S. Richardson, father of our subject, made a claim in Johns Township. He sold this claim, and settled on section 16, Center Township, where he made a home for his family, living there till his death in the fall of 1859, his wife dying on the homestead several years later. T. S. Richardson was a man of good education and excellent business ability. When a young man he followed the mercantile business, but after coming to Iowa he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was an earnest and active member of the Missionary Baptist church, and was instrumental in organizing the Walnut Creek Church, one of the first of his denomination in that county. Politically he was a Democrat. He was the father of ten children, all reaching maturity, several of whom are now deceased. J. J. Richardson, whose name heads this sketch, received as good an education as the schools of that day afforded, and for a considerable time attended the schools at Centerville, among his teachers being Harland Welch and Amos Harris, who after-

ward became prominent men. Our subject came to Corydon, Wayne County, about 1853, and erected the fourth store building in the place, and was there engaged in merchandising for eight years. He then went to Denver, Colorado, but about a year later returned and engaged in the grocery business at Centerville. In the spring of 1862 he crossed the plains to California, where he remained about five years. He returned to Appanoose County and bought the old homestead, but the climate proving so severe after living so long in the mild climate of California he decided to go to the southwest part of Missouri, where he remained seven years. He then came again to Corydon where he was engaged in dealing in stock for ten years. April 7, 1883, he came to Promise City, where he carried on a livery and hotel in connection with his stock-business. He has led an active business life, and in all his enterprises has met with success. On his return trip from California he visited the Sandwich Islands, Cuba and other places of interest. For his wife he married Amelia M. Booth, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Orval Booth, now of Corydon. They have had five children—Horace C., who died in his third year; William T., Nina B., Orval and J. J.



NATHAN DOUGLASS, residing on section 25, South Fork Township, Wayne County, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1829, and when eight years of age he removed with his parents, Joel and Mahala Douglass, to Indiana, they being among the early pioneers of that State. His father served as a soldier in the Mexican war. He was a boot and shoe maker by occupation. He had a family of twelve children, of whom nine are still living—Eliza A. and David G., resi-

dents of Lawrence County, Indiana; Nathan, whose name heads this sketch; Mary Jane, of Lawrence County; Luther, in Lucas County, Iowa; Emma; Roy in Ida County, Idaho Territory; Claudius P., in Kearney County, Nebraska, and William, who has been blind since he was six years of age, being educated at the Iowa Blind Asylum. One son, Edgar L., served in an Indiana regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and died of disease contracted in the army. Mr. Douglass was first married to Celia Clark, March 9, 1851. She was born in Laurence County, Indiana, in 1834, and died March 26, 1854, leaving one daughter—Charlotte E. In 1854 Nathan Douglass and his brother Luther, who now lives in Chariton, Lucas County, came to Iowa where he entered 360 acres which included his present farm, 200 acres being on section 25, South Fork Township; and a quarter section being located in Walnut Township. Nathan Douglass after making his entry returned to Indiana, but in December, 1855, came back to make arrangements for beginning the improvement of his land, and in the fall of 1855 brought his family here, his parents also coming to Wayne County at the same time. He was again married in Wayne County, April 8, 1860, to Caroline Mills, a native of Ohio. Her death occurred August 20, 1880. Mr. Douglass has five children living by his second marriage—Mollie May, Kimberly S., Mahala M., Hebron O. and Carlton E., all at home. Three children died in infancy, one being twin brother to Carlton, named Arlton. Mr. Douglass settled on his present farm in the fall of 1855, his first dwelling being a log cabin, standing just back of his present residence, which he occupied till 1869 when the house where he now lives was built. He came to Wayne County a poor man having just money enough to pay for his land and a team, but by his persevering industry and good management he has

prospered beyond his expectations, and is now the owner of 440 acres of choice land. The parents of Mr. Douglass were natives of Vermont. In their religious belief they were Baptists, his mother being one of the seven who established the first Baptist church in this part of Wayne County. Nathan Douglass is also a member of the Baptist church.



WH. HENDERSON, senior member of the drug firm of Henderson Brothers, Humeston, Iowa, was born in Delaware County, New York, September 3, 1852, a son of James and Nancy (Harkness) Henderson, natives also of the Empire State. He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving his education at Cazenovia, New York. After leaving school he commenced life for himself by teaching in the schools of Delaware County, remaining there until 1874, when he came to Iowa and located in Humeston. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the general mercantile business with Alva Humeston under the firm name of Humeston & Henderson, continuing with him about two years. He then taught school one winter and after his school was out purchased the interest of Mr. Hough, in the drug firm of McCulloch & Hough, established by those gentlemen in 1875. In January, 1884, G. A. Henderson bought the interest of Dr. McCulloch, and the present firm was formed. Although an earnest worker in the cause of the Republican party Mr. Henderson has never had any official aspirations and has accepted neither local nor national position. He was married September 16, 1875, to Miss Mattie Ferguson, a native of Delaware County, New York. They are the parents of three children—Floyd, born August 21, 1876; Annie, born May 17, 1880, and Edith, born

December 23, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Fidelity Lodge, No. 228; Chariton Chapter, No. —, and Constantine Commandery, No. 23; also of Chappaqua Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F. The Henderson and Harkness families were both of Scotch-Irish descent, the grandfather of our subject, George Henderson, coming to America in 1808, and settling in Delaware County, New York, where he died in May, 1861. The second son, James, the father of our subject, was born in that county in June, 1822, and is still living, the mother dying March 20, 1863. George A. Henderson, the junior member of the firm of Henderson Brothers, was born September 19, 1860.



JESSE MITTEN, section 25, Jackson Township, Wayne County, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, October 24, 1819, a son of James and Sally (Head) Mitten, the father being of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, John Mitten, emigrated from England in an early day, and was sold for his passage. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and at his death left a fine property. Jesse Mitten was the sixth of a family of thirteen children. He was reared on a farm, receiving such education as the subscription schools of that early day afforded. When eleven years of age he went with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, remaining there eight years. In August, 1839, he started for Iowa by team, and settled in Jefferson County, where he lived four years. August 19, 1841, he was married to Mary Ann McCleary, daughter of Benjamin J. and Catherine (Harriman) McCleary, who were natives of Virginia. They have eight children — Benjamin,

Sarah, George, Catherine, Grenville, Mary Ann, Jesse and L. F. Mr. Mitten located in Wapello County, Iowa, after leaving Jefferson County, remaining there till 1867. He then came to Wayne County, and lived in South Fork Township till 1874, when he located in Jackson Township. He settled on his present farm in 1876, which at that time was entirely unimproved. He has his 160 acres of land now under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and commodious farm buildings for stock and grain. Mr. Mitten is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lone Tree Lodge, No. 352, of Seymour. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

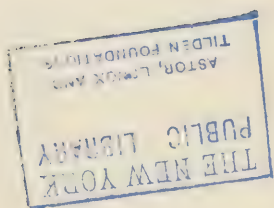


WILLIAM LAWSON resides on the northwest quarter of section 30, Warren Township, where he owns 240 acres of fine land and also owns eighty acres on section 32. The first improvements on the land were made by Hartley Bracewell, who built a small frame house in which he lived a number of years. Mr. Lawson bought 200 acres of Mr. Bracewell in 1869, paying for it \$5,000, and since then has erected his pleasant residence and his comfortable farm buildings. He is one of the early settlers of Southern Iowa, as he located in Appanoose County in the spring of 1855, and in January, 1856, removed to Wayne County and settled in Grand River Township, where he lived until buying his present home. Mr. Lawson was born in the north of Ireland in 1833. His parents, James and Ann Lawson, came to America when he was seven years of age. The family lived in Pennsylvania about two years, and then removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother came to Iowa with her children and died in Grand River Township,

Wayne County, October 10, 1874. The family consisted of six children who grew to maturity, five sons and one daughter; of these five have been residents of Wayne County—Jane is the widow of Thomas White, of Butler County, Kansas; Joseph is in Wapello County, Iowa; John was killed by a cyclone in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1865; Thomas is in Washington Territory; James A., of Grand River Township, and William. A daughter, who was born the day her father was buried, died in infancy. William Lawson was married in Ohio, in 1854, to Elizabeth Brown, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1833, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Brown. Her father was born in the block house at Wheeling, Virginia, where the people had taken refuge from the Indians, about 1790. Her mother was born in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have been born six children, of whom five are living—Alonzo, Ann Eliza, Mary J., Joseph Grant and Lilla C. One son, John William, died in infancy. Mr. Lawson voted the Democratic ticket until the war, but since 1860 has affiliated with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Clio.



JOHAN RUSH, section 4, Benton Township, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, April 25, 1824, a son of James and Mary (Caylor) Rush. When he was about fourteen years of age his parents moved to Madison County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1846 he came to Iowa, and entered eighty acres of land in Jefferson County, on which he lived till February, 1854, when he moved to Wayne County, and bought the 220 acres which is now his homestead, all but twenty acres of it being wild land. He was married in 1850, to Eleanor J. Allen, and to them were born ten children,





Yours Truly
D M Clark

seven of whom are living—Mary, Annie, James, Warren, Charles F., Edward C. and Margaret C. Mrs. Rush died in September, 1870; and in January, 1872, Mr. Rush married Malinda A. Callaway, widow of Charles Callaway, and daughter of Oliver Marshall. They have one child—Carl D. Mrs. Rush had four children by her former marriage; but one is living—William O. Callaway.



HON. DAVID M. CLARK, farmer, Union Township, postoffice New York, was born in Scott County, Indiana, July 25, 1824, a son of David Clark, a native of Delaware, who died in 1827. The family are descendants of ex-Governor Clark, of Virginia, and its founder in America was one of Captain John Smith's Virginia colony. David Clark married Elizabeth Managh. David M. Clark was reared in his native county with limited opportunities for an education. During his young manhood he worked at farm labor, rail splitting and in contract work of various kinds, making, in 1845, 10,000 rails on contract. In 1841 he made his first visit to Iowa, assisting to drive what was thought to be the first flock of sheep into the State. In 1845 he made his second visit to Iowa, and repeated it in 1847. In August, 1849, he brought his family and settled permanently in Wapello County, paid \$360 for eighty acres, on which was a rude log house 12 x 14 feet. It had a clapboard roof and door, and puncheon floor, and for some time was windowless. There was not a nail or bit of iron used in its construction. They spent the first winter in this cheerless abode, and then built a hewed log house. Mr. Clark kept steadily at work bettering his worldly condition, and improving his farm and live-stock. In 1863 he sold his fine farm of 260 acres and moved to Wayne County, buying the farm of M. Cross, an early settler

and wealthy farmer of Union Township. Beginning here with 400 acres he has steadily increased his possessions till he now owns about 800 acres, besides what he has deeded to his children. He and his sons are among the largest live-stock dealers of the county. He was the first to start a herd of short-horn cattle in this county, and owns the largest herd in the county, feeding annually from fifty to 200 head. He was one of the early apple-growers of Iowa, and has two orchards, consisting of about 3,000 trees, from which he has sold apples every year for fifteen years. He has been a prominent politician; was a Whig and original Abolitionist, and throughout the war a Republican, supporting war measures, recruiting for the service, etc. Since 1867 he has been a Greenbacker, and has occupied a leading place in the party. He has held the most of the township offices, and was twice elected county commissioner, once defeating the regular Republican nominee. In 1878 he defeated Lewis Miles, the Republican candidate, on a straight Greenback ticket, and represented Wayne and Monroe counties in the State Senate. The following year he was nominated by the Greenback State Convention for Governor of Iowa, and received 38,000 votes. He had personally canvassed sixty-three counties. In the fall of 1882 he was a candidate for Congress, representing the Eighth District, but running against Republican and Democratic candidates was defeated. He has always been a temperance man and has voted for prohibition but believes in local option. He is a member of the Christian church, and has been an elder twenty years. He was one of the organizers and has been a strong supporter of the New York church. He was married in Scott County, Indiana, in 1845, to Mary Hamacher. His wife has been an invalid for the past ten years, confined to her chair. They have eight chil-

dren, seven of whom are married and settled by themselves on good farms. Mr. Clark is an honest, upright man, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him.



J N. McCOY, M. D., is a native of the State of Missouri, born in Scotland County in 1859. He is the youngest brother of R. B. McCoy, of Allerton, Iowa. He began the study of medicine in the autumn of 1878, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, in February, 1882. The following November he located in Corydon, where he has made many friends and has gained the confidence of his patrons, the number of which are constantly increasing. He is a young man of pleasing address and studious habits, and has the promise of a bright future in which he will be one of the honored and prosperous physicians of Wayne County.



ROBERT MONTEITH, farmer, Monroe Township, Wayne County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1820, a son of James and Esther (Chambers) Monteith, the father being a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Our subject remained in his native county till twelve years of age, when his parents removed to Marshall County, West Virginia, where he was reared to manhood, remaining there about twenty years. He was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the common schools. When quite young he began working at the carpenter's trade which he followed for many years. September 11, 1845, he was married to Leah M. Shepherd, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Gregg) Shepherd, of Virginia. They have a family of five chil-

dren—Martha P., W. H., John, Charles F. and James C. In 1856 Mr. Monteith removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, going thence to Henry County, Iowa, where he resided till 1864. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, and bought his farm in Monroe Township of J. Vance, on, which he has since resided. He has a fine residence and good barn and out buildings, and his farm, which contains sixty acres is under high cultivation. Mr. Monteith is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Genoa. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



PHILIP L. STECH, farmer, section 14, Union Township, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1831. He was reared a farmer in his native county and also in his youth learned the carpenter's trade. In April, 1856, he left his native State and came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of wild land at \$5 an acre. This land he has improved and it is now his valuable farm. In 1860 he built his house in which he still lives, but has remodeled and improved it. He was married in 1860 to Susan B. Mason, who was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, a daughter of Hiram Mason, and came with her parents to Iowa when ten years of age, they locating in Wright Township, Wayne County. In August, 1862, Mr. Stech enlisted in the defense of his country, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battles at Helena, Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post. He was one of a detail to guard rebel prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and then returned home on leave of absence. He rejoined his regiment July 3, 1863, the day before the fall of Vicksburg. Later he went to Yazoo City, Port

Hudson, New Orleans and on the Red River expedition. On account of disability he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps and was sent to Virginia, thence north to Pennsylvania and later to Hartford, Connecticut, on provost duty. After three years of the hard life of a soldier, his final discharge at the close of the war was a welcome event. Of the eight who survived the March out of Yazoo City he was one of the fortunate ones. He was a faithful and courageous soldier and was a general favorite with officers and men. Since the war he has devoted his attention to agriculture and is now one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of Wayne County. In politics he is a Greenbacker. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. Mr. and Mrs. Stech have five children—Hiram M., Maggie J., Harry, Nellie and Ivey, all born on the homestead in Union Township.

JOHN W. SAYRE, one of the successful and enterprising young farmers of Wright Township, residing on section 17, is a native of Rockland County, New York, born October 7, 1853, the fifth child of George Sayre, who was born on the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel. Our subject was two years old when his father removed with his family to Buchanan County, Iowa, and there he cleared and improved a farm of 160 acres, the family residing there till the spring of 1866, coming thence to Wayne County, and settling in Wright Township. John W. Sayre passed his youth on a farm, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. He has been a resident of Wayne County since 1866, and in 1878 purchased his present farm in Wright Township, which was then a wild, uncultivated tract of land. His farm, which contains 120 acres, is now under a

high state of cultivation, and all the surroundings betoken the care and thrift of its owner. He has a comfortable residence, and his barn and out buildings are noticeably good. Mr. Sayre was united in marriage, July 23, 1879, to Miss Emma Davis, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Davis, who are residents of Wright Township. Their family consists of three children—Arthur, Bertha and Frank. Politically Mr. Sayre is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HARBERT, general merchant, has been a resident of Seymour since May, 1876. At that time he began clerking in the general store of L. F. Thatcher, of Warsaw, and in 1879 he became associated with O. K. Rogers, of Seymour, in the grocery trade, which he continued about one year. He engaged in the grain and stock trade in connection with D. W. Pollock, a resident of St. John, Missouri, Mr. Harbert doing the business of the firm at this place. In March, 1881, he engaged in the hardware business with J. R. Bradley, this partnership continuing till August, 1882. In February, 1883, he, with J. H. Gunn, bought the merchandise stock of Martin Brothers, and about a year later, in March, 1884, he bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Gunn, in the mercantile business, although the latter is still associated with Mr. Harbert in the grain trade, who has been dealing in grain and stock for several years. In August, 1885, Mr. Harbert was burned out and reopened where he is now located December 23, 1885, occupying the Masonic hall till the present building was completed. Mr. Harbert started in business in 1879 without capital, borrowing his first \$50 to make a payment on his first bill of goods, and from this small beginning he has built up an excellent trade, his sales in 1885 amounting to

about \$25,000. Mr. Harbert is a native of St. John, Missouri, where he was born in 1856, living there till eighteen years of age. He then engaged in clerking for Mr. Thatcher at Warsaw, as before stated, coming to Seymour in 1876. Mr. Harbert was married to Nettie E. Lowry, a native of Wayne County, Iowa, a daughter of John S. Lowry, an early settler of Appanoose County. Michael Harbert, father of our subject, was born and reared in Ohio. He was first married in Ohio, his wife dying in that State. He then went to Missouri where he was again married, to Elizabeth S. Call, who was the mother of our subject. Michael Harbert was one of the early business men of Corydon, Wayne County, but subsequently returned to Missouri where he died.

JOHAN W. TABLER, one of the early settlers of Wayne County, Iowa, was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 4, 1819, his parents, Jacob and Julia (Hoffman) Tabler, being natives of Maryland. He was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the primitive log-cabin schools. He came to Wayne County in 1855 from Edgar County, Illinois, where he had resided about a year. Since coming to this county he has made his home in Grand River Township. He was the first postmaster at Clio, which office he held for several years. January 25, 1842, he was married to Susan R. Souder, daughter of Anthony and Lucretia (Lakin) Souder. Of the five children born to this union four are living—William N., E. Jane, Mary E. and Julia A. One son, Jacob A., lost his life while fighting for his country in the late war. Mr. Tabler has followed farming the greater part of his life, in which he has met with success, and now owns a good farm of 225 acres in Grand River Township, beside ninety-eight acres of land

in Jefferson Township, Wayne County. Mr. Tabler is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

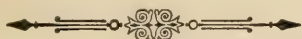


ELIJAH CRAWFORD, section 22, Benton Township, was born in Orange County, Indiana, March 18, 1833, a son of Jesse Crawford. He came to Iowa in October, 1853, and settled on section 8, Benton Township, Wayne County, and in the spring of 1864 moved to his present farm where he owns 186 acres of valuable land. He has been a prominent citizen of the township and has held the offices of school treasurer, justice of the peace, clerk, trustee, assessor, school director and constable. He was married July 29, 1852, to Minerva Todd, daughter of David Todd. Six of their twelve children are living—Mary E., Orra J., Riley, Kate, Matilda A. and Lloyd S. September 29, 1885, Mr. Crawford had his leg amputated, the result of his horse, which he was riding, becoming frightened and falling on it, breaking and mangling it beyond any possibility of recovery.



SAMUEL N. HICKMAN, section 29, Jefferson Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 9, 1853, a son of John Hickman, also a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa in the fall of 1859 and settled in Woodland Township, Decatur County, at that time a wild, uncultivated country, and infested with wild animals. Our subject was reared on this frontier, in his youth assisting his father to improve his farm. He was given a good education, completing it at the Leon High School. In 1874 he began teaching school, a vocation he has since followed every

winter save two. In 1880 he settled on the farm where he now lives, which he superintends during the summer. His farm contains 120 acres, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Hickman was married October 29, 1879, to Clarissa I. Petty, daughter of Jesse D. Petty, of Jefferson Township. They had one child—Flossie L. Mr. Hickman has been assessor of his township two years. Mrs. Hickman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South.



ROBERT VANCE, of the firm of Miller & Vance, Seymour, Iowa, was born in West Virginia in 1846, and in 1855 accompanied his father, Gideon Vance, to Missouri, coming thence to Iowa in 1857. Gideon Vance was a resident of Monroe Township, Wayne County, many years; subsequently went to Kansas but returned to Iowa and died at the home of his son Robert in Seymour, August 23, 1885, on his seventy-fifth birthday. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in Virginia in 1848. His family consisted of four sons—George A., in Labette County, Kansas; Joseph, in Texas; John C., in Appanoose County, and Robert. Robert Vance is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted August 1, 1863, in Company D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered out August 13, 1865. He participated in Sherman's Atlanta campaign and was with Stoneman on his raid through Georgia; was captured at Newman's Ford, July 29, 1864, and confined in Andersonville Prison until the 27th of the following October. Dr. B. S. Everett, of Allerton, was on the same raid and was captured at the same time. After his exchange he rejoined his regiment at Pulaski, Tennessee, and participated in the final campaign against Hood, under General Thomas, taking part in the battles

at Nashville and Franklin, and also on what was known as Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia, and was mustered out at Macon, Georgia. He was a gallant soldier and served his country faithfully. After his return from the war he engaged in stock-dealing at Genoa until 1869, when he went to Kansas and engaged in farming until 1877, when he returned to Wayne County and located in Seymour. He has been twice married and twice has death robbed him of his companion. His first wife was Mary A. Carter, daughter of William Carter. She died in Kansas in 1874 leaving two children—Nancy E. and Charlotte W. His second wife was Clarissa Johnson, daughter of Martin Johnson, a pioneer of Monroe Township. She died in Seymour in September, 1884. To his second marriage were born four children—Julia, Nettie L., and Elva and Erva, twins.



HAMILTON J. HERBERT, a leading farmer of Richman Township, residing on the southwest corner of section 27, was born February 27, 1836, in Berrien County, Michigan, his parents, James B. and Lydia (Carroll) Herbert, being natives of Virginia. In early childhood he was taken by his parents to Missouri, who shortly afterward removed to Warren County, Illinois, the father engaged in farming. On reaching the age of eighteen years our subject left his home and went to Mercer County, Illinois. May 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and with that gallant regiment participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Missouri, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Cornith, Hatchie, luka, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and the Meriden expeditions. He was mustered out with his regiment at Springfield, Illinois, June 8, 1864, when he returned to his farm in Mercer County.

February 9, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary D. Morford, and of the three children born to this union only one is living—Edmund J., at home. Lillian Nettie and an infant are deceased. Mr. Herbert remained in Mercer County, Illinois, till 1868 when he located in Polk County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Des Moines. Three years later he went to Kansas, from which State he removed after living there three and a half years, being driven out by the grasshoppers. He then came to Wayne County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. He is at present serving as trustee of Richman Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Chappaqua Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., and is a comrade of Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R., and is junior vice-commander of his post.

 **S**AMUEL WHITMORE resides on section 32, South Fork Township, where he has lived since 1862. At that time, of his 350 acres but thirty acres had been broken and fenced, and the only building was a log house. He went bravely to work, being assisted and encouraged by his wife, and now has, as a result, one of the finest farms in the township. His log house, in 1877, gave place to a pleasant frame residence, and his other buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Whitmore was born in Delaware, Knox County, Ohio, in August, 1825, remaining in his native State until seventeen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to what was then the Territory of Iowa. They first settled in Jefferson County, later to Wapello County, and thence to Van Buren County, where the parents died. Mr. Whitmore was married in Wapello County in August, 1847, to Parmelia Jackson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, daughter

of William and Aseneth (Chandler) Jackson, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. They were married in Pennsylvania, and in 1843 removed to Iowa. Mr. Jackson died in 1852, at the age of forty-two years, in Wisconsin, whither he had gone on business, and Mrs. Jackson afterward married Jacob Bly, who died in 1884, and Mrs. Bly now lives with her children. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore have been born three children—George, now of Oregon, who married a daughter of Judge Wade, and has seven sons, the eldest being less than fourteen years of age. Alma is the wife of Joseph Bly, of Oregon, and William Walter, the youngest, is still at home.

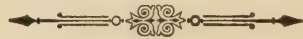
 **J**OHN CALVIN ALCORN, deceased, came to Wayne County, Iowa, with his family in 1866, and bought a half section of land in Clay Township, on which he lived about six months, when he sold it and removed to Warren Township buying a quarter-section on section 16, of George Dean. Mr. Alcorn erected a fine dwelling and other buildings and made other substantial improvements on his farm, but was not permitted to long enjoy the fruits of his industry and labor. November 22, 1877, while at work in his barn he was kicked and fatally injured by a horse, dying from the effects of his injuries four days later. He was an industrious, worthy man and highly respected in the community in which he lived. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Allerton, he and his wife having united with that church in 1852. At the time of his death he was a ruling elder in his church. Mr. Alcorn was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and was reared in Armstrong County, whither his parents, John and Elizabeth Alcorn, moved when he was an

infant. He was married in that county in 1852 to Susan M. Holler, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but also reared in Armstrong County. Her parents, Samuel and Jane Holler, removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois, making the latter State their home till death. In 1855 Mr. Alcorn removed with his family to Marshall County, Illinois, and made that county his home until his removal to Iowa in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Alcorn were born twelve children, six of whom died before the father, and one, the youngest daughter, Ella D., has died since. One son, the eldest, Samuel Newton, was killed by lightning May 4, 1868, in the fifteenth year of his age. The children now living are—John C., Alexander M., Lemuel O., Alva E. and Emma May. The last two are still on the homestead with their mother.



HUGH McCOY, M. D., the second oldest physician now living at Seymour, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 5, 1823. He was reared in his native county, and about 1842 began the study of medicine in the village of Fairview, Ohio. He received lectures from his preceptor, James W. Warfield, M. D., with whom he began the practice of his chosen profession. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1849, locating in Van Buren County, where he was one of the pioneer physicians. In March, 1851, he located at Centerville, Appanoose County, and a number of years later removed to his farm about six miles from Centerville, but still retained his medical practice. In 1875 he sold his farm, and has since been a resident of Seymour. He is unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, which he still follows at Seymour, where he has built up a good practice. He and his son, John R., also carry on the drug store, which is located

on the west side of the square. The Doctor was married in Ohio to Miss Minerva Sheets, a native of that State. Of the seven children born to this union four are living—Rebecca, wife of J. M. Stevens, of Seymour; Margaret C., wife of J. W. De Noon, of Decatur County, Iowa; John R., the only son, was born at Centerville, Iowa, January 4, 1857, and married Osee E. Clemens; and Minnie, the fourth child, married Albert Van Pelt.



JOHN McANELY, one of the progressive farmers, and enterprising citizens of Monroe Township, residing on section 1, is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the eighth child of John and Mary M. (Deets) McAnely, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Fayette County, and the mother in Westmoreland County. The father came with his family to Iowa in 1856, locating in Appanoose County. A year later he removed to Walnut Township, Wayne County, where he died in November, 1866. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. September 20, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Remaley, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Rose Remaley, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Of the fifteen children born to this union, eleven are living—Mary C., Sarah Ann, Moses F., Cynthia M., Ella S., Theresa, Martha E., George N., Nancy A., William A. and Jesse Irwin. In the spring of 1856 Mr. McAnely came to Wayne County, Iowa, with his family and settled where he now lives, in Monroe Township, he having entered 200 acres of Government land two years before. His farm now contains 256 acres of fine land, under good cultivation, with a good two-story residence, and commodious barn and other farm buildings. He has a very fine orchard, contain-

ing 335 trees, and two miles of osage orange hedge. Mr. and Mrs. McAnely and most of their children are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. McAnely has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education and religion, and is numbered among the best citizens of Monroe Township. He has held the offices of township clerk, school treasurer, justice of the peace and assessor for twelve years, in each position serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.



JOHAN C. ALCORN lives on section 31, Warren Township, where he owns 200 acres of fine land, 120 acres of which was entered by Alfred Green in 1856 and the rest by one Flinchbaugh. Mr. Alcorn settled on his farm in the spring of 1883 and since that time has made the greater part of the improvements on it, erecting his residence, barn and other buildings. Mr. Alcorn was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1855, and is a son of John C. Alcorn, Sr., with whom he came to Wayne County in 1866. He married Anna Lawson, a daughter of William Lawson, of Warren Township. She was born in Wayne County, Iowa, November 8, 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Alcorn have been born three children—William L., Gracie L. and Cora Mabel. The latter is deceased.



JOHAN PALLADY, of Warren Township, was born in Plattsburg, New York, in 1822, his father, John Pallady, Sr., being a native of the same place. The family is of French descent, our subject's great-grandfather having immigrated from France to America and settled in Clinton County, New York. The father of our subject with several of his brothers served

in the second war of Great Britain. John Pallady, Sr., was born in 1796 and died in 1837. He was married to Louisa Gardner, our subject's mother, a native of Vermont, she dying in Illinois about 1864. John Pallady, whose name heads this sketch, was married at Malone, Franklin County, New York, December 28, 1842, to Mary J. Spencer, daughter of James C. and Mary E. (Thomas) Spencer, the father a native of Burlington, Vermont, born in 1800, and the mother born March 14, 1801. Her mother died June 21, 1849, at the age of forty-eight years, the father surviving till December 10, 1872, dying at Elizabeth, New York, while visiting a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Pallady have five children living—Elizabeth, wife of Captain B. D. Boswell, an attorney at law at San Francisco, California; Floyd D., Loyal A., George H. and Albert James. John S., the first child, died aged three years, and John Melville, their eldest son, who grew to manhood, died March 2, 1866. The latter was born February 3, 1850, and lived at the homestead till his marriage October 14, 1879, with Miss Anna Newcomb, a native of New York State. He assisted his father to improve the homestead farm, of which he received forty acres. He built a house on his land which he occupied till 1881. He then went to Kansas and bought a farm near Garnette, to which he removed with his family. He left a widow and three young children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. He was an honorable and upright citizen, a man highly esteemed by all, and his death was a source of regret to the community in which he resided. Captain E. D. Boswell, son-in-law of Mr. Pallady, served in an Ohio regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and subsequently held the position of military professor in the State Agricultural College in Oregon. Mr. Pallady left New York with his family in September, 1854, locating in Springfield,

Illinois. The year following he removed to Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, coming to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Pallady have a beautiful home, which was bought, paid for and improved by their combined efforts. Mr. Pallady and his sons have been engaged for a number of years in the raising of broom-corn and in the manufacture of brooms. Mrs. Pallady is the patentee and proprietor of Mrs. M. J. Pallady's system of dress cutting, for which she obtained a copyright in 1872, and since then has spent much time in traveling through the country introducing this system of cutting, and has met with remarkable success.



JOHN WESLEY LANCASTER, resides on the southwest quarter of section 17, Corydon Township, where he settled in the fall of 1853, a son of Bartlett and Mary Ann (Hughes) Lancaster, who came to Iowa in 1851, locating in Van Buren County, and a few years later removed to Wayne County, where they lived till their death. John Wesley Lancaster was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, December 23, 1825, and when a child removed with his parents to Franklin County. He left his native State in March, 1849, coming to Burlington, Iowa, March 24. He resided in Dallas County a few months, when he returned to Kentucky, remaining there till 1850, when he returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1851 settled in this county, locating on his present farm in the fall of 1853, since which time he has resided in this county with the exception of four years, during which time he lived in Ray County, Missouri. He was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1851, to Louisa Parr, daughter of Morgan and Ann Parr, natives of Indiana, who located at Bethlehem, this county, in the fall of

1851. Mr. Parr was a minister of the Christian church. He was the pioneer preacher of Wayne County, preaching the first sermon in Corydon. He died in Lucas County, Iowa, in November, 1867, his wife dying at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Lancaster, March 7, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster are the parents of eight children—Thomas M., Mary A. (wife of James Good), Newton J., Edgar F., John L., Ella, William and Halmer. Mr. Lancaster is the only one of his father's family living in Wayne County. His only brother, William F. Lancaster, is living in Ray County, Missouri. Politically Mr. Lancaster is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for General Taylor in 1848. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Lancaster has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns 106 acres in his farm on section 17 and 18, beside a fine farm of 186 acres of land on section 8 of Corydon Township.



OLOF PERSON, section 12, Washington Township, postoffice Chariton, Iowa, is among the enterprising and successful farmers of Wayne County. He is a native of Norway, born April 19, 1847, the son of Person Olson, and was reared and educated in his native country. His early life was passed on a farm, and when twenty years of age he left home and came to America, first locating in Chicago, Illinois, where he lived one year and then went to DuPage County, and thence a year later to Aurora, Illinois, where he engaged in gas-fitting until 1874. In the latter year he came to Iowa and lived two years in Lucas County, and in 1876 bought eighty acres of land in Washington Township, Wayne County, which has since been his home. His land is under a high state of

cultivation and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Person was married in 1869 to Josephine Sanman, who died in August, 1873, leaving one son—Conrad Willhelm. In 1874 he married Betty Nelson, and to them have been born three children—Franzc Oscar, Edward Henning and Permila T. Mr. and Mrs. Person are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican.

sided, his farm containing 120 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Scott united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857, and in 1865 became a local preacher of that denomination. He has preached at Confidence, Bethlehem, New York and Cambria, and other places throughout the county, and has done much for the Master's cause.

BARTON HARPER is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, where he was born June 21, 1837. In 1855 he left his native State with his father, David Harper, who settled in Jefferson County, Iowa, his mother having died before in Ohio. The father lived but a short time after coming to Iowa, leaving our subject at an age when a young man needs advice and counsel. Thus cast upon his own resources he came to Wayne County, and worked in the saw-mill of George Wood for one year, only losing two and a half days during that time. He saved his wages and at the end of a year had quite a sum. Pike's Peak was at that time supposed to possess an unlimited amount of silver and gold, and our subject resolved to join the throng journeying in that direction. He accordingly gave one Joe Mundon \$80 of his earnings to carry him through with a team. On reaching Nebraska Mundon suddenly disappeared with money and team, and Mr. Harper was obliged to return, being a poorer but a wiser man, and again began his hard work, grubbing and working on farms. This was in 1857. His first land purchase was twenty acres, which he bought in 1856. To this he has added by subsequent purchases till he now has 280 acres in his home farm on section 30, South Fork Township, besides being the owner of thirty-two acres of timber land. He began life without means, but by hard work and a determination to succeed he has

WF. SCOTT, residing on section 8, Wright Township, is one of the old and respected pioneers of Wayne County. He was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, July 28, 1834, the eldest of eight children of William and Mary (Phillips) Scott, his father being a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. W. F. was reared in Davidson County till twenty years of age, receiving his education principally in the common schools of his native county. He then went to Putnam County, Indiana, where he lived four years, after which he spent eighteen months in Montgomery County, Illinois, when he returned to Indiana. January 11, 1858, he was married to Mary Hubbard, of Putnam County, Indiana, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Hubbard. Eight children were born to this union—Mary C., Lizzie F., Jesse W., Harvey W., Burris G., Laura E., Etta May and Matilda. They also had an adopted daughter named Nora G. Mrs. Scott died November 12, 1868, and March 3, 1869, Mr. Scott was again united in marriage, taking for his second wife Mrs. Mary B. (Jenkins) Calhoun. Mr. Scott came to Iowa in the fall of 1860, locating in Lucas County, where he lived four years. He then came to Wayne County, and lived in Union Township until 1877, when he came to Wright Township and settled on the farm where he has since re-

acquired his present property. He is a brother of James Harper, in whom we may also find what may be accomplished by an honorable, upright and industrious life. Barton Harper was united in marriage to Sarah J. Bollman, a daughter of Joseph Bollman, an early settler of Walnut Township, Wayne County, coming from Pennsylvania.



DANIEL R. OCKERMAN, of the firm Ockerman & Stuteville, dealers in hardware, farm machinery, sewing machines, stoves and tinware, Lineville, Iowa, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, November 12, 1846, a son of David and Mary S. (Barr) Ockerman. He was eight years old when his parents moved to Leon, Decatur County, Iowa, and there he was reared, making it his home until 1875, when he removed to Lineville, where he has since lived. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company G, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served his country as a gallant and courageous soldier. Mr. Ockerman was married January 14, 1869, to Mary A. Watkins, daughter of John Watkins. She was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, her parents moving to Wayne County, Iowa, when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Ockerman have had two children; but one, Nettie Belle, is living. Blanche May died in childhood. They are members of the Christian church. Mr. Ockerman takes an especial interest in the cause of education, and is a member of the Lineville School Board.



REV. WILLIAM BARNETT, section 9, Benton Township, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, June 8, 1828, a son of Wilham and Elizabeth M. (Allen) Barnett, also natives of Virginia.

In November, 1850, he came to Iowa, and lived in Jefferson County till the following May, when he moved to Wayne County and settled where he now lives, in Benton Township, entering his land from the Government. He owns a good farm of 260 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1853, and therefore was a pioneer preacher of the county, there being but two others, Rev. Daniel Winters and Rev. Isaac M. Sea, in the county at that time. He has traveled over Wayne and adjoining counties, and since June, 1855, has been pastor of Goshen Baptist church in Lucas County. He now has charge of four churches, the other three being Unionville, Little Flock and Sharon. Mr. Barnett was married July 1, 1848, to Judith N., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Mason) Barnett. They have had ten children, but seven of whom are living—Elizabeth M., William T., Mary C., Ann E., Addison N., James M. and George B.



WILLIAM J. JONES, one of the enterprising young men of Wright Township, is a native of Wayne County, Iowa, born October 20, 1853, the youngest son of M. G. and Helen Jones. He was reared on his father's farm in this county, receiving his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage, February 22, 1876, to Miss May Buoy, a daughter of N. E. and Anna Buoy. Four children have been born to this union—Anna Leota, Elsie Mabel, Maud Myrtle and Gracie May. Mr. Jones has always followed farming, in which avocation he is meeting with much success, and is classed among the progressive young farmers of his township. His farm contains 160 acres of well-improved land, with good substantial residence, and an excellent barn and

other farm buildings. His barn is 30 x 30 feet in dimension, with a good basement under it. M. G. Jones, father of our subject, is one of the old and respected pioneers of Wayne County, having settled in Wright Township as early as the spring of 1851, and has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a very fine orchard, which contains some seventy-five choice fruit trees. He was born in Washington County, Indiana, March 26, 1822, and October 22, 1848, was married to Helen Robinson. Two children were born to them—Robert B. and W. J., our subject. Politically he is a Democrat.

HENRY HAMPSHEAR, section 30, Jefferson Township, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 10, 1821, a son of John Hampshear, a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Morgan County, where he died in 1827. The fall after his father's death our subject accompanied his widowed mother to Perry County, Ohio, and lived with his grandfather and an uncle, Joseph Beary until fourteen years old. When sixteen years old he began learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he has since worked the greater part of the time. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa and lived in Marion County two years, removing in the fall of 1858 to Wayne County, settling in Corydon Township. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Warren Township, and in 1862 to Jefferson Township, which has since been his home. His farm contains 160 acres of choice land all under cultivation, and his home is one of the pleasantest in the township. Mr. Hampshear was married February 9, 1842, to Mary A. McKinzie, daughter of Moses McKinzie. To them were born eight children, but four of whom are living—Mary

E., William H., Julia A. and Maria M. One daughter, Ada J., died at the age of twenty-eight years, and another, Susanna, aged twenty-two years. Ada was married and left a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Hampshear are members of the United Brethren church.

CALVIN BARKER, proprietor of the Barker House and livery and feed stable at Promise City, is one of the oldest pioneers of Wayne County. He was born September 29, 1836, being the eleventh in a family of thirteen children of Matthew and Tamar (Davis) Barker. His youth was passed in assisting with the work of the home farm, and in attending the common schools. When five years of age he was brought by his parents to Lee County, Iowa, where the family lived six years. In 1847 they came to Wayne County, and settled in South Fork Township, where the father and eldest son of our subject built the first grist and saw mill in Wayne County, which was known by the name of Barker's Mills. For his wife, Calvin Barker married Miss Nancy A. Davis, of Appanoose County, who was a daughter of Robert and Susan Davis. To this union have been born five children, of whom three are living—R. N., J. T. and Harvey T. Two sons, John M. and Calvin, are deceased. Mr. Barker moved to his farm on section 25, Wright Township, in the spring of 1850, where he entered 160 acres of Government land. He improved and brought his land under a fine state of cultivation, and there made his home for a period of thirty-six years. He came to Promise City in the spring of 1886, leaving his son, J. T., in charge of the homestead farm. His hotel is one of the best in this part of the county, and by his genial and accommodating manners our subject is

meeting with good success in his new enterprise. In connection with his hotel he has a fine livery barn well supplied with good horses and vehicles of various kinds, to accommodate the taste of his many customers. Mr. Barker's father was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 1, 1797. He was one of the first pioneers of Wayne County, where he lived till his death, August 8, 1848. His wife was born March 30, 1797. After her husband's death she was left with a family of four children, and many were the hardships and privations endured by this brave pioneer woman. In after years she made her home with her son Calvin with the exception of two years when she lived with her son John in California. She was brought up a Quaker, and in that faith her children were reared. She became a member of the Christian church in 1871, and died April 19, 1873.

ROBERT E. GUINN, farmer and stock-raiser, Clay Township, residing on section 16, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, March 15, 1850. In the fall of 1851 he was taken by his parents to Columbus Junction, Louisa County, Iowa, where his father, John D. Guinn, still makes his home. Our subject was reared on a farm in Louisa County, and in his youth attended the common schools. He came to Wayne County, Iowa, in the spring of 1875, when he located on his present farm in Clay Township. In the fall of 1875 he was married to Miss Alice Surbaugh, her father, John Surbaugh, having been an early settler of this township. Three children have blessed this union—Nettie G., Myrtle E. and John L. Mr. Guinn has been engaged in farming from boyhood, and is now the owner of a 120-acre farm where he resides, which he

has acquired by industry and good management. His farm is under good cultivation, and his farm buildings are in fine condition. Mr. Guinn takes an active interest in all enterprises tending to the advancement of the county where he has made his home, and as a citizen is respected for his manly characteristics. He has served his township as clerk for three years, and has also been township trustee and school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held almost all the offices of his lodge, serving twice as worshipful master.



DAVID C. MOORE, section 29, Jefferson Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 27, 1831, a son of William Moore, a native of Ireland, who came with his parents to the United States, settling in Columbiana County. David C. was reared on his father's farm receiving a common-school education. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he left his native county and moved to Monroe County, Iowa, and for several years was engaged in teaming, hauling goods from Keokuk to Albia. In 1866 he settled in Wayne County on section 29, Jefferson Township, near where he now lives. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, all under cultivation. He has been successful in his operations and has now one of the best farms in the township. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle at Little Missouri, Arkansas, where he was wounded and now draws a pension for injuries received. He was married October 7, 1858, to Rosanna Elder, daughter of Henry Elder, of Monroe County, Iowa. They have eight children—Samuel, William H.,

Mattie I., George R., Franklin E., Jennie I., Benjamin R. and Rosetta M. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Associate Presbyterian church.

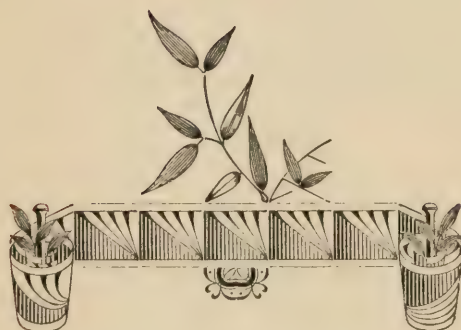
JS. WHITTAKER, the present postmaster of Corydon, was born in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, April 29, 1835, his father, Samuel A. Whittaker, being a native of England. His father moved with his family to Hillsdale County, Michigan, where he resided till his death in 1882. Our subject went with his father to Hillsdale County, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for seventeen years. Mr. Whittaker came to Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, in June, 1858, where he has since resided

and for many years has conducted a book store at this place. Since 1872, however, he has given considerable attention to the insurance business, and was quite influential in organizing the Wayne County Insurance Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since its organization, April 6, 1872. In 1859 Mr. Whittaker returned to Michigan for his bride, Miss Rosette Benson, she being a native of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker have one daughter, Belle, born at Corydon, July 23, 1860, now engaged in teaching music. Mr. Whittaker had considerable experience in teaching school during his earlier life. He taught the Corydon school during the winter terms of 1858-'59 and 1859-'60. Politically he is a Democrat, and a prohibitionist of the most pronounced type.



GENERAL
HISTORY.

The title is presented in a highly decorative, symmetrical layout. The word "GENERAL" is on the top line and "HISTORY." is on the bottom line, both in a bold, serif, all-caps font. Each word is enclosed within a rectangular frame that is part of a larger, ornate design. This design features intricate floral motifs, including roses and leafy branches, and is accented with small, repeating scrollwork patterns. The entire composition is centered on the page.





INTRODUCTORY

WITHIN one brief generation a dense and unbroken wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabin and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For forty years the people of Wayne County have been making a history that for absorbing interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of

the history of any county in the great Northwest; and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic.

While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were nevertheless for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent forward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shown upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may his heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn them-

selves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money, or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Iowa—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room

for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records, and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workingman labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed is all around us. Many individuals were

perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a bridge over the stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the border of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log-cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over

the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the further end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well scoured floor.

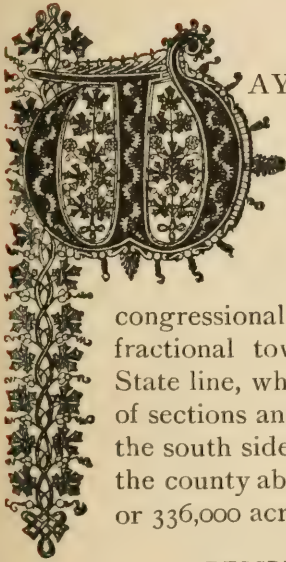
Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that

has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low door-way, and note the

heavy battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.



EARLY HISTORY.



WAYNE is the fifth county west of the Mississippi River in the southern tier of counties. It comprises twelve full and four fractional congressional townships. The fractional townships border the State line, which cuts off two tiers of sections and a little more from the south side, leaving the area of the county about 525 square miles, or 336,000 acres.

DESCRIPTIVE.

The natural drainage of the county is complete. It is divided into two systems by a well-defined watershed, whose general course is nearly due east, a little south of the center, through the entire county, although it turns southward very soon after passing into Appanoose County. Between this watershed and the north line of the county the South Fork of Chariton River, a tributary of the Missouri, wends its way eastward, drawing numerous affluents from either side. The south part of the county is drained by numerous affluents of Grand River, which find their sources in the watershed and flow southward. Along

this watershed is the most important tract of prairie in the county. Coming down through the northwest corner of Decatur County, it passes entirely across the county and into Appanoose, on the east, occupying a belt of territory from six to ten miles wide. The route of a portion of the Mormon emigrants in their exodus from Illinois in 1846 lay along this divide, which was consequently known for many years as the Mormon trail. Other prairies extend from this tract southward, separated from each other by the timber tracts generally found in the valleys of the streams. North of the South Fork of the Chariton the surface is principally composed of irregular prairie tracts interspersed with groves of timber.

The general surface of the county is rolling. The beds of the streams are, many of them, a hundred feet and some of them much more below the ordinary surface level, for they have cut their channels down in the very deep deposit of drift that characterizes this region. The valleys are narrow, but their sides being composed of drift are not abrupt or steep, and nearly all the surface is susceptible of easy cultivation.

The soil is a deep rich loam derived from the drift, with a liberal mixture of vegetable mold, very productive, and adapted

to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, etc., in abundance. The native grasses grew luxuriantly when the country was first settled. Tame grasses, such as timothy, clover and blue grass, were found to thrive equally well, and are now very extensively cultivated. With such abundance of grasses farmers early turned their attention to stock-raising, which they found very profitable, and which is now carried on very extensively. Abundance of excellent pasturage, hay and water make it one of the foremost counties in the State for this purpose.

Coal has been mined for a few years at different places in the eastern part of the county. At Seymour are two mines that are being extensively and profitably worked. This industry has added much to the population and prosperity of that place.

Good building stone is not abundant, although there are some exposures of good limestone, chiefly in Wright and South Fork townships. Materials suitable for making good brick are abundant.

The timber of the county is of sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. It is found in groves or belts along the valleys, but since fires have been kept out the young groves are encroaching upon the prairies. The area of timber land is apt to be underestimated by the stranger who passes through the county, for the reason that the valleys where it is usually found are generally so deep that it is mostly hidden from the range of vision upon the general surface level.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Chariton River derives its name from a French trader, who at an early day had a trading post near its mouth, in Chariton County, Missouri. Medicine Creek, three branches of which head in this county, received its name from an incident that once occurred at Gregory's Ford, in Grundy County, Missouri. A doctor in crossing

the stream at that point on horseback, when its waters were somewhat swollen, became submerged, pill-bags and all. His medicines were dissolved and commingled with the waters of the stream, and thereafter the people called it Medicine Creek. Caleb Creek took its name from Caleb Lyten, who settled on it in 1843. Steele's Creek was named in honor of Samuel G. Steele, who commenced his settlement on the creek in 1842. Dick Creek was so named by a party of hunters who encamped on its banks, in memory of one of their oxen that died here.

NAMING THE TOWNSHIPS.

Dr. Daniel Payton, when county judge, divided Wayne County into fourteen townships. Judge Taylor afterward cut off Warren from Jackson, and organized Howard and Clinton townships, making sixteen in all. Howard and Clinton were made from the old township of Medicine. Washington, Benton, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Jefferson and Monroe townships were named after the statesmen whose names they bear. Corydon was named by Judge Anderson in honor of his former home, Corydon, Indiana. Richman was so named in honor of M. H. Richman, an old settler still living in the township. He tells of having to cross Chariton River in the mornings to obtain a brand from Samuel Gunion to kindle his fire, in pioneer times. Walnut is so called from the creek which traverses it, and Grand River and South Fork are named for similar reasons. Howard was christened by Judge Taylor, in recognition of Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, of Indiana. Warren was named in remembrance of General Warren, of Revolutionary fame. Wright is so called to honor the pioneer yet living, Greenwood Wright. Union is a favorite name, of obvious significance, found frequently throughout the United States.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlers in what is now Wayne County were D. S. Duncan and H. P. Sullivan, who settled in Grand River Township in April, 1840. Next was H. B. Duncan, who, after a tedious journey of two months from Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1841, located near the present village of Lineville, in Grand River Township. At this point he erected a cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, himself and family sleeping in the wagons until his cabin was made ready for occupancy. Mr. Duncan supposed that he had settled in the State of Missouri, and had the honor of being one of the county commissioners of Putnam County, and also probate judge and representative in the Missouri Legislature for that county. Before his death, which took place several years ago, he filled several important positions in Wayne County.

Among other early settlers were Henderson Walker, Benjamin Barker, Hiram Mason, K. M. Hart, Isaac W. McCarty, Joseph Sullivan, George Garman, John Bay and the Nidays, Moses Baker, Joseph Raines and Seth Anderson.

George Garman settled near the present village of Peoria in the timber on Chariton River, and Benjamin Barker in the northeast part of the county, at the place now called Barker's Mills. Joseph Raines and Seth Anderson pitched their tents on Locust Creek near the village of Genoa, and Isaac W. McCarty on McCarty's Creek, near the present town of Corydon.

Among the first settlers in the different townships were the following: In Monroe Township, James T. Raines, Jesse Barr and Ira B. Ryan; in Howard Township, Isaac Wilson, Joseph and Nathan Brown, and Thomas, Joel, and Kendall Rogers; in Clinton Township, A. A. Brown, Sr., Z. Alephin, William Gwinn, S. L. Vest and D. L. Slaven, who all settled prior to 1856; in Grand River Township, H. B. Duncan,

as already described; in Walnut Township, David Sharp, Solomon Sharp, and Jacob Chilcote; in Jackson Township, John W. Syferd, Thomas H. Richardson, and James Campbell; in Warren Township, George Wright, Hartley Bracewell, John K. Rankin, Nathan Wyatt and G. W. Wilkie; in Jefferson Township, William E. Swanson, and Mrs. Edgerman and family, who settled prior to 1851; in South Fork Township, A. Sager, I. R. Esteb, John Hannaman, and Josiah Fisher; in Corydon Township, Dr. Isaac W. McCarty, J. W. Lancaster, John E. Hayes, Henderson Boggs and George Garman; in Benton Township, James Peck, J. Zimmerman J. H. Crawford, John R. Allen, James Smith, David Sollenbarger, Thomas Brooks, George Thomas, David Holder, George Cox, Frederick Poplin, Eli Fletcher, John Niday and sons, John R. and David, and W. H. Teagarden; in Clay Township, James Gwinn, J. H. Surbaugh, Levi and Nicholas Caldwell, and Jacob, Henry and Benjamin McVey; in Wright Township, T. S. Hancock, Hiram Mason, Ellis Wright and Greenwood Wright; in Union Township the first settler was Henry McDaniel, in the spring of 1849, and among the early settlers were Morgan Parr, Isaac Venosdal, Daniel May, and Jacob Morritt; in Washington Township, A. Nelson, J. M. Ryan, James B. Hogue, K. M. Hart, and James and Daniel Hammack; in Richman Township, Samuel Gwinn, M. H. Richman and James Fox.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The territory embraced in Wayne County once formed a part of Des Moines County. It was erected into a separate county January 13, 1846, and was attached to Appanoose for judicial, revenue and election purposes. November 8, 1850, Dr. Isaac W. McCarty was appointed organizing sheriff by Judge William McKay, and

February 13, 1851, Wayne County was duly organized.

The first record made in this county after its organization is the account of the proceedings of the county commissioners, who were Talbot Rockhold, W. B. Hart and Joseph Dwyer. They met January 27, 1851, and their doings are recorded in the following language, the spelling, capitalization, etc., being preserved as accurately as possible:

"Acts of Commissioners Cort First Sesssion Jenuary 27 1851 Met at the house of James Foxes, commenced buisness

"Act the 1 alowd I W Mccarty For Organising the County as organnising Sherrif
....\$20.00

"Act the 2 alowd the Clerk of Appanoose County bord For Sirvas rendered by him
\$6.55

"A' the 3 alowd For Statinery bord and Recorder 6.70

"A' the 4 alowd orders ishued to Judges and Clerks of Election Precints 3 in Number lawfull pay for their Sirvases in Election held on the 28 of December 1850....
\$37.35

"Act the 5 devid the County into 4 Electoral Precinct and Apointed the Judg of 3 of them to wit

"No 1 South Fork Precint North East quarter for Judges Thos Fitsjerral — Hase and Joseph Dwire Election held at Joseph Dwires

"No 2 Washington Precint North West quarter for Judges William Hoge James Hammack and William Lanman held at James Foxes

"No 3 Jefferson Precinct South West quarter for Judges Henry P. Sullivan Harvy B Duncan and Joseph Hase held at Dickson S. Dunkins

"No 4 Monrow Precinct South East quarter For Judges John A Smith William R Wright and Even Carkendoll Held at the house of James T Raness

"Act the 6 devided the County in three Commissioners Districts No 1 Richland District No 2 Cambria District No 3 Madison District; Second day of said Sesion

"Act the 7 ordered an Election on the 13 of Febuary For the Clerke of District Sherif Correnner County Survayor Judg of Probate and Schoole Fund Commissioner.

"Act the 8 ordered Compensation for Sirvis Renderd by T. B. Clifford providing Stationary \$2.00

"Act the 9 ordered pay or rent for Cort house For Jamex Fox \$2.00

"Act the 10 For this Tirms Sirvas To Wit

"Commissioner Rockhold 2 days \$4.00

"Commissioner Hart 2 days \$4.00

"Clerk of Cord Thos B Clifford 2 days \$4.00

"Act the 11 ajurned untill the last Munday in February 1851."

At the election provided for at the above session, three of the four precincts participated. At the February session of the commissioners it was ordered that the fourth district be organized on the first Monday in April. Little business of importance or interest was transacted in February. The county officers elected that month held only until August following, when the regular general election occurred.

At the April session a settlement was made with the collector, by which it appears that \$35.75 of State taxes, \$55.82 of county taxes, \$20.00 of poll tax and \$13.90 of school tax was collected. The delinquent tax was \$22.58, and the collector's commission amounted to \$4.95. The following statement appears on the record: "Settled up the County buisness at large and finde on this Day the Eight of Aprile \$66.37 in debt."

At this time Thomas B. Clifford acted in the complex position of clerk, treasurer, recorder and collector. He opens the township returns on the 14th of April and finds for Washington Township, Kellogg

M. Hart and John Galloway elected as justices; Daniel Hammack and Andrew Morgan, constables; John McGaughey, clerk; William McCutcheon, treasurer; James Sutton, Daniel Hammack and Kellogg M. Hart, trustees. For Madison Township, Seth Anderson was elected justice of the peace; Madison Kirk, constable; James T. Ranes, clerk; James Bowers, treasurer, and Jesse Barr, supervisor.

The first important item of business to be transacted now was to select the county seat and for this purpose George W. Pirkins, of Appanoose County, and William Davis, of Decatur County, were appointed by the Legislature. Before entering upon their duties the commissioners were required to take the following oath:

"We George W Pirkins William Davis Do Solmny Swayre that we have no personal intrest Directly or indirectly in the Location of the Seat of Justice of the County of Wayne and that we will faithfully and Impartially Locate the Same acording to the best interest of said County Taking in to Considration the Futer as well as the preasent Population of said County as we Shall answer to God at the Grate Day

"GEORGE W PIRKINS

"WILLIAM DAVIS

"May 6 day A. D. 1851"

"Subscribed and Sworn to Before me this 5 day of May, A. D. 1851

"DAVID NIDAY

"District Clerk"

There were not as many aspirants for the honor of the county seat then as in later times and these commissioners were allowed to exercise their own uninfluenced judgment. The solemnity of the above oath would perhaps cause it to be of some effect if widely published in the papers at Corydon next time there is a contest. After two weeks of deliberation, the following report was recorded on the 20th of May:

"We George W Pirkins of Appanoose

County & William Davis of the County of Decatur & State of Iowa Commissioners appointed by the Legeslature of Iowa to locate the Seat of Justice of the County of Wayne in said State do here by Cirtify that we have Selected The E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. quarter of Section No 19 in Township No 69 North of Range No 21 West in the district of lands Subject to Sale at Fairefield Iowa Containing 160 acres as A permanent location for the Seat of Justice of Said County of wayne in the State of Iowa."

During the summer of 1851 the town was partially surveyed by Benjamin Barker, the county surveyor, and was finished by J. F. Stratton, of Appanoose County. The lots were owned by the county, and were sold at public sale after being appraised. The first lot was sold to George Garman, November 8, 1851, for \$38. The county had to go in debt for the land in the first instance, however, or rather it borrowed the money to pay for it, \$100, of John Niday, Sr., and \$79.50 of David Niday, at 10 per cent. interest.

The site selected, one mile north and a quarter of a mile east of the geographical center of the county, was given by the commissioners the name of Springfield, but George W. McCleary, Secretary of State, wrote the clerk that there was another town in the State of that name, and suggested the name of Anthony. This name met the approbation of Mr. McPherson, the clerk, but Judge Anderson, being from Corydon, Indiana, preferred the name of Corydon. Being unable to agree, it is said they finally determined to decide the matter by a contest at poker. In this the judge proved the victor, and so the county seat of Wayne County received the name of Corydon.

This happened under the system of government by the county judge, Seth Anderson being elected to that position in August,

1851, and Thomas McPherson becoming clerk of the courts. The county was ruled by county judges until 1861, when the Board of Supervisors, one from each township, was organized. The number of supervisors was reduced to three in 1871, and the present county Legislature contains that number of members. The practical working of this system is very satisfactory, as it has proved to be both economical and efficient.

In another chapter is given a register of the incumbents of the various county offices from their establishment to the present time.

There are some other items of interest connected with the early organic history of the county, but the records are too incomplete to afford much satisfaction. This is due to several causes, and Wayne County is no different from most others in that respect. The keepers of the county records are not always aware of their importance in making up the chain of history, and valuable papers or books are often lost, burned, or even sold deliberately for waste paper. Then, too, in many cases the first officers, though energetic and willing, were not posted as to their duties. It is related of one early official, yet living, that being told to sign a document officially, he wrote under his sign manual the word "officially."

Judge G. I. Wade kept most of the papers of his office in barrels ranged in a row in the room, and when asked for some particular document would reply in a perplexed tone, "If I knew in what barrel it was in I think I might find it."

Though not exactly appropriate, it is worth relating here that under the administration of this same Judge Wade the law provided that whisky should be sold only for "medical, mechanical, culinary and sacramental purposes." A well-remembered character of Corydon came in one

day and asked what the law was. On being told the specific purposes for which only could liquor be dispensed, he critically remarked :

"Well, I guess I'll take a bottle of whisky for medical purposes."

His order being filled, he departed, but in about half an hour he returned, inquiring :

"How do you say you sell whisky?"

"For medical, mechanical, culinary and sacramental purposes," was the answer.

"You may give me a bottle for mechanical purposes," was the customer's remark after some deliberation.

Receiving his second bottle he went out only to return in a few minutes to ask innocently:

"How was it you said you were allowed to retail whisky?"

The formula was again repeated to him and he took a "chew" of tobacco, meditated a few moments and then said:

"I believe you had better give me a bottle for culinary purposes."

His wants being again supplied he left the store once more, to return in a short time. The question and answer were again exchanged and the customer announced, with great gravity:

"Please give me a bottle of whisky for sacramental purposes."

Receiving his fourth bottle of whisky he departed in triumph.

FIRST COURT.

The first District Court was held in the spring of 1852, in a cabin hastily constructed and still unfinished. The floor was layed down loosely, and only half the roof was on. The walls were neither chinked nor pointed, and the judge's desk was a keg. Judge McKay, however, expressed himself as satisfied, and was completely at home in the cabin court-house. A grand jury was duly empaneled and

committed to the charge of the sheriff. Having no jury rooms here in those days they were conducted down to the slough, or ravine, in the south part of the town of Corydon, where they seated themselves on the grass to make inquisition of such matters as might be brought before them. No person appearing to give evidence that any offense had been committed in the county, they returned in the evening and reported to the court accordingly. They were duly discharged, feeling none the worse for their labors. There were but three cases to be disposed of at this term. On the second day it rained and a violent gust of wind carried away a portion of the papers just as the first witness had been sworn, and as they could not be found the trials had to be postponed. Among the attorneys present at this term were A. Harris and H. Tannehill, both of Centerville.

A court-house was built in 1856 by William F. Lancaster and John Davis, which cost the county \$600. A jail was built at the same time, which yet stands, though unused. The court-house was used until about 1871, and the jail some ten years longer.

Wayne County, like all others in the Western States, has had its "county-seat wars," but there is now little likelihood of its ever being removed from Corydon. The uncertainty that has been felt in the past as to the location has influenced the people in rejecting any proposition to build a permanent court-house or jail, and the county is to-day without those necessary public buildings. Many now express the belief that steps will soon be taken to obtain them, since it has been demonstrated that no other town can receive as many

votes as Corydon. Though several points have desired the honor of being the county capital, the chief "agitator" has been the bright, pushing village of Allerton.

The first earnest attempt to obtain a court-house was in 1869, when the question was submitted to the people, and 1,082 votes were cast "against court-house" and 369 votes "for court-house;" adverse majority, 703. In 1872 another test was made. This being a presidential year, a very full vote was polled, but the majority against court-house was overwhelming—1,529 to 228, or 1,301 majority. Two years later the Board of Supervisors decided to bring the rival claims of Corydon and Allerton directly before the people, thinking that if the question of location could be decided the court-house would soon follow. Corydon received 1,467 votes and Allerton 927; majority for the former, 540. Notwithstanding this decisive vote a five-mill tax for a court-house was rejected the following year by 1,385 to 690, or 695 majority. The last vote for court-house tax was had in 1879, but the result was so discouraging that little has been since said about public buildings. The vote was 1,771 to 715, or 1,056 negative majority.

BOUNDARY-LINE WAR.

The southern tier of townships of Wayne County was once supposed to be within the State of Missouri, and forty years ago the boundary dispute between Iowa and Missouri very seriously threatened the peace of the two States. It was settled in favor of Iowa, during Governor Briggs's administration. All histories of Iowa give accounts of this matter.





POLITICAL.



N political inclination this county has not been constant to any party. It has on but few occasions given heavy majorities, and it has of late been considered good "fighting ground." During the first years after the county was organized, a majority of the county officers were Democratic, but this was due more to accident than to any contest between the Whigs and Democrats, as such. There were then no rigid party affiliations, no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucuses, whose decrees must be followed under penalty of being read out of the party. Candidates were seen almost entirely on personal popularity, for local and county offices. Party lines began to be drawn closer about 1856, and then for a few years the county was quite strongly Democratic. The war came on, and operated to the advantage of the Republicans, who carried the county in 1863 for the first time. The Republicans remained in the ascendency by varying majorities until 1878,

in which year the Democrats joined forces with the new party known as "Greenbackers," or "Nationalists," and the fusion ticket thus formed was successful. The Democrats had steadily lost in strength for many years before this, while the new party became phenomenally strong. The straight Greenback vote has for nine years been larger than the Democratic, whenever there was an opportunity for measuring strength. In 1879 the Republicans triumphed over the combined opposition. The vote for State officers showed that the Democratic vote was about 450; National, 975, and Republican, 1,500. In 1880 the Democrats gained, the Greenbackers lost, and the fusion ticket was beaten by a very small Republican majority. 1881 was a Republican year, as the three parties had tickets before the people, and there was a fair trial of strength. The pluralities were the heaviest given for many years in Wayne County. In 1882 the result was a drawn battle, Republicans and Fusionists each obtaining a share of the spoils; and the same remark applies to 1883. In 1884 the Fusionists elected their county ticket. The highest majority was 143 in a total vote of 3,369. The last general election of 1885 was favorable to the Republicans.

Benton Township is Republican now, but was formerly variable in its politics. Clay is now slightly Democratic, but was formerly Republican. Clinton has always been reliably Republican. Corydon is safe for a small Democratic majority at present, but was formerly Republican. Grand River is generally, but not always, Democratic. Howard is surely Democratic, and so are Jackson and Jefferson. The latter has been nicknamed the "South Carolina" of Wayne County. Monroe and Richman are strongly Republican. South Fork is always Democratic. Union is now Democratic, but was once Republican. Walnut and Warren are reliably Republican, while Washington and Wright are generally Democratic.

ELECTION RETURNS.

On the following pages is given an abstract of the vote of Wayne County at each general election (except certain years whose returns are missing from the county offices) since 1851, together with the pluralities or majorities of the successful parties:

AUGUST 4, 1851.

<i>County Judge.</i>		
Seth Anderson.....	45	45
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Isaac W. McCarty....	28	11
James Peck....	17	
<i>County Clerk.</i>		
Thomas McPherson.....	23	3
David Niday	20	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
James Hammack.....	42	42
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Harvey B. Duncan.....	26	10
William Allen.....	16	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
M. H. Richman.....	22	5
Benjamin Barker.....	17	

Treasurer and Recorder.

Daniel Payton.....	42	42
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AUGUST 3, 1852.

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Barnhart Henn.....	74	26
Philip Viele.....	48	

Clerk District Court.

John Allen.....	49	25
George Garman.....	24	

School Fund Commissioner.

H. B. Duncan.....	69	69
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AUGUST 1, 1852.

Secretary of State.

J. W. Jenkins.....	62	9
George W. McCleary.....	53	

The returns for the years 1853 and 1854 are missing from the county offices.

AUGUST 6, 1855.

County Judge.

Daniel Payton.....	249	71
Jeremiah Brower.....	178	

Treasurer and Recorder.

John Hayes.....	228	37
James H. Crawford.....	191	

Sheriff.

Charles W. Wells.....	338	296
John Hedges.....	42	
J. Brower.....	26	
Joseph Brower.....	8	

Surveyor.

Josiah Davis.....	117	10
M. H. Richman.....	107	
James Phillips.....	86	
W. C. Kemp.....	33	
C. Richmond.....	27	
H. W. Miller.....	19	
D. W. Miller.....	15	

Coroner.

Thomas M. Bowen.....	70	47
Samuel Weaver.....	23	

APRIL 7, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.

H. S. Rogers.....	208	85
Sylvester Greenlee.....	123	
Greenwood Wright.....	95	
George Garman.....	94	

Coroner.

William McCarty.....	74	38
William Miles.....	36	
John Hayes.....	30	
T. M. Bowen.....	29	
Joseph Norman.....	18	
H. S. Rogers.....	12	

AUGUST 5, 1856.

Secretary of State.

George Snyder.....	335	107
Elijah Sells.....	228	

Constitutional Convention.

Against.....	166	3
For.....	163	

<i>Congressman.</i>			OCTOBER 13, 1857.		
Augustus Hall.....	330	96	<i>Governor.</i>		
Samuel R. Curtis.....	234		Benj. M. Samuels.....	314	104
<i>Senator.</i>			Ralph P. Lowe.....	210	
John W. Warner.....	334	82	<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Harvey B. Duncan.....	252		George Gillespie.....	312	102
<i>Representative.</i>			Oran Faville.....	210	
Thomas M. Bowen.....	326	93	<i>Representative.</i>		
George A. Hawley.....	233		Alonzo W. Sharp.....	294	79
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>			Hiram Evans.....	215	
William Jackson.....	322	61	APRIL 5, 1858.		
James A. Nelson.....	261		<i>County Judge.</i>		
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			John S. Townsend.....	675	675
William E. Taylor.....	405	405	<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
NOVEMBER 4, 1856.			George Wright.....	320	61
<i>President.</i>			C. C. Jackson.....	259	
James Buchanan.....	363	180	William Miles.....	225	
John C. Fremont.....	183		<i>Restraining Stock.</i>		
Millard Fillmore.....	170		Against.....	508	232
<i>Delegate to Convention.</i>			For.....	276	
A. Harris.....	344	187	<i>State Bank.</i>		
William S. Henderson.....	157		For its creation.....	406	359
William H. Weir.....	157		Against its creation.....	47	
APRIL 6, 1857.			<i>General Banking Law.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			For.....	293	175
B. H. Kelly.....	420	217	Against.....	118	
Nathan Brown.....	203		OCTOBER 12, 1858.		
<i>Assessor.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Allen D. Garton.....	442	250	Samuel Douglas.....	476	132
W. H. Jones.....	192		Elijah Sells.....	344	
AUGUST 3, 1857.			<i>Judge of District Court.</i>		
<i>County Judge.</i>			John S. Townsend.....	622	442
William E. Taylor.....	525	344	H. B. Hendershott.....	180	
Thomas M. Bowen.....	181		<i>District Attorney.</i>		
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>			Amos Harris.....	391	22
C. Russell.....	528	306	S. P. McAchran.....	369	
W. H. Weir.....	222		<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			William Jackson.....	490	161
B. H. Kelly.....	480	211	Benj. S. Jones.....	329	
J. M. Steel.....	269		<i>Congressman.</i>		
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			H. H. Trimble.....	493	155
M. T. Kirk.....	489	489	S. R. Curtis.....	338	
<i>Surveyor.</i>			OCTOBER 11, 1859.		
J. Phillips.....	449	168	<i>County Judge.</i>		
J. M. Davis.....	281		G. I. Wade.....	515	84
<i>Coroner.</i>			Greenwood Wright.....	431	
Wiley Boswell.....	455	221	<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		
George Ellison.....	234		Samuel L. Vest.....	510	73
<i>New Constitution.</i>			Benj. S. Jones.....	437	
Against.....	588	445	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
For.....	143		B. H. Kelly.....	517	95
<i>Negro Suffrage.</i>			E. H. Fullerton.....	422	
Against.....	726	715			
For.....	11				

<i>Surveyor.</i>		
James Phillips.....	541	141
Samuel Morris.....	400	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
Josiah Fisher.....	537	138
George McGarvy.....	399	
<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
George Wright.....	472	9
S. L. Glasgow.....	463	
<i>Representative.</i>		
Hartley Bracewell.....	493	75
Hiram Evans.....	418	
<i>Governor.</i>		
Augustus C. Dodge.....	535	119
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	416	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
L. W. Babbitt.....	534	134
N. J. Busch.....	400	
<i>Senator.</i>		
W. E. Taylor.....	558	171
D. W. Fowler.....	387	
Returns for 1860 are not on file.		
• OCTOBER 8, 1861.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
William H. Merritt.....	512	63
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	449	
Lincoln Clark.....	50	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Lawren Dewy.....	547	98
J. R. Needham.....	449	
<i>Representative.</i>		
Hartley Bracewell.....	502	32
A. W. Sharp.....	470	
<i>County Judge.</i>		
J. W. Freeland.....	515	20
Morgan Parr.....	495	
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		
William Boyle.....	510	3
Daniel Payton.....	507	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
James Carter.....	510	4
David Kinsey.....	506	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
James Phillips.....	524	43
John M. Davis.....	481	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
Hiram Mason.....	520	31
Jonathan Jones.....	489	
<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
A. A. Power.....	504	14
N. Grabill.....	490	
<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>		
John R. Rankin.....	406	406

FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

<i>Senator.</i>		
E. F. Esteb.....	478	56
Lloyd Selby.....	422	
OCTOBER 14, 1862.		
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
R. H. Sylvester.....	499	103
James Wright.....	396	
<i>District Judge.</i>		
H. H. Trimble.....	524	150
H. Tannehill.....	374	
<i>District Attorney.</i>		
A. Harris.....	496	96
M. H. Jones.....	400	
<i>Congressman.</i>		
D. O. Finch.....	492	88
John A. Kasson.....	404	
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
L. D. McKinley.....	509	124
John Keplinger.....	385	
OCTOBER 13, 1863.		
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
Charles Mason.....	555	48
John F. Dillon.....	507	
<i>Senator.</i>		
Robert Coles.....	562	53
Ziba Brown.....	509	
<i>Representative.</i>		
Elijah Glendenning, elected.		
<i>County Judge.</i>		
A. A. Power, elected.		
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		
H. G. May, elected.		
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
M. Nelson, elected.		
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Burris Moore, elected.		
<i>Coroner.</i>		
Benjamin Barker, elected.		
OCTOBER 11, 1864.		
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
E. W. Fullerton.....	635	163
J. S. Whittaker.....	472	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Joshua Prugh.....	636	74
H. W. Boyle.....	474	
<i>Recorder.</i>		
A. R. Meredith.....	650	232
J. A. Fletcher.....	418	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
Morgan Parr.....	643	87
Peter Ruark.....	456	

Returns for 1865 and 1866 are not on file.

OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Representative.

William Glasgow, elected.

Treasurer.

Benj. S. Jones, elected.

Sheriff.

W. M. Littell, elected.

County Judge.

Martin Read, elected.

Surveyor.

Burris Moore, elected.

County Superintendent.

W. H. H. Rogers, elected.

Coroner.

N. Brown, elected.

Returns for 1868 are missing.

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Representative.

Lewis Mines, Jr. 956 270
S. L. Vest. 686

Auditor.

B. S. Jones. 991 315
William Wade. 676

Treasurer.

G. W. Dean. 988 304
William Boyle. 684

Sheriff.

John N. Wright. 894 214
N. Caldwell. 680
John W. Wright. 97

Surveyor.

Burris Moore. 993 314
M. H. Richman. 679

County Superintendent.

Enos Rushton. 994 319
Dixon Given. 675

Coroner.

E. W. Fullerton. 1,023 1,023

Stock Law.

Against. 930 389
For. 541

Court-House.

Against. 1,082 703
For. 379

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Clerk of Courts.

George Albertson. 1,037 272
Nicholas Caldwell. 765

Recorder.

Clark G. Nelson. 1,049 280
Henry Garton. 769

Supervisors.

Greenwood Wright. 1,027 249
M. H. Richman. 778
E. R. Higley. 1,025 243
G. I. Wade. 782
Marshall Nelson. 975 147
Samuel Wright. 828

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter. 1,093 218
J. C. Knapp. 875

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bullis. 1,091 215
M. M. Hamm. 876

Senator.

Martin Read. 1,048 171
T. S. Tharp. 877

Representative.

J. H. Crawford. 1,058 174
Hartley Bracewell. 884

Auditor.

Benj. S. Jones. 1,052 142
William Boyle. 910

Treasurer.

George W. Dean. 1,107 253
H. L. Evans. 854

Sheriff.

Samuel Wright. 1,032 202
Nathan Brown, Sr. 830

County Superintendent.

W. G. McCollm. 955 178
R. B. Whittaker. 777

Supervisor.

Hiram Evans. 1,041 168
Daniel Kelso. 873

Surveyor.

Burris Moore. 1,095 223
M. H. Richman. 872

Coroner.

A. Nelson. 1,079 202
John Wright. 877

Stock Law.

Against. 1,003 346
For. 657

Prohibition.

For. 742 11
Against. 731

NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant. 1,216 377
Horace Greeley. 839
Charles O'Connor. 11

<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Congressman</i>		
J. T. Young.....	1,227	344	John A. Kasson.....	1,200	4
E. A. Gulbert.....	893		J. D. Whitman.....	1,196	
Charles Barker.....	11		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
<i>Congressman.</i>			J. C. Knapp.....	1,280	169
John A. Kasson.....	1,219	319	M. J. Williams.....	1,111	
O. L. Palmer.....	900		<i>Clerk of Circuit Court.</i>		
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>			George Albertson.....	1,355	388
Robert Sloan.....	1,223	315	S. L. Vest.....	967	
E. L. Burton.....	908		<i>Recorder.</i>		
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>			C. G. Nelson.....	1,281	191
George Albertson.....	1,117	103	W. M. Rankin.....	1,090	
B. K. Hay.....	1,014		<i>Supervisor.</i>		
<i>Recorder.</i>			Samuel Fry.....	1,227	152
C. G. Nelson.....	1,248	341	J. D. Hasbrouck.....	1,075	
O. O. Sutton.....	907		<i>County Seat.</i>		
<i>Supervisor.</i>			Corydon.....	1,467	540
V. T. Riley.....	1,190	234	Allerton.....	927	
G. T. Wright.....	956		OCTOBER 12, 1875.		
<i>Court-House.</i>			<i>Governor.</i>		
Against.....	1,529	1,301	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1,162	77
For.....	228		Shepherd Leffler.....	1,085	
OCTOBER 14, 1873.			<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
<i>Governor.</i>			J. G. Newbold.....	1,168	83
J. G. Vale.....	1,044	134	E. B. Woodward.....	1,085	
C. C. Carpenter.....	910		<i>Senator.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			H. L. Dashiell.....	1,182	133
G. E. Whiting.....	1,030	101	A. A. Ramsey.....	1,049	
Joseph Dysert.....	929		<i>Representative.</i>		
<i>Senator.</i>			E. Glendenning.....	1,137	51
Lloyd Selby.....	1,032	151	James Bracewell.....	1,086	
A. C. Reck.....	881		<i>Treasurer.</i>		
<i>Representative.</i>			Jacob Brown.....	1,229	219
Alva Humeston.....	1,034	125	George M. Dean.....	1,010	
J. C. Crawford.....	909		<i>Auditor.</i>		
<i>Treasurer.</i>			J. A. Harper.....	1,228	245
Jacob Brown.....	1,032	109	W. W. Thomas.....	983	
George W. Dean.....	923		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
<i>Auditor.</i>			William Robb.....	1,188	213
James A. Harper.....	1,060	175	M. M. Brown.....	975	
T. P. Walden.....	885		<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			J. W. Walker.....	1,162	113
Samuel Wright.....	1,141	316	D. Pechin.....	1,049	
A. Standifird.....	825		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>County Superintendent.</i>			Burris Moore.....	1,153	59
William Dotts.....	1,057	144	Josiah Davis.....	1,094	
J. T. Lock.....	913		<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			N. Rogers.....	1,159	111
Josiah Davis.....	1,041	123	A. Wright.....	1,048	
Burris Moore.....	918		<i>Supervisor.</i>		
OCTOBER 13, 1874.			V. T. Riley.....	1,252	261
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			J. N. Farnsworth.....	991	
David Morgan.....	1,203	7			
Josiah T. Young.....	1,196				

Court-House.

Against five-mill tax.....	1,385	695
For five-mill tax.....	690	

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1,693	352
Samuel J. Tilden.....	1,341	
Peter Cooper.....	19	

Congressman.

H. J. B. Cummings.....	1,670	296
Samuel J. Gilpin.....	1,374	

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1,700	347
John H. Stuberauch.....	1,353	

Circuit Judge.

Robert Sloan.....	1,696	1,696
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Clerk of Courts.

E. E. Clark.....	1,608	147
Silas Farnsworth.....	1,461	

Recorder.

Clark G. Nelson.....	1,615	178
William Jackson.....	1,437	

Supervisor.

William Ferguson.....	1,621	199
John C. Fox.....	1,422	

OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....	1,316	484
John P. Irish.....	832	
O. P. Stubbs.....	404	

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. T. Campbell.....	1,332	477
M. James.....	855	
A. H. McCready.....	377	

Representative.

Greenwood Wright.....	1,314	432
J. W. Freeland.....	882	
E. L. Hart.....	331	

Auditor.

Thomas Elder.....	1,223	155
J. A. Harper.....	1,068	

Treasurer.

D. A. J. Sargent.....	1,263	339
R. L. Blakely.....	924	
James Gwinn.....	334	

Sheriff.

B. T. Raisor.....	1,283	467
James Barber.....	816	
William Robb.....	385	

County Superintendent.

J. H. Ware.....	1,372	344
J. W. Walker.....	1,028	
Mrs. E. King.....	100	

Supervisor.

S. H. Moore.....	1,402	552
Levi Caldwell.....	850	
W. G. Frame.....	300	

Coroner.

S. K. Rinard.....	1,337	462
William McCarty.....	875	
S. K. Black.....	346	

Surveyor.

Burris Moore.....	1,205	89
C. Musser.....	1,116	

OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

E. M. Farnsworth.....	1,557	309
John A. T. Hull.....	1,248	

Congressman.

E. H. Gillette.....	1,573	340
H. J. B. Cummings.....	1,233	

District Judge.

E. L. Burton.....	1,584	365
T. M. Fee.....	1,219	

District Attorney.

W. C. Tedford.....	1,421	35
R. B. Townsend.....	1,386	

Clerk of Courts.

E. E. Clark.....	1,426	69
A. F. Thompson.....	1,357	

Recorder.

Ed. Dale.....	1,637	479
Milton Rew.....	1,158	

Supervisor.

J. C. Clayton.....	1,525	252
G. H. Farnsworth.....	1,273	

OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....	1,502	538
Daniel Campbell.....	964	
H. H. Trimble.....	494	
D. B. Dungan.....	29	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1,532	542
M. H. Moore.....	990	
J. A. O. Yeoman.....	453	

Senator.

Lewis Miles.....	1,531	105
D. M. Clark.....	1,426	

Representative.

A. C. Reck.....	1,589	212
M. W. Rew.....	1,377	

Sheriff.

B. T. Raisor.....	1,526	132
William Russell.....	1,394	

Treasurer.

D. A. J. Sargent.....	1,570	167
J. L. Roe.....	1,403	

Auditor.

Thomas Elder.....	1,557	138
J. W. Brooks.....	1,419	

<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
J. H. Ware.....	1,537	97
J. W. Walker.....	1,440	
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Elias Jennison, Sr.....	1,542	121
W. C. Babbitt.....	1,421	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Burris Moore.....	1,533	118
Theodore Wade.....	1,415	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
O. B. Sutton.....	1,534	84
Samuel King.....	1,450	
<i>Court-House Tax.</i>		
Against.....	1,771	1,056
For.....	715	

NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

<i>President.</i>		
James A. Garfield.....	1,736	846
James B. Weaver.....	890	
Winfield S. Hancock.....	774	
Neal Dow.....	4	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
J. A. T. Hull.....	1,736	841
George M. Walker.....	895	
A. B. Keith.....	768	
A. W. Hall.....	4	

<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
J. W. Freeland.....	1,731	97
H. C. Traverse.....	1,634	
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		
E. E. Clark.....	1,729	84
G. W. Cullison.....	1,645	

<i>Recorder.</i>		
C. G. Nelson.....	1,712	50
D. D. Shirley.....	1,662	

<i>Supervisor.</i>		
S. H. Moore.....	1,732	65
A. K. Robertson.....	1,667	

<i>Revising Constitution.</i>		
No.....	1,577	823
Yes.....	754	

<i>Striking Out "Free White."</i>		
For.....	1,122	139
Against.....	1,083	

OCTOBER 11, 1881.

<i>Governor.</i>		
Buren R. Sherman.....	1,347	460
D. M. Clark.....	887	
L. G. Kinne.....	483	
William Johnson.....	3	

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Orlando H. Manning.....	1,377	539
James M. Holland.....	838	
J. M. Walker.....	508	
John M. Kent.....	3	

<i>Representative.</i>		
George McCulloch.....	1,265	202
Samuel Wright.....	1,063	
William McHenry.....	367	

<i>Auditor.</i>		
H. H. Lusher.....	1,311	395
George M. Finley.....	916	
J. M. Given.....	483	

<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Humphrey West.....	1,321	475
W. A. Morgan.....	846	
J. A. Harper.....	525	

<i>Sheriff.</i>		
John M. Read.....	1,268	308
B. F. Jared.....	960	
B. B. Cravens.....	467	

<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
J. D. Johnson.....	1,308	468
W. Swift.....	840	
William Dotts.....	544	

<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Burris Moore.....	1,339	499
M. J. Kinser.....	840	
Robert Kelso.....	536	

<i>Coroner.</i>		
D. A. Huston.....	1,365	554
John Jamison.....	811	
B. S. Evart.....	514	

<i>Surveyor.</i>		
William P. Steele.....	1,338	509
M. H. Richman.....	829	
R. L. Blakely.....	550	

NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Wm. P. Hepburn.....	1,469	167
David M. Clark.....	1,302	
Lewis Bonnett.....	273	

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
J. A. T. Hull.....	1,524	706
T. O. Walker.....	818	
William Gaston.....	717	

<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
E. L. Burton.....	1,548	38
Henry L. Dashiell.....	1,510	

<i>District Attorney.</i>		
W. A. Work.....	1,553	46
Samuel Jones.....	1,507	

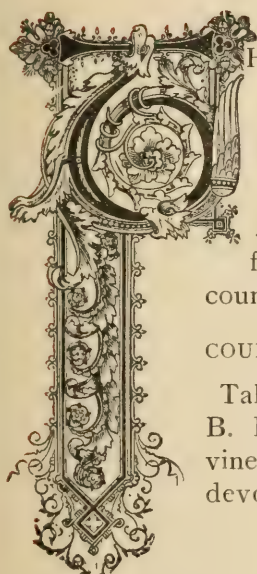
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		
W. M. Littell.....	1,537	54
R. L. Blakely.....	1,483	

<i>Recorder.</i>		
William Jackson.....	1,583	117
S. F. Shields.....	1,466	

<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Daniel Kelso.....	1,561	64
Jonathan Alexander.....	1,497	

<i>Restraining Stock.</i>					
Yes.....	1,178	43			
No.....	1,135				
OCTOBER 9, 1883.					
<i>Governor.</i>					
Buren R. Sherman.....	1,509	448			
L. G. Kinne.....	1,061				
James B. Weaver.....	534				
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>					
Orlando H. Manning.....	1,541	510			
Justus Clark.....	1,031				
Sanford Kilpatrick.....	538				
<i>Senator.</i>					
Lewis Miles.....	1,609	145			
S. L. Bestow.....	1,466				
<i>Representative.</i>					
Samuel Wright.....	1,617	170			
J. A. Johnson.....	1,447				
<i>Auditor.</i>					
D. G. Duer.....	1,543	I			
H. H. Lusher.....	1,542				
<i>Treasurer.</i>					
Humphrey West.....	1,565	34			
James W. Fletcher.....	1,531				
<i>Sheriff.</i>					
John M. Read.....	1,596	98			
J. N. Davidson.....	1,498				
<i>Supervisor.</i>					
H. L. Evans.....	1,552	2			
William Lawson.....	1,550				
<i>County Superintendent.</i>					
J. S. Shepherd.....	1,542	33			
J. W. Hook.....	1,509				
<i>Coroner.</i>					
Isaac Porter.....	1,558	14			
J. P. Hartley.....	1,544				
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
W. P. Steele.....	1,529	6			
M. H. Richman.....	1,523				
NOVEMBER 4, 1884.					
<i>President.</i>					
Grover Cleveland.....	1,681	9			
James G. Blaine.....	1,672				
John P. St. John.....	19				
Benjamin F. Butler.....	9				
<i>Congressman.</i>					
S. R. Davis.....	1,701	28			
William P. Hepburn.....	1,673				
<i>Secretary of State.</i>					
James D.oley.....	1,698	12			
Frank D. Jackson.....	1,686				
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>					
H. C. Traverse.....	1,692	17			
S. S. Caruthers.....	1,691	3			
W. H. C. Jaques.....	1,688				
Dell Stuart.....	1,675				
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>					
W. C. Browning.....	1,749	143			
W. M. Littell.....	1,606				
<i>Recorder.</i>					
William Jackson.....	1,711	53			
Josiah C. Wright.....	1,658				
<i>Supervisor.</i>					
W. A. Morgan.....	1,695	26			
John H. Rakes.....	1,669				
NOVEMBER 3, 1885.					
<i>Governor.</i>					
William Larrabee.....	1,648	16			
Charles E. Whiting.....	1,632				
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>					
J. A. T. Hull.....	1,650	24			
E. H. Gillette.....	1,626				
<i>Representative.</i>					
J. R. Bradley.....	1,629	10			
Samuel Wright.....	1,619				
<i>Auditor.</i>					
B. W. Van Der Veer.....	1,674	118			
D. G. Duer.....	1,556				
<i>Treasurer.</i>					
W. L. White.....	1,654	22			
J. W. Rankin.....	1,632				
<i>Sheriff.</i>					
B. F. Jared.....	1,651	75			
T. W. Passwater.....	1,576				
<i>County Superintendent.</i>					
J. W. Hook.....	1,649	52			
J. W. Frame.....	1,591				
<i>Supervisor.</i>					
J. S. Alexander.....	1,691	107			
Daniel Kelso.....	1,584				
<i>Coroner.</i>					
Charles Williams.....	1,677	41			
T. J. Hancock.....	1,636				
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
W. P. Steele.....	1,667	44			
J. M. Barnett.....	1,623				





THE following register of the names of those who have held office in Wayne County, with years of office, has been prepared from the records of the county, and is accurate:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Talbot Rockhold, William B. Hart and Joseph Devine, 1851. Duties then devolved on

COUNTY JUDGES.

Seth Anderson, 1851-'4; J. K. Starr; 1854-'5; Daniel Payton, 1855-'7; W. E. Taylor, 1857-'9; G. I. Wade, 1859-'61; J. W. Freeland, 1861-'3; A. A. Power, 1863-'5; Martain Read, 1865-'8. Office abolished.

SHERIFFS.

Isaac W. McCarty, 1851-'3; Marion Edgeman, 1853-'5; Charles W. Wells, 1855-'7; B. H. Kelley, 1857-'61; James Carter, 1861-'3; Marshall Nelson, 1863-'5; W. M. Littell, 1865-'9; John N. Wright, 1869-'71; Samuel Wright, 1871-'5; William Robb, 1875-'7; B. T. Raisor,

1877-'81; John M. Read, 1881-'5; B. F. Jared, 1885-.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

Daniel Payton, 1851-'4; J. H. Crawford, 1854-'5; John Hayes, 1855-'7; C. Russell, 1857-'9; Samuel L. Vest, 1859-'61; William Boyle, 1861-'3; H. G. May, 1863-'4. Offices separated.

TREASURERS.

Joshua Prugh, 1864-'7; B. S. Jones, 1868-'9; G. W. Dean, 1869-'73; Jacob Brown, 1874-'7; D. A. J. Sargent, 1878-'81; Humphrey West, 1882-'5; W. L. White, 1886-.

RECORDERS.

A. R. Meredith, 1864-'72; C. G. Nelson, 1873-'8; Ed. Dale, 1879; C. G. Nelson, 1879-'82; William Jackson, 1883-.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Thomas McPherson, 1851-'2; John Allen, 1852; Andrew J. Morrison, 1852-'4; Charles C. Jackson, 1854-'6; William Jackson, 1856-'60; L. D. McKinley, 1861-'4; E. W. Fullerton, 1865-'8; Martin Read, 1869-'70; George Albertson, 1871-'6; E. E. Clark, 1877-'82; W. M. Littell, 1882-'4; W. C. Browning, 1885-.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Wright, 1859-'61; A. A. Power, 1862-'3; David Kirk, 1864-'7; W. H. H. Rogers, 1868-'9; Enos Rushton, 1870-'1; W. G. McCollm, 1872-'3; William Dotts, 1874-'5; J. W. Walker, 1876-'7; J. H. Ware, 1878-'81; J. D. Johnson, 1882-'3; J. S. Shepherd, 1884-'5; J. W. Hook, 1886-.

CORONERS.

James Hamack, 1851-'5; Thomas M. Bowen, 1855-'7; W. Boswell, 1857-'8; Josiah Fisher, 1859-'61; Hiram Mason, 1862-'3; Benjamin Barker, 1864; Morgan Parr, 1865-'7; N. Brown, 1868-'9; E. W. Fullerton, 1870-'1; A. Nelson, 1872-'5; N. Rogers, 1876-'7; S. K. Rinard, 1878-'9; O. B. Sutton, 1880-'1; D. A. Huston, 1882-'3; Isaac Porter, 1884-'5; Charles Williams, 1886.

SURVEYORS.

M. H. Richman, 1851-'55; Josiah Davis, 1855-'7; James Phillips, 1857-'63; Burris Moore, 1864-'73; Josiah Davis, 1874-'5; Burris Moore, 1876-'81; William P. Steele, 1882-.

SUPERVISORS.—(TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.)

1861.—David Tharp (Chairman), Samuel Fry, Simeon Veatch, Samuel Merres, Jacob Prince, John H. Nichols, A. W. Sharp, William Speer, Thomas Richardson, William E. Swanson, H. B. Duncan, John Fulton, William Willis, Josephus Gard and Sylvester Greenlee.

1862.—Fred Sommerschue (Chairman), Thomas Richardson, E. W. Fullerton, Samuel Wright, C. Hornnocker, William Wade, Van B. Smith, John Dimer, Charles Barker, William E. Swanson, Simeon Veatch, A. W. Sharp, David Tharp, William Speer and Samuel Merres.

1863.—Fred Sommerschue (Chairman), Joseph Conner, Oliver Ferguson, Jacob Leighton, Pailman Allen, William Toliver,

Morgan Parr, Garret Albertson, Samuel R. Gwinn, B. H. Kelly, C. Hornnocker, W. E. Swanson, Thomas Richardson, Van B. Smith and Charles Barker.

1864.—J. M. Gwinn (Chairman), Peter Ruark, Milton Hutchinson, C. Hornnocker, G. W. Wilkie, Eli Fletcher, John Shriver, B. H. Kelly, Oliver Ferguson, Joseph Conner, Jacob Leighton, Pailman Allen (resigned and place filled by D. P. Reece), Morgan Parr, Samuel R. Gwinn, William Toliver, Joseph Conner and Hiram Evans.

1865.—Hiram Evans (Chairman), C. H. Austin, Oliver Ferguson, Joseph Conner, A. D. Garton, Morgan Parr, James Taylor, T. J. Miller, Eli Fletcher, Jeremiah Bower, J. Herbert, John Shriver, T. Rogers, Peter Ruark, William Toliver and C. Hornnocker.

1866.—Hiram Evans (Chairman), Peter Ruark, J. H. Surbaugh, L. Marick, James H. Crawford, Joseph Ballman, A. Standifird, John Clark, Joseph Adams, D. M. Clark, Elijah Morrison, Oliver Ferguson, James Taylor, Joseph Conner, H. L. Evans, T. Rogers and T. J. Miller.

1867.—Simeon Veatch (Chairman), D. G. Slavens, Thomas Rogers, D. M. Clark, S. H. Albertson, M. Nelson, J. T. Sharp, J. W. Hopkins, Joseph Adams, Joseph Ballman, A. Standifird, Peter Ruark, J. H. Surbaugh, James H. Crawford, Hiram Evans and L. Marick.

1868.—Simeon Veatch (Chairman), Peter Ruark, James Caldwell, N. Grabill, A. V. Kellogg, J. Lovett, S. L. Vest, Samuel Wright, J. L. Martin, D. M. Clark, M. Nelson, J. H. Crawford, J. T. Sharp, S. H. Albertson, A. Standifird and Thomas Rogers.

1869.—A. Standifird (Chairman), E. Upham, S. K. Gwinn, Joseph Conner, D. Pechin, Samuel Wright, E. E. Barker, T. J. Miller, Peter Ruark, M. Nelson, James Caldwell, J. H. Crawford, N. Grabill, A. V. Kellogg, J. Lovett and S. L. Vest.

1870.—M. Nelson (Chairman), L. S. Bambrick, Greenwood Wright, Thomas Brooks, J. Prugh, Z. J. Baldwin, E. Jennison, J. D. Wasson, James B. Ormsby, E. Upham, S. K. Gwinn, D. Pechin, Joseph Conner, Samuel Wright, T. J. Miller and E. E. Barker.

SUPERVISORS.—(PRESENT SYSTEM.)

1871.—Marshall Nelson (Chairman), E. R. Higley and Greenwood Wright.

1872.—Greenwood Wright (Chairman), E. R. Higley and Hiram Evans.

1873.—E. R. Higley (Chairman), Hiram Evans and V. T. Riley.

1874.—Hiram Evans (Chairman), V. T. Riley and D. H. Comstock.

1875.—V. T. Riley (Chairman), D. H. Comstock and J. D. Hasbrouck.

1876.—V. T. Riley (Chairman), D. H. Comstock and J. D. Hasbrouck.

1877.—V. T. Riley (Chairman), J. D. Hasbrouck and William Ferguson.

1878.—V. T. Riley (Chairman), William Ferguson and Samuel H. Moore.

1879.—William Ferguson (Chairman), Samuel H. Moore and J. C. Clayton.

1880.—Samuel H. Moore (Chairman), J. C. Clayton and Elias Jennison.

1881.—Samuel H. Moore (Chairman), J. C. Clayton and Elias Jennison.

1882.—Samuel H. Moore (Chairman), Elias Jennison and Burris Moore.

1883.—Samuel H. Moore (Chairman), Burris Moore and Daniel Kelso.

1884.—Burris Moore (Chairman), Daniel Kelso and H. L. Evans.

1885.—Daniel Kelso (Chairman), H. L. Evans and W. A. Morgan.

1886.—H. L. Evans (Chairman), W. A. Morgan and J. S. Alexander.

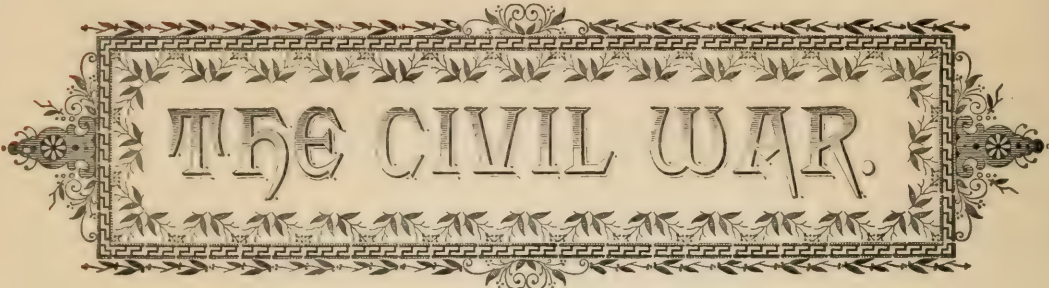
SENATORS.

John J. Selman, 1850-'1; Amos Harris, 1852-'3; Nathan Udell, 1854-'5; John W. Warner, 1856-'9; William E. Taylor, 1860-'1; E. F. Esteb, 1862-'3; Ziba Brown, 1864-'5; E. E. Edwards, 1866-'7; J. D. Wright, 1868-'9; Edward M. Bill, 1870-'1; Martin Read, 1872-'3; Lloyd Selby, 1874-'5; Henry L. Dashiell, 1876-'9; David M. Clark, 1880-'3; Lewis Miles, 1884-.

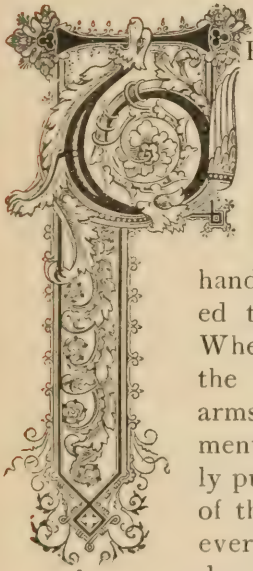
REPRESENTATIVES.

Reuben Riggs and Samuel Riggs, 1850-'1; Abraham Putnam, 1852-'3; S. P. Yeomans, 1854-'5; Thomas M. Bowen, 1856-'7; Alonzo W. Sharp, 1858-'9; Hartley Bracewell, 1860-'3; Elijah Glendenning, 1864-'5; Samuel L. Glasgow, 1866-'7; William Glasgow, 1868-'9; Lewis Miles, Jr., 1870-'1; James H. Crawford, 1872-'3; Alva Humeston, 1874-'5; Elijah Glendenning, 1876-'7; Greenwood Wright, 1878-'9; A. C. Reck, 1880-'1; George McCulloch, 1882-'3; Samuel Wright, 1884-'5; J. R. Bradley, 1886-.





THE CIVIL WAR



HE people of the Northern States have just reason to be proud of the glorious record they made during the dark and bloody days when crimson-handed rebellion threatened the life of the nation. When war was forced upon the country by rebels in arms against the Government, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines,

making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, building shops, founding cities and towns, building mills and factories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the ensurement of comfort and

competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children, in the slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a Government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as a mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom and hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to sur-

render to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for his own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President, who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's Chief Executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole Government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Wayne County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the perpetuity of the popular Government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I

hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

"President of the United States.

"WM. H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State."

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain, under the Constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people, from whom political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

The absence of the files of newspapers in this county, from 1861 to 1864, renders it impossible for the historian to do full justice to the spirit and patriotism of this people in the early days of America's gigantic and bloody struggle against rebellion, and their liberal contributions to maintain the integrity of this nation.

Though remote from the capital and large cities which were made rendezvous for volunteers, Wayne County was prompt in responding to demands made upon it. The first few volunteers from the county did not go as a body, but were scattered in different commands. The first large body of Wayne County volunteers was raised late in the summer of 1861, and became Company I of the Fourth Infantry. In 1862 another company was organized here, which became Company D, Twenty-third Infantry. The Colonel of this regiment was Samuel L. Glasgow, of Corydon. Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry,

was from Wayne County, which also contributed some thirty or forty men to the Third Cavalry, an equal number to the Eighth Cavalry, a number of men to the Thirty-sixth Infantry, two-thirds of a company to the Forty-sixth Infantry (100 days), and twenty-five or thirty men to the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, besides a few in other organizations. In all, it is not an overestimate to say that 600 volunteers were at one time and another enrolled in active service from Wayne County.

The first action taken by the Board of Supervisors in recognition of the claims of the families of volunteers was on September 3, 1861, when J. M. Sullivan, A. W. Sharp and S. Maris were appointed a committee "to draft a plan for the relief of families of volunteers who are now in the service of the United States." They presented their report the same day, and it was adopted. After declaring that relief is to be given only where actually needed, it was

"Resolved, That each member of this board shall act as a committeeman in his own township, to whom all applications for such assistance shall be made, and shall report the same promptly to William Speer, of Corydon Township, who shall act as chairman of said committee, and who shall pay out of such money as may be appropriated by this board for the purpose above mentioned such amounts as the committeeman of each township shall in writing certify as necessary for that township, keeping a list of the names and amount paid to each individual, and shall report the same to this board at its next session; and the said committeeman of Corydon Township shall also be empowered to exercise his own discretion in the payment of money for the relief of his own township, but shall furnish to this board a certificate of such expenditure as is required by the committeemen of other townships. And also be it

further resolved that the committeeman of each township shall be required to report to this body at its next session from personal knowledge what amount will be necessary to expend in his own township for three months next following such meeting."

At this meeting \$50 was appropriated for this purpose.

October 13 Mr. Speer reported the expenditure so far of \$39.50, and the board appropriated \$150 more. At the January term it was reported that \$85.50 had been expended. Subsequently different amounts were appropriated. By an order made in October, 1862, the parties needing assistance were not required to make affidavits of their needy condition, but the committeemen were left to their own discretion in each case that might come before them.

By a statute of Iowa the soldiers in the field were allowed to vote at general elections. The soldiers' vote in 1862 credited to Wayne County numbered 214.

Early in the war the counties in Southern Iowa raised and organized a "Southern Border Brigade," one or more companies in each county, designed to protect property and life from attacks by disloyal Missourians. This brigade was never called together, but each company, under orders from the Colonel or Adjutant-General, did a certain amount of duty at or near home. Wayne County contributed a company (B, of the Third Battalion) under the command of Captain E. F. Esteb. There were at no time serious disturbances in this county, and partisan views prevailed as to the need of such an organization. Most of the Republicans favored it, and their political opponents considered it a useless expense.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors in January, 1863, C. Hornnocker and E. W. Fullerton proposed the following memorial, which was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4:

"His Excellency S. J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:

"We, the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, Iowa, would respectfully recommend that Wayne County Company of Border Cavalry for southern border of Iowa be disbanded, as we consider it entirely unnecessary and consequently a great expense to the State."

Each supervisor was directed to obtain petition in his township to forward to Governor Kirkwood, and as a result the company was disbanded. A law was about this time passed compelling all able bodied men of proper age to enroll themselves in the militia and organize by companies. A census of Wayne County showed 582 members of the militia, which was organized into eleven companies.

In June, 1863, the authority for aiding volunteers' families was placed with the township trustees, and the bills were to be footed by the respective townships. This plan proved unsatisfactory, and in August, 1864, each supervisor was again directed to judge of the needs of volunteers' families, and supply them aid, not to exceed \$50 each. At the same meeting a proposition to pay bounties to volunteers was rejected. Without deciding as to the deserts of the soldiers from Wayne County, it is certainly much to the credit of the county that it was not necessary to pay the high bounties by which other counties were scarcely able to avoid the draft.

Following are sketches of the regiments in which Wayne County was most largely represented.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was one of those enlisted in the summer of 1861, and became one of the most famous Iowa regiments in the service. It was made up of volunteers from Southern Iowa, Wayne County contributing one company, I. W. E. Taylor

was its first Captain, Samuel L. Glasgow, First Lieutenant, and G. S. McCune. Second Lieutenant. Glasgow resigned and afterward became Colonel of the Twenty-third. Fred Crathorne became First Lieutenant and then Captain. George A. Robinson became First Lieutenant, in which capacity he resigned. Robert Laing was promoted from the ranks to Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant.

The Fourth Infantry left the State of Iowa, August 9, 1861, went immediately to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and stayed there until August 24, when it went to Rolla, Missouri. The regiment left Rolla, January 22, 1862, with the army of the Southwest, and was continually on the march, save now and then a few days, until its arrival at Helena, Arkansas, July 14, 1862. The regiment fought at Chickasaw Bayou on the 28th and 29th of December; then embarked and went up the Arkansas River and fought at Arkansas Post on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863; then returned to the front of Vicksburg, landing at Young's Point, January 22, 1863. April 2 the regiment embarked and went 150 miles up the Mississippi River to Greenville, whence it went on the celebrated raid in the Deer Creek Valley, returning again by the river to Milliken's Bend, from whence it started on the active campaign against Vicksburg on the 2d of May, via Richmond, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Mississippi, to Jackson, where two days were spent in tearing up the railroad. Thence the Fourth moved on Vicksburg, arriving on the 8th and commencing the memorable siege of that stronghold.

July 4 the regiment again started to Jackson and there participated in what is known as the battle of Jackson. Returning, it went into camp on the 29th of July, on Black River, fourteen miles in rear of Vicksburg. The regiment lay in camp at this place until September 22, when it em-

barked on steamer and went to Memphis, where it landed and immediately set out on the campaign to Northern Georgia, via Corinth, Tusculumbia, Eastport, Iuka and intermediate points to Chattanooga, where it arrived, after a long weary march, on the 23d of November. It participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th, and in the battle of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and again in the battle of Ringgold on the 27th.

December 3 the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, and moved from thence to Woodville, where it remained in camp until February 26, when it started home on veteran furlough. In April the regiment again left Iowa to return to the field; stayed at Nashville a few days to get an outfit, and then started on the campaign against Atlanta and only halted in line of battle until its arrival at East Point, Georgia, September 7, 1864. From this time on the Fourth was with Sherman's army in its memorable campaign before Atlanta, through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the final review in Washington. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Davenport.

A few weeks before this, however, Colonel Williamson was made a Brigadier-General; and from an eloquent farewell address made to his fellow-soldiers in the Fourth, the following extract is taken:

"In taking leave of you, I deem it but right to briefly allude to our past association as soldiers. Four years ago we left our homes and loved ones to fight for the Union cause. Then we numbered 1,000 men. We were undisciplined and knew nothing of war, but we did know that our country needed our services, and that was enough. Since then we have had more than 300 added to our ranks. To-day our whole number is less than 400. Where are the 1,000 of our missing companions? Most

of them have fallen on the battle-fields from Pea Ridge to Columbia. Some have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle; but the saddest thing of all remains to be told: some were starved to death in Southern prison pens. An enemy claiming to be chivalous and brave committed the dark, damnable deed of starving our brave men to death! God alone can avenge these 'murders most foul.' To us the work is not fully given. Human means are inadequate. You, the survivors of our glorious old regiment, will, I hope, very soon be permitted to go home and enter again upon the duties and assume the responsibilities of citizens of the Republic, and of yours, the young State of Iowa, for which you have helped to make so glorious a name during the war.

"It need not be said to men like you, who have fought on more than thirty different battle-fields; who under Curtis won immortal honors at Pea Ridge and made the memorable march through Missouri and Arkansas in mid-summer; who were ordered by General Grant to inscribe 'First at Chickasaw Bayou' on your banners; who were under Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post; who were under Grant through the entire campaign of Vicksburg, including Jackson and Brandon; who marched from Vicksburg to Chattanooga under Sherman; who fought with Hooker above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and were with him at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; who were under Sherman through the entire Atlanta campaign, and participated in every battle; and who again, under their great leader, made the famous 'march to the ocean' and thence to Washington to be *good* citizens.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, none can appreciate peace and civil government better than those who have so freely offered lives in war to secure these blessings."

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment rendezvoused and organized in August, 1862, and contained one full company, D, from this county. This company organized by electing Samuel L. Glasgow, Captain; James W. Glasgow, First Lieutenant, and Hiram Evans, Second Lieutenant. Samuel L. Glasgow was commissioned, however, as Major, and James W. Glasgow became the Captain; Hiram Evans, First Lieutenant, and J. B. Ormsby, Second Lieutenant. Major Glasgow was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in December, 1862; Colonel in May, 1863, and brevetted Brigadier-General in May, 1865. Captain J. W. Glasgow resigned in August, 1863, and was succeeded by Hiram Evans, who resigned in January, 1864. J. B. Ormsby resigned as Second Lieutenant in April, 1863. W. M. Littell was Third Sergeant at first; became Second Sergeant in the spring of 1863; First Lieutenant in August, 1863; Captain in January, 1864, and held that position at the close of the war. Frank Crathorne was promoted from Second Sergeant to Orderly in April, 1863; First Lieutenant in January, 1864, and was discharged as such at the close of the war. Aquilla Standifird was promoted from Orderly to Second Lieutenant in April, 1863, and resigned in January, 1864.

The Twenty-third left for the war in the autumn of 1862, and in March, 1863, found itself at Millikin's Bend, Louisiana, where General Grant was concentrating a large army for the coming campaign, which had for its object the reduction of Vicksburg, Mississippi. In the organization of the troops that followed their concentration at this point, the Twenty-third Iowa was assigned to a brigade with the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Iowa and the Eleventh Wisconsin, Colonel C. L. Harris of the latter commanding, and designated the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Eugene A. Carr

commanding division, and Major-General John A. McClelland commanding corps.

Soon after the brigade received marching orders, and on the morning of the 12th of April proceeded to Richmond, Louisiana. Having succeeded in driving a small body of the enemy's cavalry from the latter place, it marched via Carthage to Perkins' Landing, and went into camp to await the remainder of the corps. Thus arriving, all proceeded down the river on transports and landed at Hard Times, opposite the mouth of Black River, and near Grand Gulf, where the enemy had erected fortifications and powerful water batteries on a bluff commanding the entrance to the river. On the morning of the 29th the fleet, headed by the gunboat Benton, moved down and engaged the rebel batteries, and after a terrible bombardment, which lasted several hours without any perceptible success except dismounting some of their guns, the project was abandoned. The Thirteenth Army Corps then received orders to march, and moved down the levee three miles below Grand Gulf. On the next morning the corps proceeded down the river in transports sixteen miles, when it landed and marched towards Fort Gibson. The Second Brigade, to which the Twenty-third belonged, was placed in the extreme advance. Colonel Harris, who had thus far been in command, was taken sick and the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Stone, of the Twenty-second. In the battle that followed, the brigade behaved most gallantly, being the most conspicuous organization in the charge upon and pursuit of the enemy. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon both officers and men who well sustained the honor of their gallant young State, for their universal bravery on this well-fought field, the first in which they had ever been engaged.

May 4 Colonel Stone was relieved of the command of the brigade by General M.

K. Lawler, who led his regiment at Black River bridge in an engagement which was stamped as the most brilliant of the campaign. The Twenty-third Iowa, led by the gallant Colonel Kinsman, was in the van, and suffered severely, the Colonel being among the slain. The trophies of this daring and magnificent movement by the Second Brigade alone were between fifteen and twenty pieces of artillery, more than the whole brigade itself numbered in prisoners, and several thousand stand of small arms.

The corps then marched to Vicksburg and participated in the unsuccessful assault there made by General Grant. The battle cry there was "Remember Kinsman!" The Twenty-third took part in the siege that followed, and after the capitulation marched with Sherman to Jackson. Colonel Stone was now again placed in command of the brigade, but shortly left, having been chosen Governor of Iowa, and Colonel Harris succeeded to the command. The next active service was in the disastrous Red River expedition of General Banks, after which the Thirteenth Corps was discontinued. The Twenty-third was engaged from this time on in movements and duties of an inconspicuous nature, but none the less necessary and arduous, in Louisiana and Texas. It was mustered out of the service of the United States at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The companies comprising this regiment were raised in August, 1862, and in the following named counties: Four in Warren, three in Lucas, two in Decatur and one in Wayne. Of this last company J. N. McClanahan was Captain, J. B. Hatton, First Lieutenant, and B. F. Jared. Lieutenant Hatton afterward became Captain, and W. T. Kelly and Ransom G. Arnold became Lieutenants. From a history of the regi-

ment by Colonel G. W. Clark, the following is taken. "The last company arrived at Burlington on the 17th of September, 1862. I arrived there the same day, and finding all the companies present that had been designated to form the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, I immediately assumed command in obedience to orders from His Excellency, Governor S. J. Kirkwood. I at once commenced preparations to have the regiment mustered into the U. S. service. For the want of a mustering officer, however, I did not get the regiment mustered in until the 15th day of October, 1862. Requisitions were immediately made out for arms, accouterments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and a full supply of all these articles was procured at Davenport within a very few days after we were mustered in. During the remainder of our stay at Camp Lauman (this was the designation of rendezvous), the time was industriously occupied in drilling.

"On the 22d of November, 1862, the regiment embarked for Helena, Arkansas, via St. Louis. While *en route* to Helena there was much suffering among the men for want of sufficient room and accommodations on the transports. Arrived at Helena on the 5th of December, 1862, and reported to Brigadier-General Steele, commanding district of East Arkansas. Remained at Helena until the 21st of December. While there the small-pox broke out in the regiment. Notwithstanding this alarming development, we were taken by General Steele in his division, with which he subsequently joined Major-General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg. After we joined Sherman, our division was called the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. My regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of this division, commanded by Brigadier-General J. M. Thayer, and was with it in all its operations on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December at Chicka-

saw Bayou and the Bluffs of the same name.

"The hardships and disasters of Sherman's repulses at Chickasaw Bluffs can never be comprehended by any except the brave and hardy men who were there and survived them. The humiliation and misery consequent on a useless and senseless slaughter were greatly aggravated by the inclemency of the weather. When these unfortunate operations on the Yazoo were ended, we moved out of this loathsome and poisonous stream; and our fleet was next halted at the mouth of White River, Arkansas. In the meantime Major-General McClelland had arrived and taken command of the army. It was here that General McClelland organized his expedition against Arkansas Post.

"McClelland's fleet reached the neighborhood of Arkansas Post on the evening of the 9th of January, 1863. By this time cases of small-pox had become quite numerous in the regiment, and with the various other diseases produced by being cooped almost a month on a dilapidated old transport, my effective force was greatly reduced. In the active operations of the 10th and 11th, resulting in the capture of the garrison, my regiment bore a meritorious part.

"After the battle, the Thirty-fourth Iowa was detailed as a guard for the prisoners, and again embarked on transports. The long confinement we had already endured on a crowded boat had almost destroyed the health of the regiment. I was ordered to take my regiment and five companies of another, and guard the prisoners, five thousand in number, to Chicago. For this purpose I was furnished three of the poorest boats in the fleet. If we had been previously crowded, we were now literally packed and jammed. An aggregate of *sixty-five hundred men in three boats!* It was mid winter, and the weather excessively cold.

The cases of small-pox had multiplied in the regiment, and before we reached St. Louis this disease broke out among the prisoners. The unserviceable condition of our boats, and the fact that we had to collect fuel as we could find it along the river, rendered our trip slow and tedious. We were two weeks going from Arkansas Post to St. Louis. The human suffering during this trip exceeded anything I have ever witnessed in the same length of time.

"After leaving all the cases of small-pox and the men sick with other diseases at St. Louis, I proceeded to Chicago with the prisoners. Left them at Camp Douglas and returned to Benton Barracks, where I arrived on the 5th of February, 1863. My regiment was totally broken down. The officers and men were nearly all sick. The hardships and privations of the preceding two months were beyond human endurance. I have now been in the service three years and a half, and I have never seen anything so ruinous and demoralizing as the two months' campaign made by my regiment just preceding its arrival at Benton Barracks. When we arrived there, we were the most sickly, depressed and melancholy set of soldiers I ever saw. During the following month, the mortality in the regiment was frightful. We remained at Benton Barracks until the 20th of April. While there the deaths and discharges greatly reduced the aggregate of my regiment.

"As the health of the men gradually improved, they were put on duty. About the 1st of April they were sent to City Point, on James River, Virginia, with prisoners. On the 20th of April I was ordered with my regiment, now 300 present for duty, to Pilot Knob, Missouri, which place was threatened by the rebel General Marmaduke. On arriving there I was put in command of the post, and soon after I was assigned to the command of the sub-district of Pilot Knob, which left the regiment

in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Dungan.

"The camping-grounds at this place were pleasant and healthful, and the sanitary condition of the regiment improved very rapidly while there. On the 3d of June I received orders to march with my regiment to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi River, and join General Herron's army, which was about to embark for Grant's army, then besieging Vicksburg. When I left Pilot Knob, there were 400 men present for duty with the regiment.

"Arrived at Vicksburg, and took position on the extreme left of the investing forces, on the 15th day of June. The hardships of this siege were almost unprecedented, but the severe ordeal which my men passed through the previous winter prepared them for the hardest service. During the siege I lost several men killed and wounded, but very few by disease. While other regiments were melting away into the hospitals, mine was often complimented by General Vandever, commanding the division, for keeping up its strength and efficiency. On the 10th of July, our division (now Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Herron commanding,) was embarked on transports for the purpose of joining General Banks and assisting in the reduction of Port Hudson. Before we left the wharf, however, we received intelligence of the surrender of that garrison, and we were immediately ordered in the opposite direction. We moved into the Yazoo River and up it to Yazoo City, which we attacked on the 13th, and captured on the 14th of July. On the 16th and 17th, marched under General Herron, in the direction of Canton, Mississippi, for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of General Sherman, then engaging Johnston at Jackson. We crossed Big Black River, and finding that Canton and Jackson had both been taken we returned to Yazoo

City. The rapidity of this march and the intensity of the heat produced great exhaustion among the troops and several deaths from sun-stroke. We now returned to Vicksburg, where the men were employed in filling up the ditches and preparing the place for defense.

"On the 25th our division started on transports for the Department of the Gulf. Arrived at Port Hudson on the 27th, where we remained in camp three weeks. This proved to be a very unhealthy location for us, and sickness increased in my regiment, as it did in all the others of the division, at an alarming rate. We moved from here on the 25th, and arrived at Carrollton, Louisiana, on the 26th of August. Here we found the other divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Went into camp, and the men recuperated very rapidly. While here the entire corps was reviewed twice by Major-General Banks, and once by General Grant. Our camping-grounds here were very fine, and everything seemed conducive to the benefit of the troops; but we were allowed to enjoy this recreation only a few days. On the 5th of September our division was ordered on board transports, leaving tents standing and the sick and convalescents in them. Not a tent or any baggage except that carried by the men and officers was allowed to be taken. On the 7th of September we disembarked at Morganza, a small town on the west bank of the Mississippi River, thirty-five miles above Port Hudson. Here we remained until the 9th of October. In the meantime two regiments of our division, the Nineteenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Indiana, and detachments from various other regiments, were captured at an outpost on the Atchafalaya River. I lost from my regiment one officer, Lieutenant Walton, and five men taken prisoners, and one man mortally wounded.

"After an absence of about five weeks,

without tents, cooking utensils, or change of clothing, we returned to our camp at Carrollton. On the 24th of October, our division embarked on Gulf stream. After a tedious and boisterous voyage of two weeks, we landed on the island of Brazos de Santiago, on the 8th of November. From there we marched to Brownsville, Texas. After a few days' rest my regiment, with Forrest's battery, was ordered to return to the Gulf. Arrived at Point Isabel on the 13th November and embarked on a ship the following day. Joined an expedition under Brigadier-General Ransom, and sailed up the coast 110 miles to Aransas Pass, which separates Mustang Island from St. Joseph Island. We landed on the latter. After a little time we were joined by Major-General Washburn, with one brigade of his division (First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps). The force then marched to the head of the island, forty miles, crossed Cedar Bayou to Matagorda Island, and marched to the head, where the rebel fort Esparanza is situated. My regiment took a prominent part in the engagement preceding the evacuation of this fort. Remained in the vicinity of Fort Esparanza, alternately on Matagorda Island and the Matagorda Peninsula, until the 20th of April.

"On the 20th of April we embarked for New Orleans. Immediately on our arrival there we were transferred to river boats, and started to re-enforce General Banks, then making his celebrated campaign on Red River. We reached Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 27th of April. There we met Banks's army. He was falling back on that place, and his advance column had just arrived when General McClernand, with our division (First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps), joined it. The disappointments, vexations and disasters of this expedition are so well known, and other Iowa regiments in it suffered so much more than mine, that I shall content myself with say-

ing that after skirmishing with the enemy around Alexandria for about three weeks we started on our retreat to the Mississippi River. Whatever may be said against this campaign, I am glad there is one thing that can be said in its favor. *The retreat was most successful.* Porter's fleet, at one time supposed to be hopelessly lost, was brought triumphantly away, and the twelve miles of wagon train were successfully guarded and protected to the Mississippi River. We were constantly harassed by the pursuing enemy, but in every attack he was repulsed and severely punished. I had the honor to command the brigade which formed the rear guard a large part of the way, and my regiment, with others of the brigade, was frequently engaged by the enemy but without material loss. We crossed the Atchafalaya River at Simmsport, and struck the Mississippi at Morganza, Louisiana. A few days after we arrived here our division was ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. We remained there six weeks as a part of the garrison of that place. The duty was comparatively light, and our camping ground excellent. This was the longest and pleasantest rest the regiment ever had.

"In July I had notice that I was to go to the Army of the Potomac. I was sent to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to embark. While we were waiting there for transportation, the expedition against the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay was organized under command of Major-General Granger, and my regiment was taken along. We disembarked on the west end of Dauphin Island on the 28th of July, and marched that night to within two miles of Fort Gaines. We immediately commenced the siege, and before the morning of the 5th of August, when Admiral Farragut ran his fleet by the forts, the land forces had several batteries planted within short range, and the infantry had driven the

rebel pickets into the fort and built a complete line of breastworks across the island in rear of the fort. The next morning after the fleet ran into the bay, Gaines surrendered. During this short but vigorous siege my regiment lost only one man killed. Immediately after the surrender and disposition of the prisoners, we were moved across the bay to Mobile Point, and commenced our operations against Fort Morgan. This fort proved to be more formidable and obstinate than Gaines. We gradually approached with our intrenchments until our mortars and siege guns were within 500 yards of the fort. Never did men work with more alacrity than while building these circumvallations around Fort Morgan. Every man could see the propriety and utility of what was being done.

"The preparations for the attack were completed on the night of the 22d, and the bombardment commenced by daylight on the morning of the 23d of August. I never witnessed more terrific cannonading. The fort was assailed from three different directions. From the north and south by gunboats, and from the east by the land batteries. The stream of shot and shell into the fort was almost incessant from daylight of the 23d until daylight of the 24th, when the enemy displayed a white flag, and signified his desire to capitulate. He exhibited a great deal more pluck than discretion, as his capture was inevitable from the moment we got in the rear of the fort. Yet he held out until we had pounded the fort into ruins over his head. During the morning the stipulations of the surrender were agreed on between Major-General Granger, commanding our forces, and Brigadier-General Page, commanding the fort. At the time designated for the formal surrender to take place I was ordered to report with my regiment at the fort for the purpose of conducting the ceremonies. It was

to be 2 o'clock P. M. Precisely at this hour I marched up in front of the fort—the band playing 'Hail Columbia.' Formed line of battle in front of sally-port, through which the prisoners soon commenced issuing. They formed a line parallel with and ten paces in front of mine. The scene was intensely interesting and impressive. Rebel officers were ordered to the front and center, and the men ordered to stack arms, and the officers to surrender their swords into the hands of a staff officer detailed for that purpose. During the ceremonies a national salute was being fired, the band was playing patriotic airs, and just as the rebel officers commenced giving up their swords the rebel flag was hauled down, and the stars and stripes were again unfurled to the breeze where they had proudly waved for many years prior to the Rebellion. Being selected as the regiment before which the rebel garrison should surrender, was regarded by all as a compliment, and was highly appreciated by the officers and men of the regiment.

"After resting a few days my regiment with several others was ordered across the bay to Cedar Point. Soon after landing at this point it was found impracticable to occupy it. It is only a salt marsh without any solid surface except a shell road, which has been made from this point to the city of Mobile, a distance of about fifteen miles. Unable to find water fit to use or ground suitable to camp on, we abandoned this point after occupying it about forty-eight hours. We moved back to Mobile Point, where we stayed about two weeks, engaged in destroying the works we had constructed in our operations against Fort Morgan.

"I was ordered then to report with my regiment at New Orleans, which I did about the middle of September. Without disembarking I was ordered to proceed to Morganzia, Louisiana. A few days after

arriving there the regiment was sent out on the Atchafalaya River, where it remained for four weeks on out-post duty. While there Lieutenant Walton and one enlisted man were severely wounded in a skirmish with the enemy. Soon after we arrived at Morganzia, I made application to General Canby for a detail of officers to be sent to Iowa on recruiting service for the regiment, stating that it was reduced below half the maximum, and that I desired it either filled up or consolidated. General Lawler, then commanding at Morganzia, gave my application a very cordial endorsement. He stated, among other things, that 'the Thirty-fourth Iowa was an excellent regiment and finely officered, and he greatly desired to see it filled up.' My request was granted and the following named officers were sent on recruiting service to Iowa: Colonel G. W. Clark, Captains Boyles, Clark, Waters and Herring and Lieutenant Clawson. Before we reached Iowa, however, volunteering was discontinued, and the draft enforced. We failed to get any men for the regiment, and in accordance with my wish, expressed in my application for the recruiting detail, an order was issued by Major-General Reynolds, consolidating the regiment into a battalion of five companies. In the meantime the regiment had been brought from Morganzia to the mouth of White River, Arkansas."

The Thirty-eighth Infantry was now consolidated with the Thirty-fourth. The consolidated regiment was then engaged in minor movements in the Southwest until the close of the war. It was mustered out August 13, 1865, at Houston, Texas.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This was a 100-days regiment, containing nearly one company from Wayne County. The following history of the organization is from the pen of Colonel D.

B. Henderson, at present a Congressman from this State:

"The Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry was organized at Davenport, Iowa, and mustered into the United States service on the 10th day of June, 1864, to serve for the term of 100 days.

"On the 11th of June the regiment was armed and clothed, and on the 14th we took the cars for Cairo, Illinois, at which place we arrived on the 15th.

"Immediately upon my arrival in Cairo, I dispatched a letter to Major-General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, and on the morning of the 17th of June I received orders from General Washburn to report with my regiment at Memphis.

"On the evening of the 17th of June I embarked the regiment upon the John D. Perry, and arrived in Memphis on the morning of the 20th, when I was ordered into camp two miles east of the city. We remained in camp at Memphis until the 27th, performing heavy picket duty during that time.

"On the morning of the 27th of June I was ordered to move my regiment to Collierville, Tennessee, take command of that post, and throw out detachments east and west on the railroad, and was also ordered to guard the railroad against the interference of the rebels, who had recently been firing upon the trains in the vicinity of Collierville.

"On the 28th of June I sent Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Durbin, with two companies, A and I, Captains Guilbert and Wolf, to Camp Lookout, a post three miles west of Collierville, and situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the same day, Major George L. Torbert, with Companies E and K, Captains Harrison and Palmer, moved to Camp Henderson, two and a half miles east of Collierville. Both of these detachments performed their duties faith-

fully, and not another train was disturbed while they guarded these posts. While the regiment was stationed at Collierville and outposts, the men performed very heavy picket duty, being upon guard each alternate day. I partly compensated the men for this by inaugurating a generous system of foraging.

"The enemy did not disturb us but once during the two months that we were stationed at Collierville. The event that I allude to occurred about the middle of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Durbin was informed that a band of guerrillas had captured two men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry near his camp. He promptly sent out Captain Wolf with sixteen men, to relieve the prisoners if possible. When about a mile from camp the party was fired upon by some thirty guerrillas, lying in ambuscade, and Captain Wolf and three of his men were brought down at the first volley, the Captain and one man seriously wounded, the others slightly. The men returned the fire, killing one and wounding three of the rebels. The Captain having been shot and supposed to be killed, and being outnumbered two to one, the men retreated to camp.

"On the 1st of September we were ordered to Memphis, where we remained until the 10th, when we were ordered to embark on the *Golden Era* for Cairo, at which place we arrived on the 14th of September. Taking the cars the same day, we started for Davenport, Iowa.

"On the evening of the 16th of September we reached Davenport, at which place we were mustered out and paid off, on the 23d of September, 1864."

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Both the Third and Eighth Cavalry regiments contained a number of Wayne County boys. They also included a number from Appanoose County, and in the

history of that county are given sketches of the regiments.

MAIL ROBBERY BY BUSHWHACKERS.

The bit of history best remembered by the home guards in Wayne County is best told in the report of Captain Taylor to the Adjutant-General, in the following language:

"You ask me for a statement of the particulars of the recent outrages in this county. I have the honor to report them, as nearly as I can, from the information before me. A week ago last Saturday two men came, passengers in the stage from the west, going east, to this place. Two men took passage here on the same day. The two that took passage here had been here for a day or two. At the next station east of here, ten miles, two more got on. When the stage got about twelve miles east of this place, one of these men, who was riding outside with the driver, drew a revolver, ordered the driver to stop, and compelled him to drive to one side of the road. They then (and these six men were the only passengers) took possession of the mail bags, cut them open, took possession of all the letters and mail matter, took the stage horses (four), and unharnessed them. While engaged in this work a farmer of this county, with his son, who lived west from this point, came along, going home, with a two-horse wagon. They stopped them, took their horses, and robbed the son of \$25, and kept them there. Soon after, the stage coming west came along. They stopped that, robbed the passengers and the mail. They then took six of the stage horses and started West; robbed several persons on the way, one man of \$200, and then took three citizens of this county prisoners, to guide them, as they said. One escaped, the others they kept. They made their way to Missouri. The robbing of the mails

took place about an hour before sundown, on Saturday night. I did not learn the fact until early Sunday morning, and at once called every man of my company and commenced the pursuit. We traced them into Missouri, recovered the horses and considerable amount of the mail matter, and got back the boys they took, and, I guess, compelled the fellows to take the oath. I have written this, General, very hastily, and expect imperfectly, but have endeavored to give you the main facts. I would suggest, and inform you, that this part of the State is overrun with refugees (rebels) from the South, with drafted skeddaddlers and other fellows of that sort. We are on the alert, and prepared to mete out even-handed justice to them; yet we think that you and the authorities ought to authorize somebody in each county to employ and pay a small force to be always on the look-out for these fellows, and ready at any moment to go after them. I need not say more to you on this subject. I think it ought to be done."

THE VETERANS.

For four years and more the notes of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continually heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the South. For four years and more "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the Fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle, Wayne County had borne its full part, and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies had laid down his life on the battle-field or starved to death in the rebel slaughter pens at Andersonville and Macon.

But now Sherman and his "brave boys

in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea, Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of the Union under Grant, the war was ended, peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Wayne County who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds, in the hour of their country's peril, are now and always will be dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Wayne County, not simply because they were sol-

diers, but because, in their association with their fellow-men, their walk is upright, and their character and honesty without reproach.

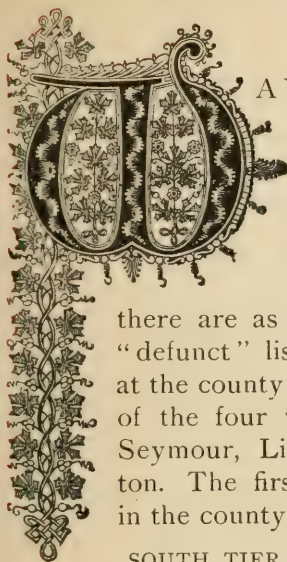
"Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right."

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union, during the war of the Rebellion, will always be cherished by all patriotic hearts. But there are scenes, incidents and accidents, the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered, by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Wayne County; and fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to their eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than of absolute written history.





THE PRESS.



WAYNE County is blessed with a goodly number of newspapers, considering her limited population. There are six now published, and there are as many more on the "defunct" list. Two are located at the county seat and one at each of the four villages of Allerton, Seymour, Lineville and Humes-ton. The first paper ever printed in the county was the

SOUTH TIER DEMOCRAT.

established in 1858 by D. B. Cutler and A. O. Binkley. This was at Corydon. About 1861 the firm became Binkley & Esteb, and after another change the names of Binkley & Morrett appeared as publishers. These partners could not agree very well, and during one quarrel Binkley is said to have hidden some necessary part of the press, so as to prevent the publication of the paper. Binkley finally obtained possession of the office material and moved it to Princeton, Missouri, during the latter part of the war. Just before this, in 1863, a stock company was formed at Corydon to start a Republican paper. A committee was sent to Chariton, where there was a printing office in financial trouble, to secure the same. They did this, and also arranged with

Charles H. Austin, then living at Chariton, to come to Corydon and take charge of the mechanical department of the

CORYDON MONITOR,

as the new paper was called. William Hartshorn was employed as editor, and afterward became owner. He died in 1867, and for some time his widow owned the paper, employing George Albertson as editor. In August, 1871, E. E. Clark became editor. In the same year Martin Read purchased the paper and published it about one year. He then sold to Lewis Miles and C. F. Le Compte. Soon after O. G. Allen bought Miles' interest, and early in 1874 the paper was removed to Allerton, where it was published for eleven years as the

WAYNE COUNTY REPUBLICAN,

with C. F. Le Compte as sole proprietor from 1875, in which year he bought Mr. Allen's interest. The first issue in Allerton was dated February 26. In the meantime, in August, 1875, the

CORYDON TIMES

had been established by S. W. Miles, a brother of Lewis Miles. In September, 1877, Dotts & Walker assumed control, but a year later the *Times* passed back into Mr. Miles's hands. In January, 1883, the paper was sold to Tedford & Miles (Lewis); but by midsummer following S. W. Miles was once more in charge. In January, 1884, he

sold to Dr. E. J. Dickinson and H. H. Lusher, who published the *Times* during that year. In December, 1884, the *Times* was consolidated with the *Republican*, of Allerton, and the first number of the

TIMES-REPUBLICAN

appeared at Corydon on the nineteenth of that month. Since then W. M. Littell and C. F. Le Compte have been publishers, the latter being editor and manager. It is an eight-column folio, issued on Thursdays, at \$1 per year, and its politics corresponds with its name. It is the most prosperous of all the papers now published in the county, and is one of the two papers which obtain all the county printing. The

LINEVILLE INDEX

was established early in 1870, by H. M. Belvel, who removed the office to Corydon and there published it as a Republican paper until the autumn of 1872, when he sold his subscription list to the *Republican* publishers. Mr. Belvel immediately after started the *Wayne County Liberal*, three numbers of which he issued before the general election of 1872. After that disastrous ending of the *Liberal* movement, he changed the name of the paper to the

NEWS.

He published this for five years as a Democratic paper, and was succeeded by Samuel Wright, who commenced its publication in 1877 as a Greenback journal. In May, 1881, the establishment was sold to the Allerton *News* Company, including among its stockholders S. L. Vest, R. Z. McCoy, E. L. Hart and Hon. D. M. Clark. The *News* has since been published at Allerton by this company. E. L. Hart was employed as editor from May, 1881, to May, 1882. D. D. Shirley was at the same time local editor, and at the latter date mentioned became sole editor and manager, which position he has held since. The *News* is a five-column quarto, published on

Thursdays, at \$1 per year. It is Democratic in politics, and has been one of the main factors in changing the county from Republican to slightly Democratic. The

LINEVILLE TRIBUNE

was established by Miles & Le Compte, of the *Wayne County Republican*, in 1872, and C. W. Bolster was employed as editor and manager. In 1873 Lewis Miles became owner, and March 18, 1874, he sold to Charles H. Austin. Since then there has been no change in its ownership, except that the firm name is now Austin & Son. The *Tribune* is an independent Republican paper, and is published on Fridays (formerly Thursdays), at \$1.25 per year. Mr. Austin is the oldest newspaper man in Wayne County and is amply fitted for the conduct of a good paper which the *Tribune* has come to be.

Seymour has had a more complicated newspaper history than any other village in the county. The

SEYMOUR SENTINEL

was established as a five-column monthly early in 1873, when the town was less than two years old. H. S. Gilliam and Charles A. Conger were editors and publishers by turns, each taking charge of it every other month. Both gentlemen were merchants and only projected this enterprise for the good of the town. In the autumn following, Al. S. Hickman purchased the paper and began its issue as a weekly, the first number being dated October 13. About a year and a half later C. W. Bolster took it and changed its name to the

ENSIGN.

Changes in ownership and name now rapidly followed, H. S. Belvel coming next, as the publisher of the

HEADLIGHT.

He was succeeded by S. K. Ball, who called his paper the

ENTERPRISE.

He published this till his death when the material was claimed by the parties who had originally owned it. Wright Brothers continued the publication of the *Enterprise* for a short time and then moved it away. Seymour was then without a paper until May 1, 1884, when the

LONE TREE PRESS

was established by L. W. Lewis and Will M. Sanger. The paper was named, not from mere fancy, but in recognition of a tall tree near Seymour which has been since the earliest settlement of the county the principal landmark of the pioneers for many miles around. In October, 1885, Mr. Sanger went to Florida, where he is now employed on the Florida *Intelligencer*, so that Mr. Lewis is now sole proprietor and editor. The *Press* is issued on Fridays, at \$1 per year, and is independent in politics.

A separate edition is printed for Promise City, under the name of the Promise City *Press*, with about four columns of matter pertaining to that village.

CORYDON DEMOCRAT.

On the 17th day of April, 1879, the initial number of the Corydon *Democrat* was published by the *Democrat* Publishing Company, with H. M. Belvel as editor and A. N. Rooks as manager. It continued under this management for a short time only, when Mr. Rooks became proprietor, and finally its editor in chief.

On the 29th day of January, 1880, Mr. Rooks sold the *Democrat* to J. S. Shepherd & Bro., under whose management it continued down to December 3, 1885, when it was sold to D. G. Duer, who published a few numbers only. March 1, 1886, the *Democrat* was purchased by J. W. Frame, its present editor and proprietor.

The paper is now in its eighth year, has the full patronage of its party, and is the official paper of Wayne County. It has a

circulation of about 1,300, and a good advertising patronage. The *Democrat* is a seven-column folio, published on Thursday of each week, at \$1.00 per year.

HUMESTON NEW ERA.

This was established September 1, 1880, under the name of *The Era*, by Heck Sanford and S. L. Dailey. Six months later, Mr. Sanford sold his interest, on account of delicate health, to his partner, who remained in charge until the beginning of 1884. The office was then purchased by Heck Sanford, Harry Sanford and W. L. Livingston, and the last named acted as editor until July 1 of the same year. On that date R. K. Thomas bought Mr. Livingston's share in the concern, and Heck Sanford was installed as editor, which position he has filled continuously since. In September, 1884, W. G. Hine purchased the interests owned by R. K. Thomas and Harry Sanford, and a year later he in turn disposed of the same to Mr. Barnes, the junior member of the present firm of Sanford & Barnes.

The *New Era* was Republican in politics until Mr. Sanford became editor, and since then has been strictly non-political. It is a local news paper, containing no "padding," and restricted to Iowa news. It is a five-column quarto, published on Thursdays, at \$1.25 per year.

WAYNE COUNTY TEACHER.

This is a three-column quarto, published by the teachers of Wayne County, at 50 cents per year. It was begun in August, 1885, and is a monthly. C. W. Martindale is managing editor.

HUMESTON INDEPENDENT.

This is the youngest of the papers published in Wayne County, and its first number bears date of March 13, 1886. It is a four-column quarto, published by Rockwell & Co., with Dr. T. M. Wall as editor.

THE BAR



THE biographies of the members of the present bar are given in the biographical portion of this work; but there are a number who belong to the past—who have come and gone or died in the county—and these deserve mention. Most of these, of course, were residents of

CORYDON.

The first resident attorney here was John Hayes, a native of Ohio, who came to this State from Illinois in 1852, and resided here until 1884, when he went to Kansas. He is there in practice with his sons. He was considered by his associates here as a man of good judgment, and a well-read lawyer, but he was of an evasive, secretive disposition, and generally failed to produce the desired impression upon either judge or jury. Temperate in habits, he was a good citizen except for his unsympathetic nature. He was politically a Democrat, and served a term as recorder and treasurer of Wayne County. He entered the army during the late war, and became a Captain.

M. T. Kirk came in 1854 from Pennsylvania, and on the breaking out of the war offered his services to his country. He died in the army. He was a shrewd, sound lawyer, and enjoyed an excellent practice.

W. E. Taylor came here about 1855 from Indiana, and was a popular citizen until his death. He was elected county judge in 1856, and was State Senator in 1860-'61, though these official positions did not at all interfere with his legal practice. On the breaking out of the war he raised a company of volunteers, which became Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry. After two years' service as Captain he resigned on account of his eyesight. Captain Taylor was a good, honorable citizen, of considerable force of character. After his army life he was known to drink to excess, and two or three years after the war he died, while in the South. He was politically a Democrat.

Thomas M. Bowen, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, came here shortly after Captain Taylor, and was certainly here as early as 1856. He remained here until about 1860, in the practice of his profession, and represented this county for one term in the Legislature. He was at that time a Democrat. He was very young, and during the campaign preceding his

election it was claimed by his political opponents that he was not of age. After leaving Corydon he went to Western Iowa, where, on the breaking out of the war, he raised a company for the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Taking offense at his treatment by the authorities, he took his men across the Missouri River into Nebraska, where, it is said, he obtained \$500 for his recruits. Bowen became a Captain, then a Colonel, and was finally made a Brigadier-General. He was next prominent as supreme judge in Arkansas, and he is now a United States Senator from Colorado, in which State he has become wealthy through fortunate mining investments.

J. N. McClanahan came here from Ohio in 1859, and practiced until 1880. Retiring from practice, he traveled in various States for a time, and then returning commenced farming, four miles from Corydon. He has been locally prominent, and stood well among the members of his profession. During the war he was Captain of Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers.

Samuel L. Glasgow came here from Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, at the same time with Messrs. J. W. Freeland and J. N. McClanahan. When the war came on, he left for the front as First-Lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He shortly resigned and returned home, but afterward raised a company for the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. He was chosen Captain of his company, but on the organization of the regiment was made Colonel. He was afterward commissioned as Brigadier-General. After the war he was appointed consul to Havre, France, which position he held for six years. Returning, he located at Burlington, this State, where he is now in practice.

E. E. Clark was admitted in 1871 at Iowa City, and then practiced at Corydon until 1875. He followed banking for the next

three years, was then clerk of the District Court for two terms, and then received an appointment as clerk in the Pension Department at Washington. He is now practicing law at Des Moines.

George Albertson came from Ohio in 1866 or '7, with his father, who is now a farmer near Corydon. He taught school and was otherwise occupied until 1874, when he was admitted to the practice of law. He was afterward elected clerk of the District Court. After the expiration of his term in that office he practiced a short time, and was then appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Department, at Washington, where he is now.

Martin Read was admitted to the bar at Corydon in 1864, and resided at that place until 1881, when he went to Princeton, Mercer County, Missouri. He held the offices of county judge, State senator, and clerk of the District Court while in this county, and is now county attorney in Missouri.

The present roll of Corydon attorneys, in order of seniority is as follows: J. W. Freeland, W. H. Tedford, Lewis Miles, C. W. Steele, W. W. Thomas and W. F. Howell.

ALLERTON.

The first practicing lawyer to reside here was John L. McKamy, who came in the latter part of 1871, from Macomb, Illinois, whither he returned after some three years' residence. He was a good man, and possessed fair business ability.

William Clark and another man were here for some time, and made for themselves a very unenviable record. They forged mortgages, and indulged in other reprehensible practices. Finally one disappeared, and so completely that no one has any idea whither he departed. The other was caught, but not tried.

J. B. Evans and Martin Read located at

Allerton about 1875, and practiced two or three years. Evans went from here to Princeton, Missouri. Read, who was well known as a local politician, was a fine lawyer, but not a brilliant conservator of his own financial interests. He went to Winterset, and thence to Princeton, Missouri, where he is now in practice.

Albert Parsons hung out his sign at Allerton about the same time with Evans and Read. He was from Washington County, this State, and after some five years' residence at Allerton went to Colorado. He is described as a first-class lawyer, young and brilliant, but dissipated and unprincipled. He inspired confidence in but few people.

J. Q. Work came in 1877 or 1878 from Fairfield, Iowa, and in 1885 went to Lamar, Missouri. He was a shrewd man, a good office lawyer, and made some money. Another man, named Coop, also hailed from Fairfield. After two years at Allerton, he left, without having achieved a reputation for brilliancy.

E. L. Hart came here in 1875 and is yet practicing, as also J. K. Danskin, who located here in December, 1885.

SEYMOUR.

John Jamison came to this place from Genoa, Monroe Township, in 1871, and has practiced law continuously since.

John Frost came the same year from Unionville, Appanoose County, and after some five or six years' residence at Seymour went to Deadwood, Dakota Territory.

A. F. Thompson came from Centerville in 1874 and returned there five years later. He enjoyed a good practice while at Seymour.

L. M. McNeff taught school for a time after he first came here, and while thus engaged studied law. He was admitted to

the bar at Corydon, and then practiced at Seymour until 1881 or 1882, when he left.

J. C. Coad came here from Moulton, Appanoose County, in 1880, and after three years went to Kansas. He is now at Lincoln Center, in that State. He was a good man, enjoyed a fair practice at this place, and is referred to as a promising young man.

David H. Kerby came here in 1883, buying out Coad's practice, and is still here.

John Jamison and David H. Kerby are the resident practitioners.

HUMESTON.

G. A. Crosby, from Warren County, Illinois, followed farming in Richman Township until the village of Humeston was well started in its career, and then removed to the town, where he remained until 1883.

J. L. Berry came to Humeston from Pennsylvania in 1876, and is yet in practice, the oldest lawyer of the place.

J. W. Walker came in 1880, and practiced until his death, in June, 1881. He was a promising young man, and was well liked. This was his first location as a lawyer. He had been county superintendent of schools before entering the legal profession.

W. L. Livingston came here in the autumn of 1881, immediately from California, but originally from Illinois. He is still in practice.

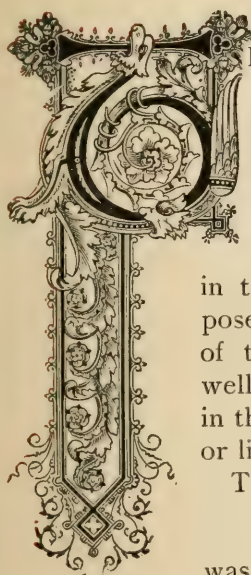
R. C. Poston came in 1882, from Wapello County, and is still here. He has been city solicitor since his location at Humeston.

LINEVILLE.

The only attorneys who have resided at Lineville are G. Taylor Wright and C. W. Bolster, who have now been in practice about five years. They commenced about the same date.



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.



THE members of the profession of medicine who are now practicing are given full biographical mention in the main portion of this work, and in this chapter it is proposed to make some record of those who were once well known as physicians in this county, but are dead or living in other localities.

The first physician at

CORYDON

was Daniel Payton, who was prominent in the early history of Wayne County. He came to Corydon in an early day from Missouri, though a native of the South, and practiced for two or three years before he was elected recorder and treasurer of the county. He next held the office of county judge. All this time he was continuing the practice of medicine so far as the duties of his office would permit. About 1862 he went to Linn County, Oregon, where he resides now.

The second physician was S. T. Kirk (brother of M. T. Kirk), who came from

Ohio and settled first at Bethlehem. He afterward located at Corydon, and a few years later returned to Ohio, where he died.

A. G. Fields, a native of New York, came here first in 1851. He entered a quarter-section on the edge of Corydon (or what was to be Corydon) at the same time that in the name of Wayne County he entered, at the land office at Chariton, the quarter-section on which was laid out the county seat. Fields afterward made an addition to the town plat. He went to New York and there took his degree in medicine, taking up his residence permanently at Corydon in 1859. He practiced a few years and then removed to Des Moines, where he now resides.

George Hay, a native of Kentucky, came here from Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1855. In 1858 and 1859 he studied with Dr. Kirk, and then he attended lectures at Keokuk for a year or so. On the breaking out of the war he entered the service of the Government, in his professional capacity. Returning to Corydon, he died three or four years after the war. He was a skillful physician, and was considered the best then here. He had an excellent practice.

William H. Weir came in 1855 or 1856

from Pennsylvania, and practiced two or three years at Corydon.

H. S. Rogers came perhaps a little earlier and practiced several years. He was school fund commissioner for one term. After leaving Corydon, where he was in partnership with either Payton or Weir, he practiced for a time in Appanoose County, and then settled at Seymour, where he now resides.

George W. Purcell came in 1855 or 1856 and moved away at the same time with Weir, whose daughter he married.

Jeremiah Brower came to Corydon about 1854 or 1855 and after three or four years moved into Jefferson Township, where he died some years ago.

W. D. Everett came to the county about the same time, settling first at Cambria, Washington Township. He afterward removed to Peoria, Benton Township, and finally came to Corydon, where he died. He has two sons now practicing medicine in this county—F. M. Everett, at Corydon, and Burris S. Everett, at Allerton.

John B. Hatton, a brother-in-law of Dr. Payton, practiced here two or three years, about war times, and then moved away.

John Boswell came in 1862 from Virginia and went with Dr. Payton to Oregon, where he now lives.

Elijah Glendenning, now of Lineville, practiced here about a year during the war.

Harley Clark came after the war, from Genoa, this State, though a native of New York. He practiced at Corydon about two years, then went to Seymour, and thence to Keokuk, where he died.

Jesse Hawes came here from Illinois in 1866 or 1867, practiced two or three years, then went to Greeley, Colorado, and is now in that State.

L. D. McKinley, who was elected clerk of the District Court, in 1860, practiced medicine during and after his term of office until 1866 or 1867, then went to Beth-

lehem, this county, and finally to Missouri Valley, Harrison County.

W. T. Kelley, who was reared in Wayne County, studied medicine and commenced practice at Corydon early in the "seventies." He was here a few years, and then removed to Leon, Decatur County.

Other physicians were P. D. Silvernail (who died here in 1879), Dr. Newman, Drs. Flower and Lamb (partners, of the homeopathic school), and I. N. McCoy.

The physicians now resident here are Drs. F. M. Everett, E. J. Dickinson and J. R. Linley.

ALLERTON.

The first member of the medical profession to fix his residence here was H. V. Nichols, who came here from Waukesha, Wisconsin, and practiced until 1882, when he removed to Trenton, Missouri. His health failed and he now retired from practice. He made an excellent reputation here, as a man and as a physician.

R. F. Parsons came here from Brighton, Iowa, and dealt in drugs at the same time that he practiced his profession. He resided at Allerton about six years, then went to Colorado. He afterward returned here, but soon went to Brighton, where he is now.

F. W. Flower, a homeopathic physician, came from Davenport to Corydon, and thence to Allerton, about 1877. In 1885 he went to Carthage, Missouri.

B. S. Everett came about the same time, and is yet in practice, as is W. L. Bullis, these two being the only regular physicians here.

J. A. Brown came here in 1882 from Louisa County, and in 1886 went to Hay Springs, Nebraska.

William Duden, a homeopathist, practiced for many years in the country (being one of a pioneer family), and in 1885 located at Allerton, where he now resides and practices.

SEYMOUR.

W. H. Ernest, from Virginia, located at Seymour in the first year of its history, 1871, and is still in practice.

The second to fix his home here was Harley Clark, who came from Genoa, in Monroe Township, and resided at Seymour three years. He died in 1874, while attending lectures at Keokuk. He was young at that time (about thirty-five years old), but had acquired the reputation of being a most skillful physician. He was known and sent for by families in every direction for many miles.

G. W. Rightenour, a "botanic" doctor, came here from Illinois and after five or six years went to Montana.

Hugh McCoy came to Seymour in the spring of 1875, and has been prominent as a physician. Of late he has devoted himself partly to his drug store, as well as continuing in practice.

A. Hollingsworth, who was reared near Centerville, practiced at Numa, Appanoose County, for a time, and came to this place in the spring of 1875. He left for Nebraska in 1885. He was a good physician, and an excellent surgeon. He had a good practice, and when he left sold his good will to

George A. Morrison, who has now been at Seymour about a year.

Edgar H. Jones came here from Numa in August, 1884.

The present practitioners are Drs. W. H. Ernest, Hugh McCoy, George A. Morrison and Edgar H. Jones.

HUMESTON.

The pioneer physician of this place is Dr. George McCulloch, who is still in practice. He came in 1873, from Poweshiek County, and though still a young man he is one of the most prominent citizens of Wayne County. He is a partner in the banking house of Hasbrouck & McCulloch.

M. F. Trowbridge came here from La Grange in 1876, and returned there after a stay of one year.

R. R. Arnold, the present postmaster of Humeston, came in the spring of 1877 from Monroe County, and has practiced since.

A. P. McCulloch, from Poweshiek County, practiced here from 1880 to 1882, and then went to Carlisle. He made a good reputation here.

T. M. Fortney came in 1881 from New York, in this county, and is still in practice.

T. M. Wall came here in 1881 from Weldon, Iowa, and is yet a resident.

G. H. Weary, of the eclectic school, came here in 1883 from Bethany, Missouri, and has practiced since.

LINEVILLE.

B. F. Purcell came to this vicinity from Missouri in an early day, and practiced medicine until 1880 or 1881, when he died at his residence near the village. He was not particularly well read, but was a good physician, and had a fair practice.

Elijah Glendenning, formerly from Pleasanton, has practiced at Lineville continuously since 1856, except a year and a half at Corydon.

D. W. Carlisle studied with Dr. Glendenning and commenced practice about 1865, retiring a few years since to go into the dry-goods trade.

A. W. Prather studied with Dr. Carlisle while the latter was at Bethlehem, this county, and after several years' practice at Lineville went to Oregon in 1885.

Drs. Browning and Wall were each here about one year, at different times.

I. A. Hill, from Missouri, has practiced for some ten years, and is the only resident physician besides Dr. Glendenning.

PROMISE CITY.

Dr. Simmons, now of Chariton, came to

this vicinity soon after the war and practiced until 1879.

He sold his practice to Dr. Greenlee, who remained until 1882 and then went to Weldon.

King Trainer studied with Dr. Simmons and practiced medicine two years before going to Kansas.

J. H. Graham came from Cedar Rapids about 1881 and went to Burlington, Kansas, in 1884.

J. W. Ferguson came in 1881, and W. H. Everson in 1884. Both are now in practice.

OTHER PHYSICIANS.

J. N. Dicks is the only physician of Cambria, where he located about the year 1877.

John Boswell, L. D. McKinley, William Prather and a Dr. Townsend were early practitioners at Bethlehem.

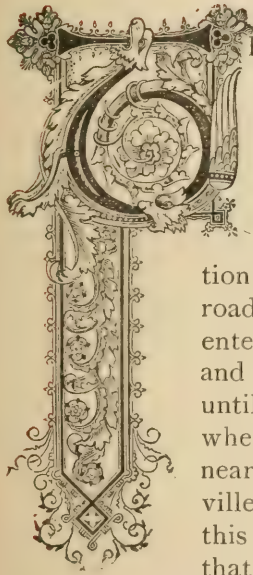
Powell Gibbens is among the oldest practitioners in Wayne County, and has resided always in Wright Township. Drs. Blakely, Sr. and Jr., practice at Confidence and vicinity.





MISCELLANEOUS

☆RAILROADS.☆



THE county was without these wonderful aids to a country's development until 1871. Late in 1870 the Chicago & South-western Construction Company built a railroad through this county, entering it from the east, and running nearly west until just east of Clio, where it turns and runs nearly southwest. Lineville is the only point on this road in Wayne County that existed before the building of the line. The other villages, Clio, Allerton, Harvard and Seymour, are all railroad towns. Kniffin is a station, not yet a village, between Harvard and Seymour. This road was built without any local aid, except the donation of depot grounds, etc., at several places. Soon after construction the line was bought by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, and it is now part of the main line from Chicago to Kansas City. Very many trains are run on this road, so that the traveling portion of the community find it a great

convenience. Wayne County is thus brought within six hours' ride of Kansas City, and fourteen hours' of Chicago. There are twenty-eight miles of this road in Wayne County, which is assessed at \$5,000 a mile, and the county gets about \$3,000 a year tax from it. The principal parties interested in the construction company were Judges Love and Johnson, of Keokuk; George Gillespie, of Ottumwa, and Judge Aller, of Leavenworth, Kansas. It was in honor of the last named that Allerton was named. The first passenger train to enter Wayne County came over this road March 29, 1871, and crossed the line at 10:49 A. M. The engine was No. 150, familiarly known by the boys as "old dollar and a half," and is still drawing freight trains over the road.

The Chariton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built in 1872, and crosses Richman Township in a diagonal direction. The township voted a 5 per cent. tax to aid the road. The construction of this line was the occasion of Humeston's coming into existence as a village. Humeston is the only station of the Chariton branch in this county. There being but six miles in Wayne County, the latter's share of its taxes is not large.

The lack of any railroad at the county

seat, Corydon, made a considerable portion of the people of the county desire a relocation of the county seat, Allerton being the most formidable competitor. After some agitation the question of removal was submitted to a vote in 1874. While the result was a majority for Corydon, still the latter's citizens became justly alarmed, and to make sure of retaining the county seat permanently, the building of an east and west line through Corydon was agitated. A construction company was organized at Corydon, with Lloyd Selby as president, and Lewis B. Boyle as secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, and this was raised, partly by a 5 per cent. tax in Corydon and South Fork townships, and \$50,000 by subscription. With the means thus obtained, the right of way was secured, and the road graded and tied from Corydon to Centerville in 1879. Then, by previous arrangement, the company turned it over to the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, of which F. M. Drake, of Centerville, was president. This company ironed and equipped the road, and extended it west to Humeston, receiving by way of aid a tax in Richman Township. In 1883 the road was leased to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, which operated it two years. That curious aggregation of roads began to disintegrate in 1884, and in 1885 this road was returned to its owners, the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Company, who operate it at this writing.

In 1880 the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad was constructed by the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad companies, connecting at Shenandoah with an old line to Council Bluffs. This makes a very direct and desirable line from Keokuk across the State to Council Bluffs. It is now owned by three different companies, none of which has the means to make it a first-class road. The best in-

terests of the county will be conserved by the entire line being purchased by and operated in connection with some eastern line, and this solution will probably be arrived at some time in the near future. Under the management of the Wabash Company a passenger train and a freight were run each way daily; but at present there is but one train a day each way, and that is a mixed. It takes three hours to go from Corydon to Centerville, twenty-eight miles. Travelers make much complaint of this, but, poor as the service is for passengers, it yet makes as low rates as any road in the State, and the facilities offered to shippers are as good. It is worth a great deal to the county and to Corydon, Humeston and Promise City, stations along its line, and will sometime be worth much more than now. This much is certain: It has insured to Corydon the county seat. There are twenty-six miles of this road in Wayne County, assessed at \$2,000 a mile.

WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was organized in 1857, at Corydon, and the first fair was held the same autumn, inside of a rope stretched in the form of a circle in the square. Soon after the society bought five acres of land, of William Miles, three-fourths of a mile northeast of the public square. This was improved moderately, and used with varying success until 1876. In that year Allerton proposed to give forty acres if the fairs would be held at that place in future. The directors of the society decided that they would make no change if the people of Corydon would make a liberal proposition. The latter then leased fifteen acres more of William Miles, adjoining the first five, inclosed the whole, improved it suitably and made it a very good ground.

In February, 1883, the county organization was disbanded, being considered a failure. Some years no premiums were

paid, and often the premiums were scaled down 25 or 50 cents. There were other radical weaknesses, and so it was deemed best to organize the

WAYNE COUNTY JOINT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

with individual stockholders, liable for all claims, and guaranteeing full payment of premiums. The grounds were turned over to the new society for gratuitous use as long as county fairs should be held, Thomas Elder being appointed as trustee for the eighteen acres owned by the original organization. This tract was appraised at \$1,100. The new society expended \$2,100 in purchasing seventeen acres more land, and \$6,000 in improvements of a permanent character.

The first fair under the new regime was held in 1883; all premiums were paid and \$600 was applied as a dividend on the stock. In 1884, \$1,200 was cleared; and in 1885, \$600 in spite of a rainy week. Thus the new management is a financial success. The grounds are considered among the best in Iowa. This good showing is due, more than to any other man, to the energy and careful judgment of Humphrey West, who was president of the old society during its last two years, and has held that office in the new since its organization. It was through him that the change was made. W. L. White is Vice-President, Lewis Miles, Secretary, and Hartley Bracewell, Treasurer.

A CALL FOR JUDGE LYNCH.

A few years since one "Bill" Lyons resided in the south part of Wayne County, and was considered a dangerous character. He was supposed to be connected with a band of Missouri thieves. One day some men were pursued by the band, and he was recognized among the latter. He was arrested soon after, and put in the jail at

Corydon. On the Saturday night following a mob came into Corydon, visited a convenient blacksmithy and obtained sledge hammers, with which they proceeded to the jail. Breaking into this, they took Lyons out, tied his feet together, placed him on a horse, and marched four miles south of town, where they hanged him to a post-driver, on land then belonging to S. L. Vest, of Allerton.

The people of Corydon were evidently anticipating this event, and were in sympathy with this method of speedy justice. Lyons had an intimation of what was coming, and requested the sheriff to protect him, but the official found it convenient to be absent. Some spectators followed the lynchers some distance into the country, but were told that their company was not desired. After the mob had completed its work, and had ridden away, whooping and hallooing, the observers went up, observed the spot, and then returned to Corydon to notify a justice. The body was cut down the same night, and a coroner's inquest held the following day.

BANK ROBBERY.

One of the most exciting incidents in the history of the usually quiet community of Corydon occurred in the summer of 1872. Henry Clay Dean was making a railroad speech at the Methodist church, and a good part of the population was there assembled. A party of four strangers appeared in town and made preparations to rob the county treasury, in which was at that time about \$40,000. Two of these men went into the treasurer's office (the others keeping guard in the street) and inquired for Mr. George W. Dean, the treasurer. A lady in the clerk's office adjoining, informed them that he was out and she thought he was at home. One of the men then went to Mr. Dean's house, and there learned that he was at the speaking. The

party then started for the church, but on their way happened to pass Mr. Ockabock's bank, in which, as they noticed, there was but one person, Mr. Ockabock. They walked in, and drawing their revolvers compelled the banker to produce the vault key, unlock the vault and hand out the sum of \$6,000.

After securing the money they coolly mounted their horses and rode off. Passing the church they waved their revolvers, whooping and yelling, and called out, "We've robbed the bank; catch us if you can!" Striking out toward Missouri, they told everyone they met that they had plenty of money, and were the lords of creation. They called out to a farmer working in a field, "That's right, work away; we've got plenty of money and will settle with you when you're done!"

In the meantime, the Corydon people turned out *en masse* and pursued the unwelcome strangers. They were a motley throng, mounted in every fashion and armed with shot-guns, old pistols, or nothing at all. They soon came in sight of the adventurers, who, being well mounted and armed, did not seem to anticipate any serious trouble. They would allow their pursuers to approach within a short distance, and then tantalizingly gallop across a field, or ride on just fast enough to keep away. Thus the chase was kept up until its futility was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, and then abandoned.

About a year later a detective named Westfall, from Chicago, captured Clel. Miller in Missouri, and brought him to Corydon to be tried. He was recognized by many reputable people, but justice was defeated by Missouri witnesses, by whom he proved an alibi. Miller, who was afterward shot in Minnesota, was one of the famous James gang, and there is no doubt that the Corydon bank robbery is one of the long list of crimes chargeable to those outlaws.

POPULATION.

The population of the several townships and villages in Wayne County, by the census of 1885, was:

CENSUS.	POPULATION.
Benton.....	734
Clay	704
Clinton	528
Corydon, except town	651
Corydon, town of.....	820
Grand River, except towns.....	563
Clio, town of.....	92
Lineville, town of.....	586
Howard.....	612
Jackson.....	985
Jefferson.....	827
Monroe.....	579
Richman, except Humeston	604
Humeston, town of.....	684
South Fork	906
Union	835
Walnut, except Seymour.....	814
Seymour, town of.....	710
Warren, except Allerton	753
Allerton, town of	791
Washington	781
Wright.....	935
Total for the county.....	15,494

The population of the county by the several Federal and State censuses has been as follows: 1850, 340; 1860, 6,409; 1865, 6,327; 1870, 11,287; 1875, 13,978; 1880, 16,127; 1885, 15,494.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

There are in Wayne County 257,234 acres of improved land. In 1884 there were 156,171 acres in cultivation, 390,042 acres of unimproved land and 70,686 acres of pasture. There were 313,943 rods of hedge, and 532,942 rods of barb-wire fence, besides 454,211 rods of other fences. The average number of acres in a Wayne County farm is 139.

The number of farms managed by their owners directly was 1,610; by manager, 19; by tenant for money rent, 61; by tenant for crop rent, 300.

The following are the statistics of the leading farm products for 1884:

Acres of corn, 67,144; bushels harvested, 2,259,124; acres of spring wheat, 279; bushels harvested, 2,192; acres of fall wheat, 79; bushels harvested, 756; acres of oats, 34,616; bushels harvested, 720,376; tons of straw, 12,165; acres of rye, 276; bushels harvested, 1,965; tons of straw, 149; acres of buckwheat, 644; bushels harvested, 6,571; acres of broom-corn, 120; tons of product, 116; acres of sorghum, 471; gallons of syrup, 34,925; acres in Irish potatoes, 698; bushels raised, 78,553.

There are 357 acres of planted timber, and 22,302 acres of natural timber, while 9,056 cords of wood were cut in 1884. There are 107,314 bearing apple-trees, producing 56,654 bushels; acres of timothy, 67,568; tons of hay, 59,552; bushels of seed, 40,945; tons of hay from wild grass, 2,393.

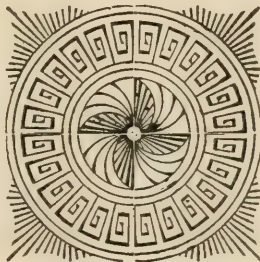
The value of the various products for 1884 was:

Garden truck, \$12,108; forest products,

\$17,416; orchard products, \$34,610; vineyard, \$6,132; small fruit, \$4,070; hive, \$4,222; dairy, \$94,358; animals slaughtered, \$447,871; poultry and eggs, \$34,018; other farm products, \$957,097.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wayne County has thirteen district townships, thirty-two independent districts, and eighty-five sub-districts. There are 111 ungraded schools, and 24 rooms in graded schools. Average duration of school, 7 months. Number of male teachers employed, 79; female teachers, 167; average monthly compensation, males, \$36.40; females, \$26.86. There are 3,025 males, and 3,022 females of school age; of these, 5,431 are enrolled in the public schools; the average attendance is 3,218; average cost of tuition per pupil, \$2.01; number of frame school-houses, 115; brick, 3; value, \$82,440.



CORYDON

UNDER the head of "Early History" is given an account of the location of the county seat, and the laying out of a town to be called Corydon. The growth of the place has always been slow, but it has never retrograded. Though in the past its prosperity has been endangered by the fear of losing the county seat, this question may now be considered settled, and the citizens may be excused for the sanguine hopes they entertain for the future success of the town.

As stated before, George Garman bought the first lot, on which he erected a little store. This is now used for Peter Sallman's meat market. Joel Phillips was the second to build. He put up the Phillips hotel. This was torn down in 1885, and its site is occupied by the stores of Oscar Rogers and Ben. Miles. Next came one Cade, who kept a grocery and confectionery in a log house on the north side of the square. Richardson & Thornberry put up a grocery on the southwest corner of the

square, and operated it four years. Richardson & Hay had the business the next four years, then Samuel Markham took it, and he was succeeded by P. M. Phillips, who moved his stock to Allerton.

John Atkinson built a dry-goods store on the east side of the square. Bonaparte Miller put up a similar store near by, but it was afterward moved to the southwest corner, and Lloyd Selby became a partner in the business. William Drake embarked in the wholesale notion business on the east side. James Carter started a dry-goods store on the southwest corner, where now is Clark & Hamilton's grocery. Carter was in partnership for many years with a man named Sales, and then they broke up. Another early well-known character was James Baker, who came here with a large family, and built a hotel on the east side of the square, where the American House now stands. Baker was a popular man, and his attractive daughters were a considerable addition to the society of the village. Dr. Purcell's drug store was another early business house. It stood where Zern's drug store is now.

These were about all of the early business houses. There were also among the early arrivals other families, some farmers, pro-

fessional men, county officers, etc. At the close of 1853 the population of Corydon was about 100. For the next fourteen years it grew slowly, and in 1867 it had 300 inhabitants, and was incorporated as a town. The population at different times since has been: 1870, 618; 1875, 672; 1880, 801; 1885, 820.

The building of Allerton, but six miles away, and equally near the geographical center, was a menace to Corydon. In 1874 the people voted upon the merits of the two towns, and while there was a substantial majority for Corydon, the friends of the latter felt it necessary, five years later, to obtain the construction of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad through Corydon, in order to give the latter place advantages equal to those of Allerton. The station is three-fourths of a mile northwest of the square, and the growth of Corydon latterly has been in that direction. The ground is high enough to afford excellent drainage, and is very desirable for residence property. Three very handsome brick residences have gone up in this direction, and more buildings of an equally attractive and permanent character may be expected in the near future.

POSTMASTERS.

John Hayes, Jr., was the first postmaster of the county seat. His mail did not usually exceed a handful of letters, and was kept in a box. His successors have been James Carter, Colwell Russell, Randolph Chenoweth, William Hartshorn, William Boyle, I. N. Peck, George Albertson, B. T. Raisor, Al. Smeenk, S. W. Miles, H. H. Lusher and J. S. Whittaker.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The county had constructed, in 1856, a court-house and jail northeast of the square. The court-house was a frame structure, 24 x 36, and cost \$600. It was two stories

in height. The county offices, three in number, were in the upper story, and the court-room below. This latter was used until about 1870, and the offices remained two or three years longer. The building was sold and moved out of town in 1876. It is now a farm house, and known as the "Selby building." Court was then held in different churches, afterward in Abel's Hall, and since 1882 in Hughes's Hall. The county offices were removed from the old court-house to their present rented quarters in the brick block southwest of the square in 1874.

The jail was built of logs in three tiers, one perpendicular, then one horizontal and then one perpendicular. It was afterward sided up and painted. It has long been considered unsafe, and for three or four years past the county's boarders have been kept in the Lucas County jail at Chariton.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The officers of Corydon for the year 1886-'7 are: Mayor, W. M. Littell; Recorder, L. M. Phillips; Assessor, C. G. Nelson; Treasurer, W. C. Browning; Street Commissioner, J. M. Young; Marshal, James Todd; Trustees, D. A. J. Sargent, Hartley Bracewell, J. W. Freeland, W. G. Clark, B. T. Miles and C. W. Steele.

SCHOOL.

The first school building at Corydon was a frame structure erected not far from 1857, to which an addition was made fifteen years later. It contained four school-rooms after the addition was made. The building has been remodeled for a dwelling, and stands on the second block south of the square. The present brick building is a very handsome edifice, erected in 1880 at a cost of \$13,000. It stands about two blocks west of the square, and contains six rooms, besides office and hallways. It is 60 x 90 on the ground, two stories and base-

ment in height. It is ninety-two feet to the summit of the tower. The course of study is very thorough, and students are prepared for any college in Iowa.

Six teachers are employed, besides the principal. The roll for 1885-'6 includes C. W. Martindale, Principal; George O. McBroom, Assistant; Maggie Jeffries, Grammar grade; Mrs. George Hammack, Intermediate grade; Sarah Martin, Second Primary; Mary Pritchard, First Primary. The enrollment is about 300. Eight months school is held in each year. The annual expenditures for school purposes amount to \$4,000. The present School Board includes W. F. Howell, James Harper, E. A. Ray, F. M. Everett, Uriah Welch and Alexander Mardis, the last named being president; C. W. Steele is secretary.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached in Corydon was by Morgan Parr, one of the pioneers in Wayne County, in 1852.

The Baptist Church, the oldest at Corydon, was organized in 1854. Among the first members were J. W. Lancaster, John Ritchie, John Atkinson and Anna Miles. Rev. Mr. Sea was the first pastor, remaining but a short time. His successors have been Revs. Andrew Green, J. L. Cole, Martin, Swallow, Martin, Newell, Archey, Spring and Carpenter. The last named commenced his labors here in 1885. The church was erected in 1868, at a cost of nearly \$2,000. The society has now about forty members. The attendance at Sunday-school is from fifty to sixty. Miss Theodosia Beal is now superintendent. This position was for many years held by C. G. Nelson.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a mission in 1856, and the following year purchased a church which had been begun by the United Brethren in 1855. The pastors have been in succe-

sion, Revs. B. F. Williams, Spooner, T. D. Sweem, Z. R. Piercy, B. Shinn, Jacob Delay, J. M. Baker, W. F. Hestwood (1867-'9), E. H. King (1869-'72), W. F. Bartholomew (1873-'6), Fred Harris (1876-'8), C. C. Mabree (1878-'9), D. Austin (1879-'81), H. C. Langley (1881-'2), J. D. Moore (1882-'3), W. F. Bartholomew (1883-'6). The house of worship now in use is the handsomest in Corydon, and the only brick church. It was commenced in the autumn of 1882, and dedicated in July, 1883. Its cost was \$7,000. The membership of the society is about 150. J. S. Harlan has been for eighteen years past the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of 125.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1857. In 1860 T. W. Riley purchased an unfinished church from the Disciples' society, and presented it to the Presbyterians. Rev. J. P. Bringle, formerly of Decatur County, served the society from its organization until 1882, when he resigned. Since then W. P. Braddock preached in the summer of 1884, and W. M. Devoe in the summer of 1885. No services are held at present. W. P. McClanahan was the last superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized about 1857, and held occasional services in the old court-house until the following year, when it built a frame church in the northern part of the village, at a cost of \$2,200. Rev. Leonard Proudfit ministered to the congregation from 1867 to 1884, since when no services have been held. The society is now much reduced in numerical strength, and there is little prospect for better times.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The following are now active: Corydon Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M.; Corydon Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F.; Hawkeye

Lodge, No. 81, K. P.; Corydon Lodge, No. 83, G. T.; and Robert Jackson Post, No. 192, G. A. R.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Following are the business firms of 1886:

J. S. Hardin, general store; L. C. Jordan, dry-goods; B. T. Mills, general store; W. G. Clark, grocery; Clark & Hamilton, grocery; C. A. Booth, grocery; E. A. Ray, hardware; S. D. Zerns, drug store; W. S. Sproatt, drug store; O. K. Rogers, drug store; H. M. Belvel, restaurant; I. H. Harris, restaurant; J. P. Horton, boots and shoes; Mrs. E. J. Dickinson, millinery; Mrs.

J. W. Frame, millinery; W. W. Holstein, furniture; J. W. Law, furniture; Broadbent & Roof, blacksmiths; A. Trinkhaus, blacksmith; John Ripper, blacksmith; James Ray, wagon shop; John Tommy, barber; Peter Sallman, meat market; W. G. Riley, harness; E. S. Riley, harness; W. P. McClanahan, dentist; J. S. Whitaker, postmaster; J. M. Bullard, elevator and feed mill; I. H. Meekings, Meekings's Hotel; S. S. & J. E. Wright, Palace Hotel; Moore & Lazer, livery; Hand & Richardson, livery; Wayne County Bank; Farmers and Merchants' Bank; J. A. White & Co.'s Bank.





ALLERTON



AMONG the numerous new towns which sprang into existence on the completion of the Kansas City division of the Rock Island and Railroad was the one to which this chapter is devoted. This village was made to order, as it were. The railroad authorities decided to make a station about this distance from Lineville, and accordingly secured 160 acres of land, to be sold in lots at a considerable advance over cost. Judge Aller, of Leavenworth, one of the magnates of the road, also secured 160 acres here, and it was agreed that he and the railroad company should be partners in the profitable scheme of building a town to be called "Aller town," or, for short, Allerton.

The railroad was completed here in the latter part of 1870, and the first train to pass through Wayne County arrived March 29, 1871. Early that year John Howard built the first house, a dwelling which has since been moved on Central avenue, and is still used as a residence. Peter Vote put up the first store, north of the railroad track, and the building is now used as a carpenter shop. Andrew Hoh-

ner came next and erected a bakery. The building is now used as a blacksmith and machine shop.

Other early arrivals were Chambers Bros., who started a lumber yard, and put in Peter Martin as manager, they being non-residents; I. H. Meekins & Co., who put up a building still used for mercantile purposes, and brought in the first general stock of merchandise; George McLain, who put up the first hotel, calling it the McLain Hotel, and Elijah Ferrell, who erected a business house that is now used for a grocery.

At the end of the first year there were probably more than 200 people located here. The railroad had made a "boom" for the place by extensively advertising it, and village lots were held at fabulous prices. Indeed, they were higher in 1872 than at any time since. A reaction came, but it can only be called a depression by comparing the period with that of the first excitement. At no time has the village lost ground. After the first rush matters settled down to a steady, quiet but prosperous basis, and more permanent improvements were made. The growth of Allerton was slow in 1872 and 1873, but the next year witnessed a very perceptible improvement. Nearly the entire south half of the county now began to desire a removal of the county seat to Allerton, and in response to

an expressed desire to vote on the question, the matter of removal was submitted to the voters of the county at the general election of 1874.

The result of the election, after an active canvass by the friends of both places, was as follows: Corydon, 1,467; Allerton, 927; majority for Corydon, 540. Though this was decisive for the time being, the people of Allerton still hoped to gain this prize at some future time, and they retained these hopes until the friends of Corydon secured for that place a railroad, thus destroying all hopes of a removal.

INCORPORATION.

In the same year, 1874, Allerton was made an incorporated town. Proceedings were begun at the August term of the Circuit Court, when the following petition was presented, signed by forty-seven resident voters:

"To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa in and for Wayne County:

"In conformity to Chapter Ten, of Title Nine, of the Code of Iowa, we, the undersigned, being qualified resident electors of the territory to be embraced, do respectfully petition the court that the town of Allerton, situated on and including the east one-half of the northeast quarter of section number ten (10), and the west one-half of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11); the first addition to the town of Allerton, situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, and east half of west half of northeast quarter of section 10; the second addition, situated on southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 2; the west one-half of the east one-half of the northwest quarter of section 11, all in Warren Township (68) sixty-eight, range

twenty-two (22) west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa, as will more fully appear by referring to the town plat hereto annexed, marked Exhibit 'A,' and made part of this petition, be incorporated and known by the name of Allerton.

"Said town is not embraced in the limits of any incorporated town or city, and contains 394 inhabitants by actual enumeration, taken on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1874, by John L. McKamy, the correctness of which is subscribed and sworn to by him and marked Exhibit 'B,' annexed to and made part of this petition."

The court appointed C. R. Wright, J. P. Hartman, Peter Martin, I. H. Meekins and W. H. H. Rogers commissioners to hold an election to decide for or against incorporation. The election was held October 1, and resulted in forty-nine votes for incorporation and three against. Soon after, an election was held for town officers, with the following result: J. P. Hartman, Mayor; W. H. H. Rogers, Recorder; M. S. Lancaster, C. R. Wright, C. F. Le Compte, J. W. Fletcher and T. P. Walden, Councilmen. The officers selected for each year since have been:

1875.—Mayor, A. N. Higley; Recorder, M. S. Lancaster; Treasurer, J. D. Coddington; Street Commissioner, J. L. McKamy; Councilmen, J. W. Fletcher, L. H. Rankin, J. W. Howard, A. Foss and Greenberry Wilson.

1876.—Mayor, Samuel Wright; Recorder, H. V. Nichols; Treasurer, A. C. Reck; Street Commissioner, William B. King; Councilmen, C. R. Wright, P. M. Phillips, G. M. Gillett, W. H. Gobel and D. F. Scott.

1877.—Mayor, A. N. Higley; Recorder, H. H. Dean; Treasurer, Ed. Dale; Marshal, A. Foss; Councilmen, P. M. Phillips, C. C. Somerville, J. W. Fletcher, R. W. Sharp and J. W. Rankin.

1878.—Mayor, C. R. Wright; Recorder, J. S. Nichols; Councilmen, W. H. Robinson, Ed. Dale, C. P. Wright, J. B. Vaughn and George F. Knerr.

1879.—Mayor, A. M. Burton; Recorder, J. S. Nichols; Treasurer, B. K. Hay; Assessor, C. J. Momyer; Councilmen, C. C. Somerville, George F. Knerr, M. B. Caldwell, J. B. Vaughn, James Marks and Samuel Wright.

1880.—Mayor, A. M. Burton; Recorder, George M. Finley; Treasurer, Ed. Reck; Assessor, Elias Marks; Street Commissioner, Joe Evans; Councilmen, C. C. Somerville, C. J. Momyer, C. F. Le Compte, M. B. Caldwell, J. B. Vaughn and George F. Knerr.

1881.—Mayor, A. N. Higley; Recorder, George M. Finley; Treasurer, W. K. Kelsey; Assessor, F. C. Swiggett; Street Commissioner, Joe Evans; Councilmen, E. Marks, J. M. Williams, J. W. Fletcher, W. H. Goble, C. C. Somerville and J. B. Vaughn.

1882.—Mayor, D. D. Shirley; Recorder, H. W. Miller; Treasurer, George M. Finley; Assessor, F. C. Swiggett; Street Commissioner, Joe Evans; Councilmen, J. S. Nichols, J. H. Hurt, S. M. McCoy, William D. Fletcher, W. H. Goble and J. M. Williams.

1883.—Mayor, D. D. Shirley; Recorder, M. Young; Treasurer, J. W. Fletcher; Street Commissioner, W. A. Wright; Councilmen, A. N. Higley, W. D. Fletcher, P. M. Phillips, S. Rinehart, and W. H. Goble.

1884.—Mayor, D. D. Shirley; Recorder, M. Young; Treasurer, J. W. Fletcher; Street Commissioner, Sam T. Shields; Assessor, F. C. Swiggett; Councilmen, Levi Ormsby, S. M. McCoy, W. D. Fletcher, P. M. Phillips, S. Rinehart and A. N. Higley.

1885.—Mayor, Robert Barber; Recorder, M. Young; Treasurer, J. W. Fletcher; Street Commissioner, Sam T. Shields;

Councilmen, J. A. Alexander, H. A. Lewis, P. M. Phillips, S. M. McCoy, A. N. Higley and S. Rinehart.

1886.—Mayor, W. P. Park; Recorder, M. Young; Assessor, Lewis Rankin; Treasurer, T. J. Morgan; Street Commissioner, Sam T. Shields; Councilmen, W. L. Bullis, John Carmichael, George Balloc, P. M. Phillips, J. A. Alexander and S. M. McCoy.

POSTMASTERS.

Allerton was made a postoffice very soon after it was laid out, and George McLain was first appointed postmaster. His successors have been: Ate Raisor, E. E. Foster, C. F. Le Compte, George M. Finley and D. D. Shirley.

POPULATION.

As before stated, the population of Allerton when incorporated was 394. By the State census of 1875 it had 571 inhabitants. In 1880 the United States census showed 888. In 1885 another State census was taken, according to which the population is 791.

THE PROFESSION.

John L. McKamy was the first lawyer here, and H. V. Nichols the first physician. E. L. Hart and J. R. Danskin are now resident attorneys, and B. S. Everett, W. L. Bullis and William Duden are practicing physicians.

SCHOOLS.

At first the children of this place were sent to the regular district school, half a mile from town. Then a hall was rented for two years. Next a temporary structure was used which was afterward converted to business purposes. In 1876 the present three-story and basement brick school-house was erected, at a cost of \$9,000. It contains five school-rooms and a recitation room. Six teachers are employed as follows: G. G. Lehmer, Principal; Miss Luella Page, Assistant; Miss

Willa Donahoe, Grammar; Miss Ella McConnell, Intermediate; Miss Mary Page, Second Primary; Miss Mary Littell, First Primary. The present School Board comprises E. L. Hart, R. Z. McCoy, Hugh Conklin, E. C. Reck, W. P. Park and J. W. Fletcher. The annual expenditures for school purposes amount to about \$4,000.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the pioneer here, the church being built in the summer of 1874. It is a frame structure and was rebuilt in the summer of 1880. A parsonage stands on the same lot. The early membership was very small, but has increased to 115. The pastors have been G. W. Patterson, Hayes, J. H. Miller, J. R. Horswell, G. C. Waynick, W. J. Beck and R. W. Matheny, the last named being the present incumbent. James Bracewell is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Disciples Church was organized under the name of the Mt. Hope Church in 1867, by Elder Levi Fleming. In November, 1872, the Disciples of Allerton commenced raising funds to build a church, which was completed during the following year, at a cost of something over \$1,200. The pastors have been Revs. Levi Fleming, E. E. Harvey, Benjamin Lockhart, D. C. Morris, E. J. Stanley, C. P. Hollis and S. H. Hedrix. Under the last named the membership has doubled. The church is entirely free from debt, and has a membership of 115. S. M. McCoy is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had during 1885 an average attendance of 127.

The Old School Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875, and their house of worship was erected the following year at a cost of \$1,200. The pastors have been Revs. D. R. Hindman, McClure and G. H. Putnam. The last named left in the lat-

ter part of 1885. J. K. Ritchie is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876, and built a church in 1881, at a cost of \$1,240. The members are seventy-three in number, and reside mostly in the country. Leonard Proudfit was stated supply of the church until January, 1882, since when Rev. A. R. Mumford has served the congregation. Services are held every Sunday in summer, and every alternate Sunday in winter. A. P. Bell is superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which about forty pupils are enrolled.

The Baptist Church was partially organized many years ago, but the Allerton church was not really formed until 1880. The house of worship was erected the year following, at a cost of \$2,800, including furnishings. Revs. A. C. Edwards, C. E. Higgins, J. F. Moody and A. W. Akers have supplied the pulpit. No regular services have been held since 1884. The membership is sixty-six. Henry Lewis is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of ninety.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Allerton has several lodges in active operation. They are Allerton Lodge, No. 80, G. T.; Advance Lodge, No. 372, A. F. & A. M.; Allerton Lodge, No. 310, I. O. O. F.; and David Harding Post, No. 28, G. A. R. There is also a strong Anti-Horse Thief Association, and a volunteer fire department. The village owns for the use of the latter a hand engine which was purchased in 1876, at a cost of \$500, and an outfit of ladders.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of 1886 are: P. M. Phillips, Fletcher Bros. and W. P. Park, general stores; J. A. Alexander & Son, clothing; Meredith & Knerr and L. L. Smith, hardware; Brown & Smith and S.

L. Vest, groceries; C. J. Momyer and Charles Mayer, boots and shoes; H. L. Holt, boot and shoe maker; Mereness & Kelso, Mrs. M. J. Tibbetts and S. A. Smith, millinery; J. W. Carmichael and J. L. Ferguson, harness; H. B. Gahagen and Southart & Son, restaurants; R. D. Townley and Reck & Rankin, drugs; Terry & McKee and B. Goughnour, livery; E. C. Goughnour, marble works; George Sweetgle, stock-buyer; R. W. Sherritt, Sherman House; W. C. Adams, Allerton House; Horatio Petty & Co., lumber; S. H. Reynolds and L. J. Ormsby, coal, wood and stone; L. J. Ormsby & Co., dray line; D. D. Shirley, postmaster; Allerton *News* Co., Allerton *News*; E. J. Purdue, dentist; Merritt Young, pension agent; W. P. Coleman, meat market; Rinehart & Meredith, furniture; First National Bank; Robert Barber, notary public and loan agent; John Palliday & Son, broom factory.





S EYMOUR is, like Allerton, indebted for its existence to the railroad which was built through Wayne County in 1870. It was laid out by J. C. Fox, William Wade, Hiram Evans and H. S. Rogers, who gave every alternate lot to the railroad company, in order to get their good will, advertising, etc. Several names were suggested for the new town. Three-quarters of a mile west of the town site is a tall cottonwood-tree, now inconspicuous from a second growth of timber, which has been a landmark for the farmers ever since the first settlement of the county. The "lone tree" was referred to in giving directions to travelers and known to all within thirty or forty miles. It was the point of rendezvous for many a wolf hunt and picnic party. Many, therefore, favored the name of "Lone Tree" for the town, and though this failed of selection, its memory is perpetuated in the name of the only newspaper published here—the *Lone Tree Press*. While discussing names, and when "Lone Tree" seemed on the eve of being adopted as the name of the town, Dr. Rogers made the remark that the chief engineer of the railroad and the

then Governor of New York were both named Seymour. Mr. Fox then spoke up and suggested, "Yes, and Seymour is the name of the best town in Indiana, too." Thus the name was selected.

The first house erected on the town site was a dwelling and store put up by John Keller, March 24, 1871. It has been since burned. Others built soon after and the town went ahead very rapidly in the spring of 1871. Among those who located here were eight or ten from Genoa, then a promising village in Monroe Township, but which has since put on the sleep of death. At the close of the first season there were not less than 300 people. Then came a period of comparatively slow growth. By the census of 1875 the population was 408; by that of 1880, 501; and in 1885 the State census reports 710. The development of the coal industry has recently added a considerable population of miners, with their families, so that the place can reasonably claim about 900 at present writing, with excellent prospects for speedy growth in the near future.

INCORPORATION.

Seymour was incorporated in January, 1874, and made to include the following territory: West half of the southwest quarter of section 13; southeast quarter of section 14; east half of the southwest quarter of

section 14; east half of the northwest quarter of section 23; northeast quarter of section 23, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 24. At the election held to decide for or against incorporation, held February 28, 1874, forty-five votes were cast for incorporation and four against. April 13, following, the village elected its first officers, as follows: Mayor, T. J. Frost; Recorder, A. F. Thompson; Councilmen, John Potter, W. C. Browning, D. J. Stipe, H. S. Rogers and John Jamison.

The present (1886) officers are: Mayor, J. R. Matkin; Recorder, W. J. Harlow; Treasurer, N. C. Michael; Assessor, H. S. Rogers; Street Commissioner, William Cain; Marshal, Samuel Rickert; Councilmen, L. F. Thatcher, G. W. Harbert, Robert Vance, N. C. Michael, E. K. Clark and J. H. Morrison.

The first justice of the peace in Seymour was Moses McNally, who moved his office into town from the country in the spring of 1874.

The first birth in Seymour was that of a son of C. A. Conger, named Bert, born October 11, 1871.

POSTMASTERS.

Seymour was made a postoffice in the spring of 1871, and L. M. Stoops was appointed the first postmaster. His successors have been D. R. Rightenour, E. K. Clark, K. P. Morrison, J. H. Ware, J. C. Fox and M. G. Cain, the present incumbent.

FIRES.

This town has suffered severely from fires, but has rebuilt in each case with commendable energy and promptness.

The first fire was in the spring of 1872, when a hardware store, a dwelling, some lumber and a lumber office were destroyed.

The devouring element next visited Seymour, June 18, 1874, when Peter Dowell's barn and four horses were consumed.

In November, 1880, Union Block, containing five buildings, was burned.

This was followed in February, 1881, by a fire which swept away M. V. Stitsel's meat market, the postoffice, Lowry's clothing store, Freese's jewelry establishment, Miss Ridgeway's millinery shop, Strickler's hardware store, Mize's billiard hall, King's general store, Weimer's grocery, McCoy's drug store and Brown's law office.

These formed a long row of buildings south of the square. They were soon rebuilt, but, with others, were again destroyed, August 9, 1884, in the greatest conflagration of the whole series. The sufferers this time were Harbert's general store, the postoffice, Stitsel's meat market, Ernest's drug store, Freese's jewelry store, Carson & Young's furniture establishment, the town hall, Carson's barber shop, Smith's harness shop, Gaddis's restaurant, Weimer's restaurant, McCoy's drug store, Coad's law office, Ruby & Bradley's clothing store, Lewis & Son's hardware store, Morrison's clothing store, King Brothers' general store, Clemens's furniture store, Keller's drug store, Armstrong's grocery, Kerby & Brenne-man's saloon and Armstrong's flour store. The total loss this time was \$75,000.

The village owns a good hand engine and a hook and ladder outfit. A volunteer fire company may be said to exist, but there is no regularly sustained organization.

PAPERS.

Several weekly papers have been published here, but never more than one at the same time. First was the *Sentinel*, early in 1873; then followed the *Ensign*, *Headlight* and *Enterprise*, after which Seymour was without a paper until the *Lone Tree Press* was established by L. W. Lewis, the present editor and proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

The first lawyer here was John Jamison.

He and David H. Kerby are now practicing. The first physician was W. H. Ernest, who is still here. Other physicians now resident are Hugh McCoy, George A. Morrison and Edgar H. Jones.

EDUCATIONAL.

April 2, 1872, the citizens of Seymour petitioned to be made an independent school district. This was voted on April 18, and carried by an unanimous vote. May 2 the following directors were chosen: John Jamison, William Wade, C. A. Conger, Jr., J. C. Fox, Z. Double and J. D. Stull. These met for organization and John Jamison was chosen President; H. S. Rogers, Secretary, and T. J. Frost, Treasurer. The old district school-house was sold and \$1,800 of bonds was voted for a new structure. The contract was let September 2, to Nelson Rogers, for \$1,950.

A school census taken at that time showed thirty males and fifty-nine females of school age.

The school-house was completed in four months, and was first used January 13, 1873. It is a two-story frame. A few years later more room was needed and the house was almost doubled in capacity by the addition of a wing. There are now four school-rooms.

L. M. McNeff was the first teacher employed, receiving a salary of \$40 per month. The five teachers now employed are: Fred King, Principal; G. W. Frame, Grammar Department; Rose Harlow, Third Primary; Sadie Bradley, Second Primary, and Rose Perkins, First Primary.

The annual expenditures for school purposes approximate \$4,000. The last school census showed of school age 140 males and 155 females, or a total of 295. The present School Board includes John Jamison, L. F. Thatcher, Hugh Miller, Z. Double, A. Weimer and Jasper Stevens.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in the spring of 1874, and cost when completed \$2,000. Rev. Philip Volmer was the first pastor. His successors have been Revs. Gibson, Wood, John Harned; P. W. Brady, Charles Brewer, C. W. Shipman, R. W. Matheny and John Harned. The last named is now here for the second time. The church here has about 140 members. A. E. Clemens is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about 100.

The Presbyterian Church was organized and the church was built in the spring of 1874, at a cost of about \$2,000. Rev. D. R. Hineman was the first pastor. Among his successors have been Revs. Henry Cullen, Putnam, McClure, David Steward and E. J. Nugent. The last named was the last regular pastor. At present no services are held. The society has thirty-eight members. L. W. Lewis is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is held regularly.

The Christian Church was completed in the autumn of 1874 at a cost of \$2,500. The pastors have been Revs. F. Walden, S. Downing, S. A. Hoover, J. H. Carr, William Hartley, J. H. Hickman and J. A. Shepherd, who is here now. Others have preached here for short times. The membership is about sixty. John Jamison is superintendent of the Sunday-school, the average attendance in which is about fifty.

The Baptist Church was built in the spring of 1880 and cost \$1,850, including furnishing. Revs. A. W. Sutton, L. W. Stevens and C. Lippett have filled the pulpit here. At present writing no services are held. The membership is thirty-eight. E. K. Clark was the last superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church has no debt.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The following are in operation :

Myrtle Lodge, No. 355, A. F. & A. M., organized in the fall of 1873; the present membership, seventy; time of meeting, Tuesday evening on or before the full moon of each month.

Cryptic Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M., removed hither from Corydon in 1876; present membership, fifty-four; time of meeting, Monday evening after the full moon of each month.

Lone Tree Lodge, No. 352, I. O. O. F., organized in 1875; present membership, 106; meets every Saturday evening.

Seymour Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., organized in 1882; present membership, twenty-seven; meets twice a month.

Trust Lodge, No. 127, Daughters of Rebecca, organized in 1884; meets twice a month.

Seymour Lodge, No. 134, K. P., organized in May, 1884; present membership, twenty-eight; meets every Friday evening.

William Kellogg Post, No. 186, G. A. R., organized in June, 1882; present membership, fifty-five; meets twice each month.

Seymour Assembly, No. 3, 143, Knights of Labor, organized in April, 1884; present membership, fifty; meets every Tuesday evening.

COAL.

The coal mining industry bids fair to be a grand thing for Seymour, and has even now assumed respectable proportions. It is due principally to the faith of L. F. Thatcher, who first had the requisite faith and courage. He and his associates, under the name of the Seymour Coal Company, commenced work in 1883, and employ about fifty men, on an average, the year round. The largest amount of coal mined here in one day has been 2,850 bushels.

The product is all disposed of to the railroad.

The Occidental Coal Company, composed of twenty-three stockholders, residents of Seymour, commenced operations in the autumn of 1884. It has employed as many as seventy-five men at one time. From 1,600 to 1,700 bushels are mined here daily, part going to the railroad and part to supply local demand. John Jamison is President of this company; W. H. Ernest, Vice-President; C. A. Conger, Treasurer, G. W. Harbert, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following firms are in business in 1886:

E. K. Clark, drugs; Mrs. S. J. P. Gorges, millinery; Miss Mary Ridgeway, millinery; J. M. Level, meat market; E. Bradley, grocery; Conger & Michael, general store; Perkins & Son, grocery; G. W. Wischart, Seymour House; John Ware, clothing; E. H. Armstrong & Son, drugs; Rogers & Morrison, insurance; Carson & Givens, furniture; M. A. Holsouser, clothing; W. T. Ruby, clothing; G. W. Smith, harness; T. S. Gaddis, restaurant; A. H. Keller, drugs; G. W. Harbert, dry-goods; G. I. Evans, dry-goods; E. F. Martin, hardware; S. Lewis & Son, Farmers' and Drovers' Bank; A. Wiemer, restaurant; H. McCoy & Son, drugs; I. H. Morrison, meat market; J. W. Carson, barber shop and news depot; Clemens & Son, furniture; Miller & Vance, grocery; Peter Dowell, Dowell House; S. Lewis, lumber; Seymour Elevator Company; W. M. Armintrout, livery; Gump & Cochran, livery; Wiley Gunter, blacksmithy and machine shop; J. Husher, blacksmith; T. C. York, washing machine factory; John Root, shoe shop.





HIS thriving town is the creature of the railroads, or at least is indebted to them for its existence. It is the center of Richman Township, through which the "Chariton branch" was built in 1872. Perkins & Manchester, of Burlington, acting as trustees for parties interested in the railroad, acquired through H. B. Scott, their agent, 240 acres of land, eighty of which they purchased from Alva Humeston. This tract they laid out as a town, and in discussing various names it was proposed to name it after either the township, or the nearest postoffice (Selma). The question being referred to S. H. Mallory, of Chariton, a prominent railroad official, he decided to do neither, but to call it after Alva Humeston, who had taken a prominent part in working up the sentiment in favor of a 5 per cent. railroad tax, and was, besides, one of Wayne County's foremost citizens.

Mr. Humeston erected the first building on the village site in the spring of 1873,

and put in a stock of general merchandise. The business is yet carried on in the same building, the firm name being A. Humeston & Co. The next building was a dwelling, belonging to L. H. Humeston, who is now in Nebraska, and the residence is now the home of Dr. George McCulloch. D. W. Ulm built the second store, in which he still carries on business. William McHenry put up the third store, and is still in business.

James Taylor put up a mill in the same spring. It is now owned by W. J. S. Taylor, and is a first-class mill in every particular. I. B. Durland next located here, and started a blacksmithy, which he still operates. B. King built a hotel, which has since become the Commercial House. M. K. Barnes started an agricultural implement store, and also a grocery and restaurant. B. F. Robinson opened a general store. He afterward sold out, and died on his farm. His store building is now used for the postoffice.

All these enterprises were established during the two or three years succeeding the construction of the Chariton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Little further growth can be recorded until 1879, when the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska road was extended to Humeston. The

township voted for a 5 per cent. tax, and with private subscription, about \$30,000 in the aggregate was raised to assist the new road. The village then had a "boom." A number of new men came in, additional stores were put up, and the City Hall was erected.

A year latter the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad was built west of here by the Burlington and Wabash railroads jointly. A round-house with ten stalls was built, and the additional families thus brought in, on account of the railroads, swelled the population to over 1,000. In 1883 the Burlington company obtained control over the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, and since then no through business has been done over it. The railroad men left Humeston, and the population fell to 645, by the State census of 1885. At the present time it is about 700. The residents have an abounding faith in the future of Humeston, and lots are held at \$1,000 at present writing. If the future of the town shall be as bright as hoped, it will be largely due to the energetic class of citizens who now people it. If the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad should be purchased by the Burlington corporation, as is hoped by many, it will be of great benefit to Humeston.

The railroads use a common station, which was erected in 1883. Though plain in design, it is ample and substantial.

The Humeston creamery was built in 1881 by J. P. Riggle, James Taylor, Hasbrouck & McCulloch and J. R. Cassidy. They sold to Stoops & Chase in 1885. The business is large, and of great advantage to the surrounding country. In the season of 1885, 100,000 pounds of butter were made.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated in the spring of 1881. The officers chosen then, and each year since, have been:

1881.—Mayor, J. W. Walker; Recorder, Alva Humeston, Jr.; Solicitor, G. A. Crosby; Marshal, S. D. Harper; Treasurer, B. King; Councilmen, B. King, George McCulloch, W. Westfall, J. E. Lee, M. W. Humeston and J. C. Fletcher. Mr. Walker died while mayor, and W. J. S. Taylor was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

1882.—Mayor, O. B. Sutton; Recorder, Alva Humeston, Jr.; Marshal, D. P. Goodrich; Solicitor, G. A. Crosby; Treasurer, B. King; Councilmen, B. King, W. J. S. Taylor, H. M. Blair, J. Gregg, M. W. Humeston and George McCulloch.

1883.—Mayor, Alva Humeston, Jr.; Recorder, Harry C. Sanford; Solicitor, R. C. Poston; Treasurer, W. H. Henderson; Assessor and Marshal, S. D. Harper; Street Commissioner, D. P. Goodrich; Councilmen, H. M. Blair, W. E. Snow, B. King, George McCulloch, W. J. S. Taylor and M. W. Humeston.

1884.—Mayor, James Ryan; Recorder, M. F. Kingman; Treasurer, W. S. Steele; Assessor, Sam. Harper; Marshal, Ira B. Durland; Street Commissioner, D. P. Goodrich; Solicitor, R. C. Poston; Councilmen, James Arnold, William Meeker, H. Brown, B. King, W. J. S. Taylor and W. E. Snow. Ira B. Durland resigned while marshal, and W. W. Hobden was appointed to serve the unexpired term.

1885.—Mayor, R. K. Thomas; Recorder, M. F. Kingman; Treasurer, D. A. Gilpin; Assessor, S. B. Henry; Marshal, W. W. Hobden; Street Commissioner, D. P. Goodrich; Solicitor, R. C. Poston; Councilmen, William Meeker, W. E. Snow, George McCulloch, W. J. S. Taylor, H. Brown and B. King.

1886.—Mayor, S. D. Harper; Recorder, F. G. Weary; Treasurer, George Gardner; Assessor, J. Iliff; Marshal, W. W. Hobden; Street Commissioner, R. C. Poston; Councilmen, B. King, William Meeker, George

McCulloch, D. D. Humeston, T. E. Lee and Robert Brisbin.

POSTMASTERS.

The postoffice of Humeston was established January 25, 1872, with Alva Humeston, Sr. as postmaster. The office was kept in the railroad station until the building of Mr. Humeston's store, in the spring of 1873, when he moved to that building. He was succeeded as postmaster in 1876, by Isaac Hough, who held the office five years. W. H. Henderson came next, and held it three years. O. B. Sutton was then in charge until Dr. Robert R. Arnold was appointed, in September, 1885.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first attorney here was G. A. Crosby. Three are now practicing—J. L. Berry, W. L. Livingston and R. C. Poston. The first physician to locate here was Dr. McCulloch, who yet remains. Drs. Arnold, Weary, Wall and Fortney are the other resident members of this profession.

BANK.

The Home Bank is owned by Captain J. D. Hasbrouck and Dr. George McCulloch, and was organized in 1880.

SCHOOL.

The school building now used is the first in this independent district, and is a frame structure, erected in 1881, at a cost of \$3,500. It contains four rooms. The teachers for 1885-'6 are: D. W. Gardner, Principal; Cora Brooks, Assistant; Mrs. C. C. Woolever, Intermediate; Jessie Gordon; Primary. The annual expenditures for school purposes amount to about \$2,000. The number of persons of school age is about 300; the enrollment about 200. The present School Board is made up of A. Shepherd, President; J. T. Riggle, J. T.

Hinchliff, H. M. Blair, H. S. Brown and Alva Humeston, Jr. R. K. Thomas is Secretary.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873, and its house of worship was erected in the summer of 1874. The pastors since the organization have been: Revs. Robert Hahn, N. Edgar, C. M. Allen, George Ainsley, W. M. Devor and Robert Beer. The last named, the present incumbent, began his services here in June, 1885. The church has about forty members. Services are held on alternate Sundays. I. C. Morford is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1874 or 1875, and has been successively in charge of W. R. Horswell, I. H. Miller, P. J. Volmer, H. Langley, J. A. Stevens and W. B. Thompson. The last named commenced his labors here in the autumn of 1884. The membership of the church is about 150. Services are held every Sunday. John Dilsaver is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the average attendance of the latter is about seventy-five. The building used by the Methodists was moved into town from the country, and rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of \$1,200.

The Christian Church was organized July 25, 1868, with the following members: A. Humeston, Sr., Willoughby McKinley, H. R. Savley, John Fisher, Richard Carter, F. R. Stone, Mary Humeston, Elizabeth McKinley, Nancy Savley, Lucinda Carter; Lucy Carter, Catherine Stone, S. P. Newcomb, Alice Newcomb, James H. Hatfield, Elizabeth Carter, H. B. Bonner, R. A. McKinley, Matilda Hatfield and Mary Bonner. A. Humeston, Sr., and S. P. Newcomb were the first elders; H. R. Savley and J. H. Hatfield, Deacons; F. R. Stone,

Clerk. J. C. Porter is Pastor, and J. R. Cassity, Clerk.

The Baptist Church was organized in November, 1882, with twenty-one members, and held services with some regularity until the autumn of 1885, in the Presbyterian church. There is no preaching now, and the membership is reduced to about a dozen. D. Given and F. Edwards have served the society as pastors.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Humeston Lodge, No. 61, K. P., was organized October 18, 1881, and has now a membership of fifty-five. It meets every Tuesday evening.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 228, A. F. & A. M., was removed hither from Smyrna, Clarke County, in 1882. It has a membership of about fifty, and meets on Thursday evening on or before each full moon.

Chappaqua Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1876. The membership is about forty. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Wayne Post, No. 137, G. A. R., was mustered in during February, 1884. The membership is not far from eighty. The time of meeting is the first Monday evening after each full moon.

Humeston Lodge, No. 86, I. O. G. T., was organized December 9, 1885, with thirty-one members. The present membership is

forty-five, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of Humeston for 1886 are:

A. Humeston & Co., general store; W. H. and G. Henderson, drugs and groceries; Mrs. J. H. Hines, millinery; Arnold & Gilpin, drugs; E. Junior, meat market; More-dick & Son, meat market; Gardner & Hamilton, general store; Barry Bros., harness; F. M. Kingman, lumber; M. A. Clever, livery; Mrs. M. E. Stultz, millinery; Smith & Smith, hardware and agricultural implements; Gregg & Lunney, grocery; Carl Lunny & Co., agricultural implements; A. L. Bantock, restaurant; D. W. Ulm, general store; J. H. Coffman, restaurant; Sanford & Barnes, *New Era*; R. K. Thomas, harness; A. P. Reynolds, shoemaker; H. F. Iliff, shoemaker; William McHenry, general store; J. Gwinep, wagon-maker; I. B. Durland, blacksmith; Crawford & Mattox, blacksmiths; L. M. Stanton, furniture; A. Shepherd, livery and feed stable; W. J. S. Taylor, "Eureka Mills"; D. Y. Avery, Avery House; I. W. Markley, Depot Hotel; Robert Middlebrook, Commercial House; A. Harrison, boarding-house; D. D. Humeston, grain, live stock, seeds and coal; John Bullard, grain, seeds, coal and stock.





THE village bearing this name is one of the oldest in the county, and is so called because it lies next to the State line. In fact, a portion of it extends into Missouri. The first house here was a store built by Alexander Faulkner in 1851. It stood on the boundary line between the two States, and he sold general merchandise in that part of the house which stood in Iowa, and liquor in the Missouri end. T.

H. P. Duncan afterward purchased this store, and while he was in business J. M. Sullivan & Co. put up a second store. After this the place became well known in the surrounding country. Being situated about equal distance from the three county seats, Princeton, Leon and Corydon, it was an important trading point.

D. S. Duncan and H. P. Sullivan were the first settlers of Wayne County. They came together from Whitley County, Kentucky, in April, 1840, and settled on sections 16 and 23 respectively, Grand River Township.

Both had families. Mr. Duncan's wife was Adelaide, daughter of D. F. Berry, who settled just across the line in 1840. Mr. Duncan removed to California several years ago, and died in 1880. Mr. Sullivan was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, but was reared in Whitley County, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth J. King, daughter of Isaac King. Both died at Centerville in 1854, of cholera, while on their way home from Keokuk with a load of goods.

John, Robert and Samuel Rockhold also came from Whitley County, Kentucky, but later in the season, and settled in Grand River Township. The first named went in 1861 to Central Missouri, where he still lives, but some of his children yet live in Wayne County. Robert Rockhold died at Lineville in June, 1882. H. B. Duncan, who served in both the Missouri and Iowa Legislatures without changing his residence, settled here in the autumn of 1841. His wife was Eliza, daughter of Colonel Thomas Laughlin, and by her he had eight children, three of whom are yet living—De Kalb, Joseph and Montgomery. Mr. Duncan owned slaves, but when, by the settlement of the boundary dispute, he found that he was a resident of Iowa, he

offered his negroes their liberty. They, however, remained with him and received a good education for those times.

Joseph Sullivan came in 1840 from Whitley County, but lived across the line until 1856, when he moved into Iowa. He was a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and married Narcissa Duncan, daughter of John Duncan. Of their seven children two live—Polly L. and James M. The former is the wife of Samuel Cox, and lives in Jack County, Texas. Joseph Sullivan died in 1869, and his wife in 1868.

Thomas H. P. Duncan was also a native of Whitley County, Kentucky, and settled on section 21, Grand River Township, in 1842, moving to section 17 in 1843. He built the first house (on the Missouri side) in what was afterward Lineville. He married Susan Brawner, and of their eight children three yet live—Jeptha, Mary M. and Narcissa.

In March, 1858, the village of Lineville was formally platted and recorded at the county recorder's office by Joseph Lovett and wife, Henrietta. The territory then laid was situated all north of the State line. Additions have been made since, and the village now extends partly into Missouri. The village grew slowly but steadily, until the advent of the railroad, in 1871, when it had between 300 and 400 inhabitants. The place then received an impetus which soon made a considerable point.

INCORPORATION.

The same year, 1871, the citizens began talking about incorporation, and this was effected in the autumn. The first meeting of the council was held December 9. The first officers of the town were: G. Taylor Wright, Mayor; C. R. Wright, Recorder; J. A. Johnson, Assessor; E. R. Bellville, Treasurer; M. Collins, Street Commissioner; James Ferrel, Marshal; J. M. Sul-

livan, Elijah Glendenning, A. W. Prather and J. S. Saylor, Trustees.

The present officers are: S. K. Black, Mayor; J. T. Foster, Recorder; Robert Shirley, Assessor; W. Mullinnix, Treasurer; M. Collins, Marshal and Street Commissioner; Ira Greenlee, Fire Warden; Elijah Glendenning, City Physician; C. W. Bolster, City Attorney; Elijah Glendenning, William Petty, W. P. Sullivan, Alexander Rockhold, H. M. Duncan, and B. T. Waldrip, Trustees.

POSTMASTERS.

The first postmaster here was Harvey B. Duncan, who carried the mail and kept the office for the proceeds of the same. The office was at Joseph Lovett's hotel. His successors in office have been: S. K. Black, Joseph Sullivan, J. M. Sullivan, Elijah Glendenning, H. C. Glendenning, C. H. Austin, B. W. Van Der Veer and J. T. Wright. The last named is the present incumbent, and was appointed in the autumn of 1885.

PROFESSIONAL.

Lineville has two attorneys, G. Taylor Wright and C. W. Bolster, who commenced practice about the same time. There have been no others in the history of the place. The first physician was Dr. B. F. Purcell, who practiced from an early day until his death, in 1880 or '81. The present practitioners are Drs. Elijah Glendenning and J. A. Hill.

SCHOOL.

The present school building is a handsome brick structure, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$6,000. It was enlarged in 1883 by the addition of a wing costing \$4,000, and the whole is now valued at \$8,000. Four teachers are constantly employed, those for 1885-'6 being, C. E. Foster, Principal; J. A. Cozad, Intermediate; Miss Lizzie Laugh-

lin, Second Primary; Miss Fleta Waldrip, First Primary. The annual expenditures for school purposes amount to about \$2,500. The present School Board is composed of Joseph Lovett (President), E. R. Bellville, T. M. Laughlin, C. H. Austin, I. A. Greenlee and J. Underhill. C. W. Bolster is secretary.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. D. T. Sweem, with ten members in 1858, but did not own a house of worship until 1867, when they built. This first structure was blown down in 1868, but was immediately rebuilt. The total expense thus incurred by the society was not far from \$1,500. The first building was 40 x 25 feet in size; the second 50 x 25. Among the pastors who have been assigned to this charge have been Revs. J. Farlow, James E. Bracewell, Isaac Waldrip, Philip J. Volmer, E. W. Brady, Andrew Hancox, J. W. Cassel and A. B. Morrison. The membership at present writing is not far from eighty. E. R. Bellville is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized at Lineville in 1852. A class had been formed as early as 1841, in the house of Joseph Sullivan, on the Missouri side of the line, a mile and a half from the present village. After the Lineville class was organized, meetings were held regularly at that place, and the society built a frame church in 1871, 60 x 40 feet in size. Among the pastors who have served this society have been Revs. W. H. Harding, W. T. Thrasher, Wainright, Ellis, Houston, Hurley, Milam, Keithley, Cooper, Legget and Leeper. The membership is sixty-nine. Services are held on alternate Sundays. Dr. D. W. Carlisle is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which meets every Sunday.

The Presbyterian Church was organized June 17, 1874, and its house of worship was

erected the same season. It was dedicated September 26, 1875, with appropriate ceremonies. It cost \$3,000, and the fine organ which it contains cost \$500 additional. The pulpit has been filled successively by Revs. J. P. Bringle, D. R. Hineman and G. H. Putnam. No regular services are held at present. The membership is forty-five. G. Taylor Wright is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about fifty.

The Christian Church has been organized since April 3, 1878, but has no building. It meets for worship in Ockerman's Hall. The membership is forty-seven. Services are held the second Sunday of each month, by Elder L. H. Otto.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hiram Abiff Lodge, No. 183, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation September 29, 1865, with the following officers: Jeremiah Brower, Worthy Marshal; N. O. Elson, Senior Warden; H. L. Evans, Junior Warden; Joseph Lovett, Treasurer; C. J. Brower, Secretary; J. W. Laughlin, Senior Deacon; G. W. Woodmansee, Junior Deacon; G. W. Dick, Tyler. The charter was granted June 6, 1866, with the same principal officers as under dispensation. The officers for 1886 are: J. H. Crees, Worthy Marshal; H. L. Evans, Senior Warden; D. M. Bruner, Junior Warden; B. B. Cravens, Secretary; J. R. Evans, Treasurer; David Ockerman, Chaplain; C. W. Bolster, Senior Deacon; N. S. Wright, Junior Deacon; Peter Eck, Tyler. Meetings are held on Friday evening before each full moon. The membership is about fifty.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 210, I. O. O. F., was organized January 16, 1871, with these officers: G. W. Dickson, Noble Grand; I. D. Ward, Vice-Grand; G. T. Wright, Secretary; A. G. Brower, Treasurer. The officers at present writing are: S. W. Johnson, Noble Grand; J. H. Crees, Vice Grand;

Carl Austin, Recording Secretary; J. Underhill, Permanent Secretary; Alexander L. Rockhold, Treasurer. The active membership is about fifty. Lineville Encampment, No. 111, is a higher branch of Odd Fellowship.

James H. Rogers Post, No. 237, G. A. R., was organized in 1883. It has sixty-two members, and meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Grand River Lodge, No. 94, K. of P., was organized December 19, 1883, with eleven members. The first officers were: G. Taylor Wright, P. C.; C. M. Des Islets, C. C.; J. Underhill, V. C.; M. Tulles, M. of F.; W. E. Bracewell, M. of E.; C. W. Bolster, K. of R. & S.; J. E. Bracewell, P. The officers at present writing (1886) are: D. W. Moss, P. C.; J. A. Hill, C. C.; C. E. Foster, V. C.; J. Underhill, M. of F.; M. E. Bracewell, M. of E.; N. S. Wright, K. of R. & S.; S. Wilson, P. The lodge has a membership of over twenty.

Lineville Lodge, No. 82, I. O. G. T., was organized in December, 1885, with twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were: A. L. Rockhold, Chief Templar; C. E. Foster, Past Chief Templar; Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Vice Templar; J. M. Sullivan, Chaplain; M. E. Austin, Secretary; Frank Wasson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. S. W. Johnston, Treasurer; J. F. Wright, Marshal; J. C. Glendenning, Deputy Marshal; Mary Wilson, Inside Guard; S. D. Leachman, Sentinel. The officers in the spring of 1886 are: C. G. Austin, Chief Templar; A. L. Rockhold, Past Chief Templar; Flora

Glendenning, Vice Templar; J. A. Johnson, Chaplain; J. C. Glendenning, Secretary; Mary Wilson, Assistant Secretary; Thomas Early, Financial Secretary; Eva Laughlin, Treasurer; S. D. Leachman, Marshal; Elijah Wright, Deputy Marshal; Allie Simpson, Inside Guard; Walter Hinds, Sentinel. The lodge meets every Friday evening in Masonic Hall, and has sixty members.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of Lineville in 1886 are:

J. E. Early, grocery; J. A. Johnson, dry-goods; R. D. Gatliff, restaurant; D. W. Moss, Rock Island Hotel; G. W. Dickson, hardware; John Roberts, barber; Bracewell Bros. & Lumsden, hardware; Evans & Co., drugs; Lineville Bank, J. D. Wasson, President, A. L. Rockhold, Cashier; M. Miller, meat market; E. R. Bellville, general store; Hutchinson Bros., grocery; J. S. Saylor, dry-goods; J. H. Wilson, boots and shoes; Mrs. Wilson, millinery; D. R. Ockerman & Co., hardware; C. R. Wright, clothing; A. Wright & Son, flour; Scott & Son, grocery; E. L. Painter & Co., harness; W. B. Still, harness; W. P. Sullivan & Co., grain and live-stock dealers; D. W. Carlisle, general store; King & Moliston, drugs; W. W. Hayes, grocery; Duncan House, William Harris; Alexander Kemp, blacksmith; Jacob Thompson, blacksmith; S. K. Black, blacksmith; Jackson Underhill, wagon and carriage shop; Sprague Bros., livery; C. H. Austin & Son, *Tribune*; Oſto Preger, baker.





OTHER VILLAGES.

➤PROMISE CITY.➤

PROMISE CITY is situated in South Fork Township, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, and to this owes its present size and prosperity, though the point was known as "Promise City" many years before the construction of the railroad. The name was thus applied as early as 1852, because several farm residences happened to be quite near each other. This led to the building of a store and the establishment of a postoffice. Among those who were identified with the place before the coming of the iron horse were Jacob Babbitt, yet a resident; "Hi" Evans, who went to Missouri and sold his place to Thomas Anderson; Alvin Martin, who carried on a general store and afterward sold to Thomas Howland, who is yet in business; Michael J. Kinser, a farmer living on the edge of the village, and Dr. Simmons, now of Chariton, who kept a drug store and practiced medicine.

Of course the building of the railroad gave an unusual impetus to Promise City. J. W. Rankins came from Bethlehem with a general stock of goods and opened a store. Tharp & Keller started a drug store, which they have since sold to Charles Manaso. Dr. W. H. Ernest, of Seymour, started a drug store which is now owned by C. A. Sager. A Mr. Stripler started a hardware store which he sold to Duer & Son, and they in turn to Corbin & Co. L. Anderson opened his furniture establishment, still under his management. Sylvester Greenlee started a grocery and still holds forth. Mrs. Wilcox opened a millinery shop and is still here. Noah Scott opened a general store, but afterward sold out and left. Isaac Bowers opened a restaurant and ran it a year or more. Dr. Greenlee started a drug store and ran it a short time. Jack Sharp started a lumber business and yet follows it. Stanton & Robinson built a grain elevator. Willis Carr built the Western Hotel, which is conducted by R. N. Barker.

The village was platted by Burriss Moore and Richard Givens in the spring of 1881. It has had few backsets and now has a pop-

ulation of 300, though not yet incorporated.

T. F. Anthony, the present postmaster, was appointed March 1, 1886. His predecessor, T. S. Howland, held the office about fifteen years.

The *Promise City Press* was started in February, 1884. It is a "special edition" of the *Lene Tree Press*, of Seymour, and contains about four columns of matter a week pertaining to Promise City.

The first physician was Dr. Simmons, now of Chariton. He came shortly after the war and practiced until 1879, when he sold to Dr. Greenlee. The latter removed to Weldon in 1882. Dr. King Trainer studied with Dr. Simmons, and after two years' practice went to Kansas. Dr. J. H. Graham came here from Cedar Rapids about 1881, and in 1884 left for Burlington, Kansas. Dr. J. W. Ferguson came in 1881 and Dr. W. H. Everson in 1884, and both are in practice now.

The Presbyterians have held services for some twenty years, Rev. Bringle, of Corydon, officiating. In 1882 they built a church at a cost of \$1,200, the Methodists contributing to some extent. Revs. D. R. Hine-man and Nugent were the last Presbyterian ministers. The membership of the society is about thirty-five. The Methodists have held services for many years and now use the Presbyterian church. Rev. John Harnard is the present pastor. The membership is about thirty-five. The Disciples church was organized in the spring of 1885, and had services once a month, Rev. Mr. Hickman preaching in the Presbyterian church. At present no services are held. The membership is thirty-two.

An union Sunday-school is maintained, under the charge of Samuel Sharp, the attendance at which is about 100.

The school-house now used was built in 1882, at a cost of \$1,700. J. W. Frame is now Principal and Miss Belle Holstein, Assistant. For the year 1885-'6, 130 pupils

were enrolled. The school expenditures amount to \$1,000 annually.

HARVARD.

This is located in Jackson Township, on the Rock Island Railroad. It is six miles east of Allerton and eight miles west of Seymour. Before there was any thought of a town, D. M. Thomas was living north of the railroad track and Ellis Shriver and Lemuel Kemple south of it. Mr. Thomas built a dwelling in 1876, and a store, which he yet occupies, in 1878. The railroad authorities consenting to make a station here, the three parties above-mentioned agreed to lay out a town on Mr. Thomas's land, in 1879. Afterward, Mr. Thomas decided to sell lots entirely on his own account, and Mr. Shriver and Mr. Kemple laid out the village of Grainville, south of the track. Mr. Thomas has sold several lots, but the greater portion of the village is south of the track. Though the place is half the time spoken of as Grainville, and is so known on the county records, the station has been named Harvard and it is desired to make that the future name of the place. The postoffice of Grainville was established before the station was made, D. M. Thomas having been appointed August 15, 1876. F. M. Allen was appointed in 1881, George Michaels in 1883, and March 1, 1886, D. M. Thomas was re-appointed.

The first lot sold was by Mr. Thomas, to J. E. Whiteley, who started a lumber yard and still carries it on. Next came Allen & Prince, and established a general store. Prince has been sole proprietor of the business since 1881. J. J. Otto started a hardware store south of the track, and after passing through several hands it is now the property of J. D. Johnson. Seth Lewis, of Seymour, started a lumber yard, and others embarked in various branches of business, and are not now here. Moss & Farnsworth began a furniture store which

is now owned by William F. Moss. William Bowen has a blacksmith shop. D. C. Campbell runs the Grainville House, which was burned in 1884 and has been since rebuilt.

The Methodist Episcopal people built a church in 1882, at a cost of \$700, and hold services every alternate Sunday, led by Rev. R. W. Matheny, of Allerton. The Protestant Methodists and Baptists contributed to the erection of the church, and by understanding hold services at favorable times in it. Rev. Mat. Sexsmith comes here for the Protestant Methodists. The Baptists have no minister at present.

Harvard Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., was organized in February, 1884, and meets every Saturday evening. The present membership is thirty-five.

John Lewis Post, No. 99, G. A. R., was mustered in 1884, and has thirty-six members.

The nearest school-house is three-quarters of a mile distant.

CAMBRIA.

A store was built in an early day one mile west of the present village, in Union Township, and a postoffice established. A village was platted and its owners aspired to have it selected as the county seat. This was the first postoffice in the county and dates about 1849, at the time of the Mormon migration. The old "Mormon trace" passed by Cambria and is spoken of by all old settlers. Two or three years later the office was moved a mile south, and several years after it was moved to a point a mile and a quarter east of the present village. Here A. Nelson, a farmer, laid out a village and recorded it as Cambria, in 1855. Everett & Reynolds started a general store, which they subsequently sold to Nelson & Hart, who failed. A. Bridges started a blacksmith shop and ran the same several years and is now in the county in-

firmery. George Mills had a carpenter shop which was burned. There were also on this site two dwellings and two churches—Baptist and Methodist.

With the building of the railroad through Union Township, in 1879, the present village site was platted, by S. K. Rinard. Benjamin Killenbarger built the first hotel and operated it for a year. Leroy McMahon put up the first store. He sold to D. D. Winick, of Chariton, and after the latter's death the store was leased to Dent Brothers, who now conduct the business. Killenbarger sold his hotel to J. Bowles, and he to Mr. Winick. It is now used as a dwelling by Mr. Dent. Bond & Binford erected the second store. They sold to J. J. Springer, who failed. The building was burned in the fire of 1885. P. R. Miner put up the third store, the upper story of which was designed for a town hall, though it was generally used as a dwelling. For two years this store was used for hardware by E. A. Rea, of Corydon, with Mr. Miner as manager. The latter then bought out Mr. Rea, and put in a general stock of goods. He subsequently failed and Mr. Ray again became owner. The building burned in the fire of 1885. Dicks & Ratcliffe had a grocery and drug store which was burned in the fire. J. N. Dicks has rebuilt and deals in drugs, leasing space to Andrew Tedrick, who has a general stock. M. G. Ratcliffe also has a grocery. Miss Jennie Woollis has a millinery shop. William F. Wilkie keeps the Cambria House, and George Gassetts has a hotel. James Helmick was the first blacksmith and sold his shop to Charles Buchanan. David Clark also has a shop.

Leroy McMahon was the first postmaster at the present village. Succeeding him have been Albert E. Dent, P. R. Miner and M. G. Ratcliffe.

The fire before mentioned occurred in the fall of 1885 and started, perhaps accidentally, while burglars were robbing the

safe in P. R. Miner's store. In a short time the devouring element laid low that store, Dicks & Ratcliffe's store, the barber shop and W. B. Bond's building (then used only for storing timothy seed). These buildings were partially rebuilt the same autumn.

Dr. J. N. Dicks, the only physician who has resided at Cambria, fixed his residence here about 1877 and is yet in practice.

John Armstrong started his saw-mill and "corn-cracker" in the spring of 1885.

The population of Cambria is about 100 at present.

The Methodists and Baptists moved their churches to town after the new village was well started, and hold services on alternate Sundays. The pastors of the Methodist church for the past few years have been Revs. Wortz, Harris, Shinn, Farlow and Wood. The membership is about 100. Rosie McMahon is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about thirty. Rev. Edwards preached for the Baptists for about seven years, leaving in 1885. Rev. John Nelson is the present supply. The membership is nearly 100.

CLIO.

on the Rock Island Railroad, between Lineville and Allerton, is in the northeastern part of Grand River Township, and was platted April 16, 1874, by J. W. Tabler. His nearest neighbor was Warren Vowell, who resided on the same section. The postoffice of Clio is much older, having been established as early as 1856. The name was suggested by Marion Edgeman, who wanted the appointment of postmaster, but this was given to Mr. Tabler, who retained it until 1875. In that year W. Beaver put up the first store in the village, and was appointed postmaster. In 1877 E. B. Arnold bought Beaver's store, and succeeded also to the office. Jesse Hutchinson put up the second store (hardware and dry-goods) and became postmaster in 1879.

Hutchinson sold out to J. E. Rockhold, who was postmaster until 1881. Arnold made an assignment, and his business was for a time conducted by John F. Hughes. D. D. Elson then purchased the store. N. O. Elson became postmaster in 1881, while running a furniture store. He still holds the office, but in the summer of 1885 he changed his stock to dry-goods. John F. Hughes bought back his store from D. D. Elson, and is still in business. Hutchinson & Williams have a general store. Charles Lathrop has succeeded to the ownership of Rockhold's store. David Bruner has a drug store, John Pierce and Robert Burns blacksmith shops, and Benjamin Latimer, a grocery.

Dr. Frank Hemenway has practiced medicine here since 1881. Dr. Cyrus Westerfield located here in 1877, and in the summer of 1885 went to Indianola.

The Methodists built their church here in 1877, and have been successively under the ministrations of Revs. Patterson, P. J. Volmer, Boren, E. W. Brady, J. W. Cassel and A. K. Morrison. The society has a membership of about seventy. Services are held every two weeks.

The Disciples were organized about 1879, and have held services irregularly since. Robert Burns has preached every two weeks for a year past. There are some forty members.

There is no school here, the nearest one being a mile and a quarter from Clio.

The station of the railroad was established about 1876. D. C. Walker is now agent.

The population of Clio is 115.

BETHLEHEM

is one of the oldest points in Wayne County. It was platted June 6, 1853, by Columbus and Martha Parr. Morgan Parr & Sons built a saw-mill here in 1855. Benjamin Parker was the first merchant and

Columbus Parr the first postmaster. In 1857, Bethlehem was a good town. William McCarty was merchant and stock-dealer, the saw-mill was in full operation (though removed the following year), Dr. L. D. McKinley was practicing medicine. Drs. John Boswell, William Prather and Dr. Townsend were all early physicians here. In that year, 1857, the different denominations partially built a church, which was used by them jointly until 1861, when the Methodists purchased it and completed it. This building remained in use until 1885, when it was sold and the Methodists and Baptists united in remodeling the Baptist church, which was built in 1865. Revs. Swim and Coiner were early Methodist preachers, and Rev. Bolster is well remembered by the Baptists.

Eli Hammer kept the first "tavern" for several years. A steam saw and grist mill was built in 1875, and operated intermittently until the fall of 1885, when it burned.

In 1867 the farmers of Union Township organized the Union Township Agricultural Association, and held two very successful exhibitions in the autumns of 1867 and 1868 at Bethlehem.

Louis Protzman is the present merchant, and William King postmaster.

NEW YORK.

This village, in Union Township, was platted April 20, 1855, by Messrs. Oorey and Micajah Cross, and said to have been so named because it had more room to grow than our American metropolis had on Manhattan Island. The first merchant was A. Hutchinson, Sr.; Jacob Morrett, first postmaster. Others identified with the history of the village have been: Dr. John Leeper, Jacob States, Albert De Golyer, S. J. Lee, G. A. Bennett, D. L. Hare, and M. G. Thorp. The last named is the present postmaster.

The Christian church here was built in

1871 or 1872, and the Methodist church was erected in 1874.

Dr. Joel Johnson was the first physician to reside here.

The Masonic order once flourished here, but the lodge has been removed to Confidence.

Messenger Post, G. A. R., was mustered in February, 1883. The first officers are: L. H. Goodell, Commander; J. N. Davidson, Senior Vice-Commander; A. W. Dunn, Junior Vice-Commander; A. A. Clark, Adjutant; Milton D. Rew, Chaplain; J. Oldfield, Quartermaster; E. P. Burton, Surgeon; George Harn, Officer of the Day; Henry Olmstead, Sergeant; Andrew Peak, Quartermaster-Sergeant; James Allison, Sergeant-Major. The original membership, seventeen, has been swelled to thirty-six. Meetings are held monthly.

Champion Hill Camp, S. O. V., was organized at New York in 1885, and was so named at the suggestion of L. H. Goodell.

CONFIDENCE.

Confidence is the name of an old post-office and village in Wright Township, in the northeastern part of the county. The chances for growth into a prosperous town were once fair, but are few at present, as this point has been left several miles out of the circle of railroad communication. The population is now about 100.

GENOA.

The first store in Monroe Township was opened by John Miller & Sons in 1854. This store was near the site of the village of Genoa, which was laid out by Hugh Miller, of the above-mentioned firm, in 1855. The village was so named on account of the postoffice of that name, which had just been established. Hugh Miller was postmaster while he remained in the business, which was till 1857. Since then the office has belonged to the successive merchants

of the place. For many years Walter Hartsoûgh has been the incumbent.

Genoa was of some importance as a trading point before the construction of the Rock Island Railroad, and the consequent building up of Seymour. Prominent among those who were at different times engaged in mercantile trade should be mentioned, Smith & Bennett, Hopkins & Bro., John Jamison and Conger & Michael. Many of Genoa's best men went to Seymour in 1872 and subsequently, and Genoa declined in importance.

WARSAW

is a postoffice in Howard Township. Pailman Allen owns the store and mill, and also the blacksmith shop. H. L. Loughman is postmaster.

PEORIA

was platted in 1853, in Benton Township, and aspired to become the county seat; but failing to get this prize, it decayed until it is only represented by "Sam's Station," on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad.

HODGE

is a postoffice on the railroad between Alerton and Clio.

KNIFFIN

is a postoffice on the Rock Island road between Harvard and Seymour.

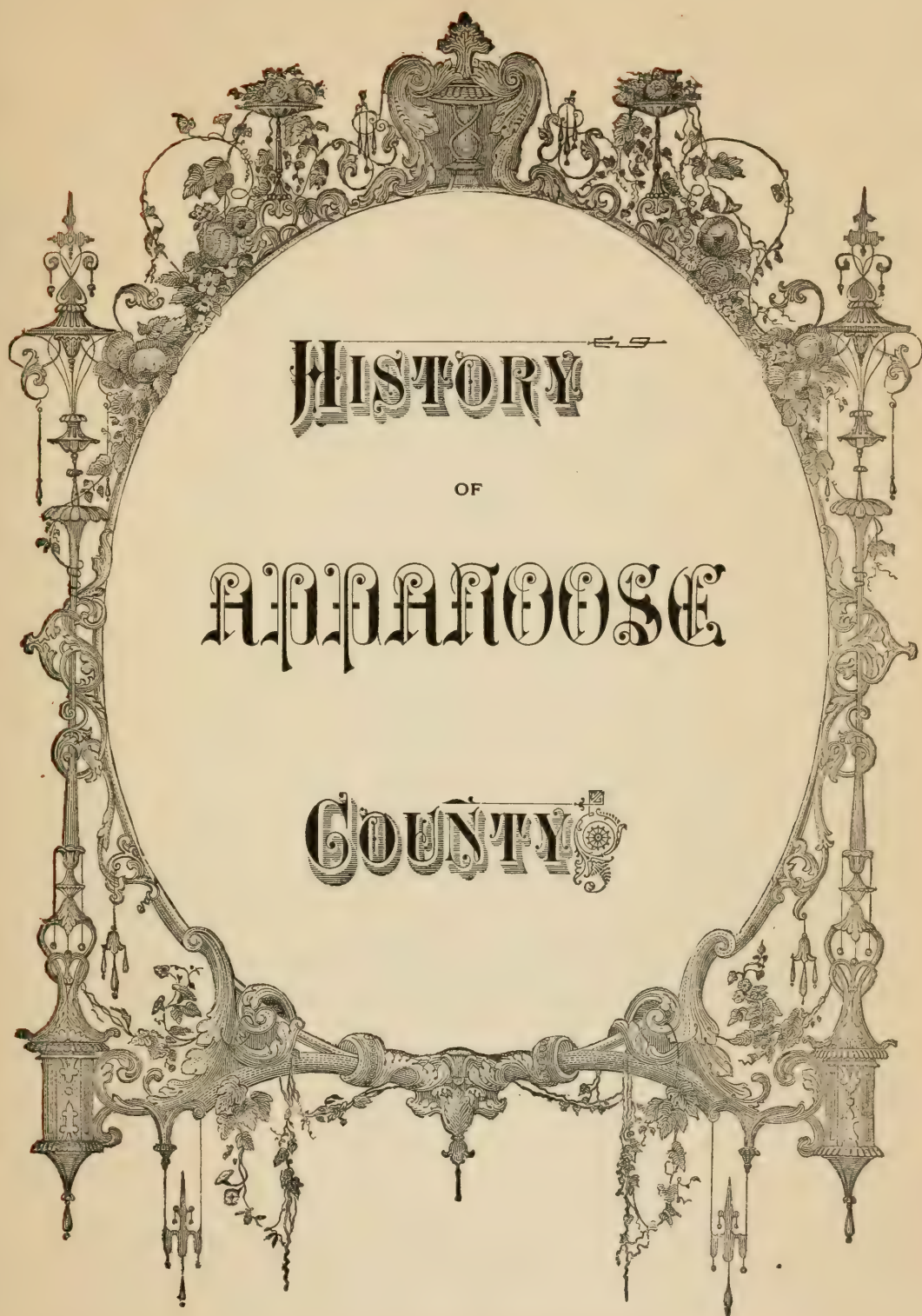
BIG SPRINGS

is the name of the only postoffice in Jefferson Township.

LEWISBURGH

is a postoffice in Clay Township.



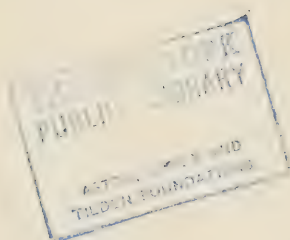


HISTORY
OF
APPALOOSE
COUNTY











H. Townhill



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HARVEY TANNEHILL is a native of Urbana, Ohio, born September 5, 1822. His parents were James and Anna (Goudy) Tannehill, the former a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky. His parents were farmers and in limited circumstances, and in his youth he had no advantages of school, his services being required on the farm. After reaching the age of twenty years, having always had a desire to obtain an education, he attended three years what was then known as the high school of Springfield, Ohio, taught by Chandler Robbins. From 1845 till 1848 he taught school in Champaign, Clarke and Miami counties, Ohio, and then began to read law with Charles Morris, Esq., of Troy, Ohio. In August, 1851, he came to Iowa, and the following month (September) was admitted to the bar in Appanoose County, Hon. William McKay on the bench. He then began his practice at Centerville, and from the commencement controlled over half the legal business of the county. He was elected in 1853, prosecuting attorney of Appanoose County. He held this office two years, and in the meantime, during the absence of the county judge, performed the duties of that court, ex-officio. In 1855 he was elected county judge of Appanoose County, enter-

ing upon the duties in January, 1856, and filling the office a term of four years. In 1866 he was elected judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa, for a term of four years. Since the expiration of the latter term, in 1871, he has devoted his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession, at Centerville, and has been engaged as counsel on most of the important cases in the county. His reputation as an honorable and reliable attorney is not confined to the county in which he lives, but extends all over the State of Iowa. Judge Tannehill was married May 29, 1856, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Dayton and Eliza (Crawford) Miller, of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Tannehill died March 25, 1885. Their only child, William, died in infancy. Judge Tannehill is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife.



JAMES MERRITT, auditor of Appanoose County, Iowa, was born at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, April 17, 1850. He is a son of Moses and Lucy A. (Nugen) Merritt, early settlers of Center Township, where he was reared, being but five years of age when his parents came to Iowa. He attended the common schools till fifteen years of age, and then

began clerking in the mercantile stores of the city. He was with William Clark a year, and with General F. M. Drake six years. In 1871 he and his brothers, George W. and Thomas, formed a partnership, under the firm name of Merritt Brothers, and engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1883 they, in addition to their other business, began operating in coal. They sunk the shaft known as the Standard, which they are still working, employing a large number of miners. In politics Mr. Merritt is a Republican. In 1881 he was elected treasurer of Centerville, an office he held two years. In November, 1885, he was elected auditor of Appanoose County. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery of Centerville. He was married February 16, 1875, to Miss Flora Chatterton, of Centerville. They have had four children, but three are living—Edith, Roy and Lucy. Their eldest, Edward, died October 16, 1877, aged six months.

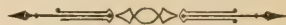
MOSSES MERRITT is a native of Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, born July 4, 1823. He was reared in his native county, remaining there till the spring of 1855, when he removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and engaged in farming near New Boston one season. The following November he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Center Township, Appanoose County, where he lived two years. In 1857 he removed to Centerville and engaged in general merchandising with Caleb Wentworth, under the firm name of Wentworth & Merritt, until the spring of 1862, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Merritt went to Idaho Territory and worked in the mines near Idaho City three years. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Centerville, where he lived retired from

active business several years and then took the management of the mercantile establishment of his sons, the Merritt Brothers. In January, 1886, he was appointed deputy auditor of Appanoose County, his son, James, having been elected auditor. October 10, 1844, Mr. Merritt was married in Centerville, Indiana, to Lucy Ann Nugen. They have had six children, four of whom—George W., James, Thomas and Linna, are living. The sons are in business together in Centerville, and Linna is the wife of William Ulrich. •A daughter, Terressa, wife of K. Harris, died in August, 1870, aged twenty-two years, and a son, Ephraim, died in 1864, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42. F. & A. M.

REED W. DODD, one of the oldest settlers of Taylor Township, Appanoose County, was born near Jacksonville, in what was then Montgomery County, now Floyd County, Virginia, the date of his birth being April 6, 1807. His parents, John P. and Sarah (Dickerson) Dodd, were born, reared and married in the State of Virginia, the father being a native of Franklin County. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters, our subject being the eldest child, and of this family Reed W. and three daughters are now living. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Elijah Dickerson, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, and was of English descent. Reed W. Dodd passed his youth on a farm, for a short time attending a private school, living with his parents till reaching maturity. At the age of twenty-two years he married Irene Montgomery, of Grayson County, Virginia, the fourth daughter of William and Martha (Hiatt) Montgomery. Of the ten children born to

this union eight are living—Eli; Sarah, wife of William Thrift; Lydia J.; Russel, of Lucas County; Clementina, wife of Seaton Taylor; Martha E. married E. Burnett, of Clarke County; Leah Moore, of Creston, Iowa, and Frank M. Mr. Dodd has thirty-eight grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren. In the spring of 1831 Mr. Dodd removed with his family to Hendricks County, Indiana, settling among the timber, where he cleared a farm on which he lived till the fall of 1850. He then came with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, locating on his present farm, entering 200 acres of unbroken prairie land from the Government. Here he built a small log cabin, and commenced the improvement of his farm the following season. He has devoted considerable attention to the raising of stock, principally cattle and horses, for many years, and still makes a specialty of horses. His farm now contains 204 acres of choice land under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd have lived together for fifty-six years, and bid fair to live for years, both being hale and hearty. They have been members of the regular Baptist church for many years. Politically Mr. Dodd was formerly an old line Whig, casting his first vote for General Jackson, but has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of that party.

teen commenced to learn the printer's trade. He has followed journalism, in one capacity or another, since. April 6, 1877, he fixed his residence at Centerville, purchasing the *Journal*. He was married February 8, 1875, in Gallatin, Missouri, to Alice Osborne, and has now two children—Lawrence and Ralph. Mr. Harvey is politically a Democrat, religiously a Protestant Episcopalian, and socially a Knight of Pythias.



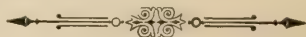
REV. RANDOLPH M. MOORE was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, September 16, 1832. His father, Josiah Moore, was born in 1777, in Maryland, of English descent, and his mother was a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, of German descent. They were married in Hampshire County, and our subject was the tenth of their eleven children. He was early inured to the labor of the farm, his schooling in his youth being limited to a few weeks in the winter season. Being endowed by nature with a desire for an education he made the best use of his opportunities, and when of a proper age he entered Hillsboro Theological College, where he remained two years, and then entered Randolph-Macon College, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, intending to pursue a regular course and graduate, but sickness compelled him to leave school at the end of the first year, and after regaining his health he was obliged to teach school to get the money to pay his expenses home. When twenty-one years old, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and while at Hillsboro was licensed to preach. After returning from college he was given an appointment by his presiding elder, and labored on Highland circuit a year and Glennville circuit the same length of time. His next charge was on Weston circuit, Lewis County, where he



S L. HARVEY, editor and publisher of the Centerville *Journal*, is a son of James C. and Rhoda (Nelson) Harvey, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Ohio, where they lived the greater part of their lives. They then made another move to Warsaw, Indiana, where they died. Their son, S. L., was born April 9, 1840, in Knox County, Ohio, and at the age of six-

remained until 1860, when he severed his connection with the Methodist Episcopal church and was ordained a minister in the United Brethren denomination. In 1861, Mr. Moore being loyal to his country, his position became a trying one. He was visited by an armed band of rebels, who plundered his house of everything of value, including wearing apparel. The citizens rallied to his relief, the rebels were driven from the neighborhood with some loss in numbers. November 11, 1861, Mr. Moore enlisted in Company C, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and spent the first eighteen months in guarding property, scouting, and watching bushwhackers and guerrillas. He was at one time captured, but was enabled to escape by the co-operation of the rebel officer in command, Lieutenant Mallory, who was an old friend. In 1863 his regiment was attached to the army operating in the valley of Virginia. July 2, 1863, he was captured at Beverly and taken to Libby Prison, from which he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment in April, 1864. He served under General Mulligan until that officer was killed, near Strasburg. He participated with the Eighth Corps in the famous battle at Cedar Creek. After a service of three years and four months he was honorably discharged, and in April, 1865, became a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa, locating in Independence Township, on section 16, where he now owns 110 acres of valuable land, his residence, which was erected in 1880, being one of the best in the neighborhood. When he left his native State he was a member of the Parkersburg Conference of the United Brethren church, but on coming to Iowa labored for a time with the Methodist Protestant church, subsequently, however, returning to the United Brethren. Much of his time in Appanoose County has been devoted to the work of

the Master, holding himself always in readiness to give religious instruction or consolation, and being always glad to proclaim the gospel whenever or wherever the people will listen. Mr. Moore was married February 24, 1858, to Miss Maria Myers, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, November 25, 1831, a daughter of Jonathan and Malinda (Reed) Myers. Her father died when she was but three years old, and her mother in November, 1883, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had eight children—Hannah, wife of George Scott, of Independence Township; John J., of Harper County, Kansas; Sally Ann, wife of William Talkington; Charles W., Mary Jane (died aged thirteen months), Ida May, Jemima E., Benjamin F. and Thomas R.



SAMUEL G. HOUSER, an enterprising farmer of Lincoln Township, Appanoose County, was born in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, near Bedford, May 1, 1847, the youngest of a family of seven children of Bernard and Eleanor (Logan) Houser, who were also natives of the same State, and were of German and Irish descent, respectively. They resided in Bedford County till the fall of 1855 when they came to Iowa, locating in Lee County, where the father died in 1863. After the death of the father the family settled on a small farm in Lee County, living there till coming to Wayne County in the fall of 1865. Our subject and his mother came to Appanoose County in 1876, when they settled on his present farm, on section 6, Lincoln Township, which contains 160 acres of choice land. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and besides his home farm, is the owner of 154 acres of meadow and timber land, which he has acquired by his own industry and good management. He is quite an extensive

stock-raiser, and is making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, and a high grade of cattle. He was married in 1870 to Mary Bateman, of Lee County, Iowa, a daughter of William Bateman, who is now a resident of Wayne County. They have six children—Charles P., Max M., David L., Clinton, Orvil E. and Martha E.



WALTER S. JOHNSON, Center-ville, Appanoose County, Iowa.—Tracing the records of the Johnson family as far back as Mr. Johnson has any account, we find that Nicholas Johnson, his great-grandfather on his father's side, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1756 and died about 1844 or 1845. Garland Johnson, his son, was born near Lynchburg in 1782, and married Miss Elizabeth Henslee and to them was born a large family of children. Garland Johnson moved with his family first to Cincinnati, Ohio, and shortly after to Union County, and settled about a mile and a half from Liberty, the county seat of said county. His son, Samuel H., was the father of Walter S. On the mother's side the records are more complete, running back five generations, as follows: First, James Butler was born in the year 1690, on Nantucket Island, as is supposed, and died in Virginia, in 1778, aged eighty-eight years. Second, Stephen Butler, son of James Butler, was born in Virginia, near Lynchburg, March 16, 1749, and died December 2, 1815, aged sixty-six years. His second wife was Mary Stanton. Third, Stephen Butler, son of the above and Mary, his wife, was born January 20, 1786. He married Matilda Johnson, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, a brother of Nicholas, great-grandfather of Walter S. Fourth, Mary E. Butler, daughter of Stephen and Matilda Butler, was born May 28, 1815, and was married to

Samuel H. Johnson, May 15, 1834. Her parents also moved from Virginia to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Union County, when she was about ten years of age. Thus the families of Nicholas and Garland Johnson and Stephen Butler, with one or two other families of Friends or Quakers, commenced a settlement a mile and a half south of Liberty, Union County, Indiana, and erected a meeting-house, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They also erected and maintained a seminary of learning, known in that part of the country as Beach Grove Seminary, but perhaps better known in history as "Horton's" Academy, so called from the fact that William Houghton, an uncle of Walter S. Johnson, superintended it for twenty years. This school became famous on account of its thoroughness and also on account of the splendid moral influences in the community, so that many from abroad came to its inviting shelter and enjoyed the quiet seclusion and healthy moral atmosphere. Here Samuel H. Johnson and Mary E. Butler were reared and educated under such pure and healthful influences, and here the former fitted himself in a pre-eminent degree for the practice of medicine, a profession he adorned for the brief period he was permitted to practice. Here, amid such surroundings and influences, they learned to love each other with a pure and undying affection, and were married on the 15th day of May, 1834, and by this marriage the two families were again united. To this most happy marriage three children were born—Walter S., born May 24, 1835; Matilda, December 30, 1836, and Pleasant W., November 7, 1838. Unfortunately for the wife and children the rapidly increasing practice of the father and his continued exposure in traveling over a rough country, at the call of distress, on horseback through rain and storm finally undermined an excellent

constitution and a fine manly physique, and he succumbed to the fell destroyer of all mankind. He died in the full assurance of the Christian faith and hope, July 23, 1842, having, like his Master, been constantly going about doing good and helping the needy. His early death, when he was just commencing to lay the foundation for a competency, left the wife and three helpless children to battle, unaided, the stern conflicts of life. But the mother with the strong, invincible, undying courage and love of a true, faithful Christian and firm unshaken faith in the Christian's helper, was able to sing, even when gaunt poverty stared her in the face:

"Peace, troubled soul, thou needst not fear,
Thy great provider still is near,
Who fed thee last will feed thee still,
Be calm and sink into his will."

She bent all her energies to surmount her troubles and by industry and rigid economy was enabled to provide a home and maintenance for herself and family. In the meantime Walter S., being the eldest, felt that a responsibility also rested upon him and began to look about for something to do, and was soon engaged in cutting stovewood at 25 cents a cord, and attending to Judge Burnside's horse. Judge Burnside was the father of Ambrose E. Burnside, late Major-General in the Union army, and lived in the same town. The first incident in Walter's life that he remembers with real pleasure was the time he earned the money and bought his mother a dress pattern, with great large leaves like the leaves of a grape-vine, and carried it home in triumph and presented it to her, to her great surprise and astonishment, especially when she saw the large, bright, flaming figures of the pattern. The mother, dear, good, considerate mother, looked upon it with pride and joy, and with tear-dimmed eyes embraced her boy with all the ardor of a mother's love, not

for the value of the gift, but for the evidence that her son took more pleasure in using his hard-earned money for her than for himself. Thus encouraged he continued on, trying to earn and save as best he could for the benefit of the family. When he was nine years of age he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, his parents having united with the same church several years before. In the year 1849, when he was fourteen years of age, his mother, after living a widow for seven years, married S. B. Stanton, who was a widower with a family of eight children, the eldest, Thaddeus H., now Colonel Stanton, being the same age as Walter and the youngest but a mere babe. Thus his mother, prompted by her loving Christian heart, undertook the Herculean task of supplying a mother's place to that large family, a task that she so faithfully performed with the help of Him who has said, "I will never leave nor forsake thee," that to this day it has been a wonder how she could do it so faithfully and successfully. On account of this large influx into the family, the home became crowded and Walter and his sister and brother soon left to find homes for themselves. The eldest and second sons of Mr. Stanton, Thaddeus and Albert, with generous impulses, also left the home roof to seek their fortunes elsewhere. In May, 1851, his mother and step-father moved to Iowa. From this time Walter's life was somewhat uneventful, as most lives are in a new country. He worked with an ox-team, breaking prairie in the summer and hauling rails in the winter until the winter of 1853-'4, when on a trip to mill at what was then known as Will's Mill, fourteen miles east of his home at Cincinnati, he was exposed to a severe storm and almost perished with the cold and did not recover from its effects for more than a year. Thinking that his lungs were permanently diseased, and that he would

never again be able to perform manual labor, yet not wishing to be idle, he bought a small stock of goods, built a storehouse in Cincinnati, Iowa, the first house in the village, and commenced the mercantile business, being at that time a little past eighteen years of age. He was also appointed postmaster and held other offices in the township and church at that time. About this time James X. Gibson moved from near Greencastle, Indiana, to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Iowa, with his family of eight children—Jane, Sarah B., William, George, Armelda, Amanda, James M. and John W.; and after his removal to Iowa a son, Columbus, was born. Walter made Mr. Gibson's house his home as long as he continued in the mercantile business, and the acquaintance with this family has always been regarded by him as one of the most fortunate events of his life, next in importance to his having, as he thinks, the best and most devoted Christian mother that ever lived. While living in the family he of course became intimately acquainted with all its members, and gradually his acquaintance with the second daughter, Sarah B., who was a year younger than himself, ripened into an affection more lasting than friendship, which was also reciprocated, and February 11, 1855, they were married at her father's home, a mile north of Cincinnati, the place now owned by John Sayers. Mr. Johnson thinks that whatever of success he has attained in life is attributable to the influence and loving helpfulness of his mother and wife. James Gibson and his wife were natives of Kentucky, and after their marriage settled at Greencastle, Indiana, where Mrs. Johnson was born in 1836. Nearly thirty-two years have elapsed since their most happy marriage and every day of all that time has only more fully demonstrated that the union of these hearts was heaven-born and inseparable. Five children have blessed

this happy home—James Allen, born May 10, 1856; Willie Edgar, July 8, 1858; Pleasant Lee, October 12, 1860; Mary Emily, April 14, 1868, and Ida B., September 5, 1870. All are highly esteemed and are members with the parents of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is also a pleasant duty to add that through all the lives of these children there has never been a single act of any member of the family that has in any way marred or clouded the happiness of any, either a member of the family or otherwise. The parents have always had faith in the children and the children in the parents, and each has been happy in the consciousness of having the love of the others, and thus a most happy, trusting and confiding family has grown up, the bonds of true Christian devotion growing and strengthening as the years roll on. Walter S. Johnson always intuitively despised oppression in every form. The only trouble he ever had with boys was when some big boy would undertake to impose on a little one. Then his indignation was aroused and he was ready to avenge the younger's wrongs. He was therefore naturally an Abolitionist, hating oppression with a perfect hatred, and holding that any man who would hold in bondage a man of another color would enslave one of his own if he had the power, claiming that color was only a pretext for the slavery system. Having imbibed this love of liberty from his parents and the Quaker influences of his relatives during his young life, he naturally cast his first vote for President, in 1856, for John C. Fremont, the great standard-bearer of the Free-Soil party at that time, and in 1860, when the country was shaking from center to circumference, on account of the agitation of the gigantic evil, slavery, Mr. Johnson entered into the campaign with all the ardor of his soul, taking active part in the meetings in which the organization known as the "Wideawakes" were a conspicuous

factor. At this time he was living on a small farm a mile and a half south of Cincinnati, Iowa. Following the election of Lincoln war was proclaimed, and on the 8th day of July, 1861, Mr. Johnson enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, for three years or during the war, and the following fall marched from Jefferson City, Missouri, to Springfield under his venerable leader, General John C. Fremont. While at Jefferson City, working on the fortifications of the city, he was taken sick with the measles from which he had not fully recovered when the army moved from that place, but being desirous of doing something for his country he started with the army, when yet too weak to carry his accoutrements, and during the entire march to Springfield he kept his position in the ranks; but the fatigue of the hard, toilsome march in his weakened condition so overcame him and broke him down as to disable him for future duty, and he was discharged the 6th day of January, 1862, at La Mine Crossing, Missouri. Returning home he remained quiet until the following June and had begun to feel himself again, when, July 3, 1862, rumors and messengers came from Missouri saying that the rebels had burned Unionville and were moving north, intending to invade Iowa and burn Cincinnati. Under these circumstances the people of that neighborhood hurriedly assembled and soon organized a company and made preparations to defend the town. Of this company Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected Captain, receiving his commission from Governor Kirkwood. He immediately determined on reconnoitering to find out if possible the position and strength of the enemy. Having learned from John Probasco, of Putnam County, Missouri, a truly loyal and very reliable man, that the enemy was encamped and fortified at Shawneetown, Missouri, he selected four trusty men from

his company and at 9 P. M. started to find out if possible the facts in the case. Shawneetown being about seven miles from Cincinnati, with a very rough wooded country between, the scouting party made the journey on foot reaching the outskirts of the village about 11 o'clock without interruption. They encountered two Union scouts who lived in the neighborhood and, supposing them to be rebel pickets, Captain Johnson captured them. Upon investigation it was found that they were on the same business as their captors and that they had found no armed body of the rebels anywhere in the vicinity of Shawneetown, but that they were scouring the country in squads, breaking into stores and recruiting volunteers for Price's army. Captain Johnson being well acquainted with one of the scouts, Mr. Dillon, and knowing him to be loyal, he accepted the information as reliable and returned the same night to Cincinnati and the following morning, July 4, 1862, moved south with his company and invaded the sovereign State of Missouri for the purpose of aiding the loyal people of Putnam County to resist the devastations of the rebels. About two miles from the Iowa line they came to Gault Mill, on Shaw Creek, where about fifty loyal sons of Missouri were congregated, and they at once joined Captain Johnson's forces, with rifles and shot-guns, eager to meet the enemy. Thus re-inforced, the company, now 110 strong, marched until within about three miles of Hartford, Missouri, when they met a company of Union State militia, which also fell in the rear, swelling the battalion to nearly 200 men. At Hartford they encamped for the night, throwing out a strong picket guard as they were now in the center of a rebel community. The next morning they were joined by Captain Wycoff's State militia cavalry, 100 strong, and Captain Wycoff took command of the entire force, and

moved on south, the next night encamping on Brassfield's farm on the Chariton River. The following day scouting parties were sent out in every direction, and resulted in the capture of about thirty rebels. Thus ridding the country of the devastators they returned to their homes after being out a week. At this time the Government was calling for more troops, and there was a company enlisted in the southwestern part of Appanoose County, with headquarters at Bellair. This company Mr. Johnson joined and August 11, 1862, it organized by electing J. B. Gedney, Captain; G. R. Huston, First Lieutenant, and W. S. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. The company was at once ordered to rendezvous at Keokuk, and were there assigned to the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. In this organization Lieutenant Johnson served over three years, participating in every engagement of the company and marching in every campaign, the history of the regiment being his, whether in camp, battle or prison. His most important battles were Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Rock, Camden and Mark's Mill. At the latter place, April 25, 1864, they were captured and he was also wounded. They were incarcerated at Tyler, Texas, from which, on the night of August 17, 1864, he with five others escaped, but fourteen days later, after getting 175 miles away, they were recaptured. February 25, 1865, they were marched to Shreveport, Louisiana, and from there were taken by transport to the mouth of the Red River, where they were exchanged. They then went to New Orleans and were there granted a furlough, returning to the field in April. He was then on detached service at Duvall's Bluff, as aid-de-camp, on the staff of Colonel Graves, and subsequently was on the staff of General F. M. Drake until mustered out, August 23, 1865. On his return home he resumed farming, contracting and building at Cincinnati. In

the fall of 1870 he was elected clerk of the Circuit and District courts of Appanoose County and assumed the duties of his office in January, 1871, at that time becoming a resident of Centerville. He was twice re-elected, serving six years. In the spring of 1877 he was elected mayor of Centerville, and filled the office one term. While clerk of the courts he read law to better qualify himself to perform the duties of the office, and at the expiration of his term was admitted to the bar. In February, 1878, he became associated with J. W. Calvert in the clothing business, and in 1880 Waring bought the interest of Mr. Calvert. He is a Master, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows order and of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. It will not be out of place to here add a few lines relative to Mr. Johnson's brother and sister. He claims for them that they were by nature far more affectionate, confiding and talented than he. So naturally pure and good in their lives that with the divine spirit, which also filled their hearts and controlled their lives, they were better fitted for the habitation of the saints than to grapple with the selfishness of this life. Yet they were possessed of the material of which heroes and heroines are made, for when conscious that they were in the right, were invincible in their adherence to their views, but when still in early life the Master said, "It is enough, come up higher." Matilda E. was married to Charles R. Crowder November 10, 1853, and died February 7, 1873. She was so pure, loving and retiring in her nature that the cold blasts of unkindness and lack of sympathy chilled her warm life and trusting nature, as the Northern frosts do the tropical plant, and she was laid to rest in the cemetery at Cincinnati, Iowa. She left five children, all of whom are living—Rosa, Stephen A., Elza, Emma and Everet.

Pleasant W. Johnson attended the Howe School at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and paid his own way, and at the same time learned the trade of a printer, working in the office of the *Loyal Citizen*, in Centerville, and afterward learned telegraphing, which he made the business of his life. He was one of the most proficient operators of his time, and was entrusted by President Stebbins, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with the construction and operation of the overland line from Omaha, Nebraska, west, although he was but twenty-four years of age and had been an operator only four years. After superintending the construction of the line to Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, keeping up communication from the terminal point, he returned home and married Miss Lizzie Cavanaugh, an estimable and brilliant young lady, to whom he had been long attached. Immediately after their marriage they went to St. Louis, combining a business trip with a pleasant wedding tour, and from there they started to Fort Bridger, where they expected to remain a time. They went overland as far as Julesburg, now Denver Junction, Colorado, where he was taken sick and after a painful illness of several weeks in that desert place, without proper medical attendance, it being before the railroad was built, he died, September 20, 1863, and was buried by a few comparative strangers, who had, however, in their brief acquaintance learned to love him. The shock to his wife and the care and anxiety while watching at his bedside and ministering to his wants during these long, dreary weeks, added to the sense of loneliness and wretchedness that came to her after his death, was more than she could endure, and in one short month they laid her to rest beside her husband, near the old site of what was the little military post named Julesburg. Thus went out a life that, had it been prolonged, must have been one of

the most useful, as it was one of the noblest works of God's creation. He was peculiarly gifted mentally, and was possessed of a soul so pure and cheerful that wherever he went he drew everybody to him, and wherever you may find an old overland freighter, or others who were out on the Great American Desert, and speak of P. W. Johnson, the "telegraph man," their eyes will sparkle with kind remembrances as they say, "I knew him well, and a kinder, truer-hearted man never lived." One of them once said to his brother after recounting his many virtues and amiable qualities, "The only fault we ever found against him was, we never could prevail on him to drink with us." Before closing this sketch we wish to say a word in regard to Mrs. Johnson's brother, George W. Gibson. When eighteen years of age, early in the spring of 1864, he enlisted as a recruit in Lieutenant Johnson's company, and the third day after he reached the regiment, April 25, 1864, he fell at the battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas. He went out with all the heroic courage of a truly patriotic heart, bared his breast to the storm of leaden hail, in that terrible slaughter, and fell against the Lieutenant, pierced with a minie-ball just above the heart, and died in a few minutes. When asked if he had any message for loved ones at home, he said, "Tell them I died fighting for my country." Thus died another of the brave boys who loved and revered their country's honor.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOWELL, attorney at law, Centerville, is the youngest of two sons of Charles H. and Lavinia (Ward) Howell, pioneers of Appanoose County. He was born in Centerville, March 24, 1860, and received his early education in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he entered

Iowa College, at Grinnell, and in January, 1881, began the study of law in the office of Tannehill & Fee. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1882, and at once located in Centerville. November 27, 1883, he was married at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, to Miss Anna Maddox. They have one child—Winnifred. In politics Mr. Howell is a Republican. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., of which he is junior warden, and Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor. He is a member of the Presbyterian and his wife of the Christian church.

REV. JOHN M. LOUGHRIDGE, pastor of the Plano Methodist Episcopal church, is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Richland County, near Mansfield, April 14, 1828, the eldest of a family of eight children of Poultney and Maria A. (Mitchell) Loughridge, the former a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, born May 25, 1800, and the latter a native of Ohio, born March 15, 1810. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and he spent his youth in attending the schools of Oskaloosa, and when eighteen years old began teaching, an avocation he followed three or four winters. He was married March 1, 1853, to Miss Emily Bean, daughter of William and Nancy Bean, her father a native of Missouri, and her mother of Kentucky. After his marriage he engaged in agricultural pursuits, living near Oskaloosa until 1865, when he moved to Appanoose County and settled on his present farm, on sections 29 and 32, Johns Township. His farm contains 175 acres of choice land, all under cultivation, and well stocked. In 1860 Mr. Loughridge was given an exhorter's license in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1863 was ordained a preacher by Bishop Ames, at Albia. His

first charge was Jerome Circuit, and was afterward changed to Plano. He spent two years in Colorado, and while there received his ordination as elder by Bishop R. S. Foster. Since coming to Appanoose County he has preached at Walnut City, Brazil, Jerome and Plano, in addition to attending to the cultivation of his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Loughridge have had twelve children; seven are living, six sons and one daughter.



JAMES R. WRIGHT, a resident of Bellair Township, is one of the pioneers of Appanoose County. He was born in Smith County, Tennessee, July 29, 1828. His father, Crispin Wright, died before his birth, and his mother, Mary (Recordson) Wright, died in Kentucky, in 1845. He was the youngest of two sons. His brother, Edward R., came with him to Iowa in 1847, and made his home on section 10, Bellair Township, where he died in 1875, leaving a widow and six children. From early life Mr. Wright has been obliged to rely on himself and thus has acquired independence of action and has learned lessons that have made him the prosperous man we now find him to be. The first land he ever owned is still his home and is located on section 3, Bellair Township. His farm contains 120 acres of land under cultivation, and his residences and farm buildings are comfortable and convenient. He is one of the county's most reliable and enterprising citizens and is worthy of the confidence and esteem he enjoys. August 2, 1861, Mr. Wright enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned to Company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, most of his service being on the frontiers of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, guarding property and hunting bushwhackers and guerrillas. He served creditably over three years and was honorably discharged November 24, 1864, and re-

turned to his home in Bellair Township. Mr. Wright was married November 29, 1849, to Miss Melissa Glass, a native of Monroe County, Michigan, born July 29, 1835, daughter of John and Eliza Glass. Her father died in 1841 and her mother, now Mrs. Riggs, lives in LaSalle County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have had thirteen children, viz.—Mrs. Eliza Fuller, of Walnut Township; Mrs. Emma Richardson, of California; Edward and Mrs. Jane Banta, of Bellair Township; Asher, died aged twenty-one years; William, in California; David, Olive and Carl, at home; Crispen, Owen, Walter and James, died in infancy. Mr. Wright in politics is an ardent Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHAN DAILY, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Appanoose County, from Pleasant Valley Township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Kerry, January 7, 1836. When he was ten years of age he accompanied his father, Patrick Daily, to the United States and was reared in the State of Ohio. When fourteen years of age he began to work for his own maintenance and was variously employed until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In 1856 he came to Iowa and lived in Appanoose County, where he enlisted in 1862, in Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served about seven months, when he was discharged on account of ill health. After his return home he engaged in farming in Caldwell Township and in 1871 located in Pleasant Township, where he now has a fine farm of 246 acres. In politics Mr. Daily is a Democrat. He has served as school director and road supervisor seven years each, and in November, 1885, was elected to his present position. Mr. Daily was married in 1861 to Miss Mary Jane

Clinkenbaird. They have eight children—Alveretta, wife of M. Shanks; Alonzo F., James L., Thurman, Fannie May, Anna, Emma Jane and Charles. The family are members of the Catholic church.

PETER SIDLES, one of the pioneers and a representative farmer of Lincoln Township, Appanoose County, was born near Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio, June 4, 1823, the eldest son of Israel Sidles, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The father went to Ohio when a boy, and was married in that State to Nancy Morrison, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, born November 30, 1801. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living, our subject being the third child of this marriage. The father died during the late war, in January, 1865, and his widow still resides on the old homestead in Ohio. Our subject's grandfather, Peter Sidles, was a native of Germany, coming to America when about fifteen years of age. He served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Peter Sidles, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth on the old homestead, receiving his education at the district schools. At the age of twenty-three years he was married to Susan Crossan, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, she and her husband being playmates in that county. They have had seven children born to them—Maria, wife of James Pendergast; Mary M., wife of Rev. Andrew Kershaw, now of Nebraska; Hannah E., wife of George B. Sagerty, of Concordia, Kansas; John A. is married, has four children, and a home near the homestead; Nancy J. died when about eighteen years of age; George I. and Susan A., at home. After his marriage Mr. Sidles settled on 112 acres of land where he continued to reside till the fall of 1854. He then came to Appanoose Coun-

ty, Iowa, locating on his present farm on section 3, where he purchased a tract of land containing 430 acres of which but forty acres had been broken. A small log cabin had been erected on this land in which he lived several years, when it was moved back and an addition built to it. Mr. Sidles's chief occupation has been general farming and stock-raising, being very successful, especially in hog and cattle raising, and has also devoted some attention to sheep-raising. He has at present some very fine cattle and horses on his farm. In August, 1861, Mr. Sidles enlisted in Company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry and served in the western army. He spent two years on the borders between Kansas and Missouri, taking part in several skirmishes. He was wounded near Fort Smith, Arkansas, and was taken prisoner. He was confined in a stockade at Tyler, Texas, with some 4,000 men for about seven months. He received an honorable discharge at Leavenworth, Kansas, in April, 1865, when he returned to his home in Lincoln Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Sidles served his township as trustee and treasurer, and assessor for one term, beside holding the office of justice of the peace for eleven years. He and his wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds several official positions. In early life he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republicans he has affiliated with that party.

 **S**AMUEL JENNINGS, Sheriff of Appanoose County, Iowa, was born in Carmichael's, Greene County, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1839, a son of Jacob P. and Lydia A. (Casey) Jennings, the former of English and the latter of German and Irish extraction. His father was a carpenter but he was reared by an uncle

by the name of James Cree, who was a farmer, and he was reared to that calling, following it in his native State till he came to Iowa. He lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, from 1858 to 1869, and in the latter year came West and located in Taylor Township, Appanoose County, on a farm, where he lived till 1872, when he moved to Moulton, where he dealt in livestock and engaged in butchering until 1883. He then clerked in the general store of J. S. Barnhart, and his successor, A. M. Lind, until January, 1886, when, having been elected sheriff of Appanoose County the previous November, he moved to Centerville and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. Jennings was married January 23, 1865, to Miss Tirzah Virginia Bower, of Heistersburg, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who died in Moravia, Appanoose County, September 27, 1872, leaving three children—Fannie Virginia, William F. and Myra E. Fannie died October 29, 1872, and William, November 30, 1872. August 27, 1875, Mr. Jennings married Anna C. Berry, of Moulton. They have had two children—Alberta P. and James P. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Sincerity Lodge, No. 317, at Moulton, which he has served two terms as junior warden.

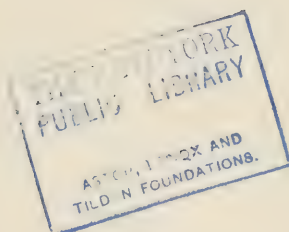
 **W**ILLIAM MILLER McCREARY, druggist, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Brooke County, Virginia, October 13, 1837, a son of William and Action (Harper) McCreary, both natives of Virginia, of German descent. His parents having a large family he, at the age of ten years, began to work as a chore-boy on the farms in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and located at Centerville and was first employed as a teamster or cattle driver.

In October, 1856, he was employed as clerk in the store of William Bradley, with whom he remained until the spring of 1858, when he went to Kansas, returning the following winter, and in the spring of 1859 took a trip to the mining regions of Colorado. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Centerville and again entered the store of William Bradley, remaining until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and on the organization of the company was appointed First Lieutenant. In March, 1863, he was discharged on account of disability and returned to Centerville. After recovering sufficiently he visited his old home in Virginia, in the fall of 1863, and on returning to Centerville was again employed by Mr. Bradley. In September, 1865, he entered the employ of F. M. Drake, and remained until 1867. In 1868 he engaged in farming near Centerville, and in 1869 was employed as clerk in the drug store of Dr. S. W. Wright, and in 1873 engaged in business for himself. In December, 1872, he was married to Julia Lane. They have two children—Harrie and Frank B.



JAMES N. MAY has been a resident of Appanoose County since the spring of 1865, his home being on section 18, Walnut Township. He is a native of the Sucker State, born in Scott County, November 19, 1838, a son of James W. and Mary Ann (Forrest) May. His father was born in East Tennessee, August 8, 1805, and his mother in Pike County, Missouri, in August, 1817. They were married in Scott County, Illinois, in 1835, and in 1845 moved to Wapello County, Iowa, and thence in 1853 to Van Buren County. The next year they went to Lee County, where on the old plank road, ten miles northwest of Keokuk, they kept tavern

until 1856, when they went to Adair County, Missouri, buying a farm nine miles east of Kirksville. In 1864, to escape the ravages of civil war, they sold out at a great sacrifice and moved across the border into Appanoose County, locating near Walnut City. In 1868 they moved to Cincinnati, where the father died April 10, 1876. He was a lineal descendant of General Sevier, an officer in the Revolution, and the first Governor of Tennessee. The mother died in January, 1882. The family consisted of fourteen children, three by a former marriage, all of whom are dead. One daughter, Mrs. Parmelia J. McDowel, died in Jefferson County in 1883. The children born to the second marriage are—Thomas J., of Cincinnati; James N.; Mrs. Margaret Morrow, of Cincinnati; Frank M., who served through the war a member of the Twenty-seventh Missouri, now lives in Smith County, Kansas; Jasper, a member of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, was killed at Centralia, Missouri, September 27, 1864; Mary A., Harriet E., Martha M. and John H. live on the old homestead, Cincinnati, Iowa. Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert lives in Lyons County, Kansas; William F. died in 1883. James N. May enlisted July 15, 1861, in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, Colonel David Moore's command, and for many months saw hard service in Northeast Missouri, warring against rebel bands and guarding property. He participated in over twenty skirmishes, many of them quite sharp, but not historical. His regiment being sent to the front he was at the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and was sent with a detachment of his command under General A. J. Smith on the Red River expedition. He was a faithful, gallant soldier and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864. He joined his parents in Iowa, and June 22, 1869, was married to Miss Mary L. Wentworth, who





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was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, January 9, 1847, daughter of Caleb Wentworth, late of Centerville. Mr. Wentworth was a judge in the Illinois courts when Lincoln practiced law there, and for many years mayor of Centerville, Iowa. He died January 30, 1878, aged sixty-four years. His wife preceded him in January, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. May were both teachers in the public schools. They commenced housekeeping on section 18, Walnut Township, where they own a good farm of 120 acres. Renting the farm in 1873, Mr. May moved to Cincinnati and bought a nursery, and continued in that business six years, when he sold his town property and returned to his farm. Mr. and Mrs. May have a family of nine children—Lillie Esther, James Wentworth, J. Sevier, Grace W., Frederick N., Emel J., Edna E., Eugenia and William Forrest. Mr. May and his family are members of the Christian church. He is a member of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.



CAPTAIN EPHRAIM CUMMINS, one of the enterprising and successful business men of Moravia, Appanoose County, was born in Spencer County, Indiana, February 26, 1832, the second eldest son of Daniel and Mary (McKinn) Cummins, his father being a native of Kentucky. His grandfather was the first white child born in the then Territory of Indiana, for which he received 400 acres of land as a present from the Government. Our subject passed his boyhood in his native county, receiving a common-school education. In 1849 he came to Appanoose County, Iowa, with his father's family. In 1864 his father removed to Washington Territory, where he still resides. On attaining his majority Captain Cummins engaged in the mercantile business on his own account,

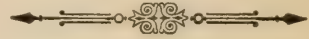
opening a small store in Moravia about the year 1854, and as his trade increased he added to his general stock till he became the leading merchant in the northern part of Appanoose County. In 1863 he helped to raise Company F, of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and on its organization was appointed its Captain. He served in the Army of the Tennessee until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Moravia, and engaged in the mercantile business, and at the same time traded extensively in cattle and hogs, shipping to the Chicago markets. Captain Cummins has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Theresa Stauber, who died in 1874, leaving six children. For his second wife he married Anna R. Stauber, sister of his first wife, and to this union has been born one daughter. In all enterprises tending toward the building up of his town or county our subject takes an active interest, giving both time and means to every laudable undertaking. He has carried on a private banking business for many years. He was appointed postmaster at Moravia in 1865, which office he held continuously by reappointment till 1885. He has been notary public for thirty years, and has served one term as clerk of Taylor Township, filling these positions with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents.



WILLIAM CLARK, one of the early settlers of Independence Township, located on section 34, where he now resides, in the autumn of 1856. His homestead, which contains 160 acres, is one of the best farms in the township, and in addition to this he owns forty acres on section 27, a half a mile from his home. He has worked hard to make his farm valuable. He has four and a half miles of fencing around his home farm, and his building

improvements are excellent and in good repair. He is one of the most practical farmers in the county, his farm showing the result of having a thrifty and painstaking owner. He first visited Iowa in 1843 and entered eighty acres of Government land in Jefferson County, on which he located in 1846. He improved his land rapidly and soon had a fine farm of 150 acres, on which was one of the best orchards in the county. He sold his farm in 1856, and moved to Appanoose County. He came to Iowa a poor man, and his present prosperity but illustrates what can be accomplished by industry and well-directed purpose, assisted by a good wife, man's best gift. In addition to prosperity he has gained the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, which is more to be valued than riches. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and live practical Christian lives, work and faith going hand in hand with them. In his early life Mr. Clark was in politics a Whig. In the days of Fremont he became a Republican, and in 1878 identified himself with the Greenback party. Mr. Clark is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Philadelphia, May 15, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth Clark, were natives of Scotland, and came to the United States in 1816, landing in this country about three weeks before the birth of our subject, and a few years later established his home in New Lisbon, Ohio, where our subject was reared, and there they both died, the mother in 1835 and the father in 1839, both aged about ninety years. Of a family of thirteen children our subject is the sixth. Of the others only Mrs. Christie Baker, John, Mrs. Ann Gammel and Margaret are living. Mathew and David died while in the service of their country during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Clark was married September 18, 1841, at New Lisbon, Ohio, to Margaret Wallace, who

was born in Ireland, June 16, 1818, and when six years of age accompanied her parents, Peter and Margaret Wallace, to the United States. They have a family of eight children—John, of Lucas County, Iowa; Margaret A., at home; George, of Kingman County, Kansas; Eleanor, wife of Michael Haney, of Decatur County, Iowa; Sarah, wife of Hiram Haver, of Butler County, Kansas; Alpheus, of Wayne County; Laura, wife of James Carroll, of Decatur County, and William, at home. Their first-born died in infancy.



W F. S. MURDY, M. D., residing at Moulton, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Ryerson's Station, Greene County, December 28, 1854, the eldest son in a family of nine children of Andrew J. Murdy. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, but is now a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in West Virginia. Her death occurred in the year 1871. W. F. S. Murdy, whose name heads this sketch, passed his youth on his father's farm, receiving a good education in the public schools of his native county. He came to Appanoose County, Iowa, at the age of seventeen years, and entered the schools of Centerville where he studied three years. He then taught school for two winters, during which time he studied medicine with Dr. M. V. Howell, of Moulton. He attended his first course of lectures in 1875-'76, at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1878. After receiving the degree of M. D. he returned to Moulton, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. During the eight years of his residence at this place he has built up an unusually extensive practice, having

in fact, more than he can do. His younger brother, W. C. Murdy, who is now reading medicine will, when fully prepared, share Dr. Murdy's labors. The Doctor is recognized throughout Appanoose and Davis counties, Iowa, and also in the adjacent part of Missouri, as a skillful and reliable physician, and as a surgeon he has gained an enviable reputation. The Doctor was united in marriage in 1879 to Miss Laura Phelps, the eldest daughter of Alpheus Phelps, of Kirksville, Missouri. Three children have been born to this union—Serelda S., Lorain A. and Robert B. C. Dr. Murdy takes an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Security Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of Moulton Lodge, No. 297, I. O. O. F.



JOSEPH L. LAIN was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, July 26, 1825, a son of Jacob and Polly (Guernsey) Lain, the father a native of New York and the mother of Connecticut. They were married in the State of New York, and were among the pioneers of Bartholomew County, where they made their home the rest of their lives. Joseph L. was the fourth of seven children. He remained with his parents until manhood, making their house his home until 1860. In 1852 he visited Appanoose County, Iowa, and bought 160 acres on sections 25 and 26, Independence Township. He returned to Indiana, but spent a part of each year on his Iowa land until 1860, when he located on it, and has since made it his home, and has been prominently identified with the interests of Appanoose County. He is one of the county's prosperous farmers, and to the 160 acres purchased in 1852 has added until he now has in his homestead 360 acres, and also owns a good farm of 160

acres on sections 21 and 22, Johns Township, near Plano, and a timber tract of fifteen acres. This is the result of a life of industry and frugality, Mr. Lain being in moderate circumstances when he first came to Iowa. His property shows the result of care and thrift, and his improvements are noticeably good. He takes especial interest in the education of his children, counting nothing lost that in any way contributes to that end, feeling that knowledge is power. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. He was married April 11, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Brunson, a native of Lee County, Iowa, born December 28, 1845, daughter of David and Mary Brunson, pioneers of Lee County, but now residents of Finney County, Kansas. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lain, five of whom are living—Mary, born January 10, 1866, died October 17, 1872; Cora B., born March 5, 1867; Lillie L., born August 22, 1869; Nannie, born December 19, 1871; Flora W., born January 21, 1874, and Orville, born April 3, 1878.



DAVID C. CAMPBELL, President of the Campbell Banking Company, of Centerville, Iowa, was born near Hollidays Cove, Brooke County, West Virginia, January 14, 1834, the eldest of three sons of Alexander and Martha (McConnell) Campbell, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of Scottish ancestry. In 1855 his parents came to Iowa and settled near Winterset, Madison County, removing thence in 1868 to Appanoose County, to a farm in what is now Vermillion Township, where the father died in August, 1884, aged eighty-two years. The mother is still living, and is now eighty-two years of age. In 1852 David C. went to the gold regions of California, returning to Iowa in 1855. In 1856 he entered the employ of William

Bradley, for whom he clerked until 1860, when he became associated with him under the firm name of Bradley & Campbell. In June, 1864, while still in the mercantile business, he with others organized the First National Bank, of Centerville, of which he was cashier until 1869, when he retired from the corporation, and in the fall of 1870 was one of the incorporators of the banking firm of D. C. Campbell & Co., which in 1874 was merged into the Farmer's National Bank. In 1878 this bank was discontinued, and he organized the present Campbell Banking Company, of which he is president and cashier. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of Appanoose County, and served one term. He was married in Centerville in 1861, to Jane Bradley, who died in 1862, leaving one son—William Bradley, now of Chicago, Illinois. In 1865 he married Miss M. A. Shonts. They have two children—John A. and Charles P. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the United Presbyterian church.



JOHN LANKFORD, undertaker and furniture dealer, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 27, 1827, a son of Robert and Sarah (Street) Lankford, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky, both of English ancestry. When eighteen years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In May, 1850, he came to Iowa and lived at Ottumwa six months, thence removing to Centerville, where he worked at his trade until 1865, when he became established in his present business. Mr. Lankford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery, and also of the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows order. He is in politics a Repub-

lican. He was married in September, 1852, to Nancy J. Henderson, of Centerville. They have eight children—William, Sarah (wife of W. G. Clark), Heber H., Beatrice, Grace, Carl, Roy and Leona.



LEWIS MAIN, a prominent old settler and active farmer of Chariton Township, Appanoose County, residing on section 12, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, August 14, 1830. He was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Ripley County, Indiana, to which county his parents had removed when he was four years of age. He was married in February, 1851, to Mary E. Broshar, who was born and reared in Ripley County, and they are the parents of four sons and four daughters—Alice J., wife of Isaac McCoy; John E., Zack L., Levi W., Mary E. (wife of Edwin Hoskinson), Reuben F., Flora E. and Stella, living at home. Mr. Main left Ripley County, Indiana, in the fall of 1855, coming with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm which contains 275 acres of choice land. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most successful hog-raisers in his neighborhood. He takes an interest in educational matters, and has served as school director. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served faithfully for three years without receiving a wound, although he endured many hardships and privations. He participated in the battles of Little Rock, Helena, Elkin Ford, Mark's Mill, at which place he was taken prisoner, April 25, 1864. He was then taken to Texas and imprisoned at Camp Ford, where he was confined ten months, where his principal food consisted of corn bread and water. He was paroled while in prison, and sent to the mouth of

Red River, where he was exchanged, after which he was sent to New Orleans, where he drew a suit of clothes. He was then furloughed for thirty days, when he returned to his regiment at St. Charles, Arkansas. He was mustered out at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. Our subject's father, Lewis Main, was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, born October 14, 1800, and was married in 1820, to Elizabeth Fankhouser, mother of our subject. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom only one son is deceased. This son, Charles B., was killed during the late war, at the battle of Mark's Mill, in 1864. Lewis Main, the father, came to Appanoose County, Iowa, in the fall of 1861, where his wife died in 1867. His death occurred in Chariton Township, Appanoose County, January 18, 1885.

AMOS A. HAYS, an active farmer and stock-raiser of Taylor Township, Appanoose County, is a native of Giles County, Tennessee, where he was born March 28, 1840, the second son of Alex. and Priscilla R. (Andrews) Hays, who were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina respectively. The father died in his native State, February 28, 1843, and in the spring of 1853 the mother with her six children came to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled on the farm which is now occupied by our subject, the mother dying there August 11, 1879. Amos A. was about twelve years of age when he was brought to this county. He attended school in his native county, and after coming here he went to the schools of this county. Arriving at manhood he engaged in farming and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed with

marked success, being now the owner of 200 acres of choice land, a large part of his farm being seeded down to timothy grass. He devotes considerable attention to raising of stock, making a specialty of cattle, and is classed among the enterprising farmers of his neighborhood. He is quite an extensive reader, and is the owner of a good library.

JACOB RUMMEL, manufacturer and dealer in patent medicines at Centerville, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1826. At the age of nine years he was brought by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where he was reared to maturity on a farm. He left the home farm at the age of twenty, after which he clerked in Ohio in the towns of Newville, Mount Vernon and Lancaster. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1850, and was employed as a clerk in Keokuk until the spring of 1856, when he clerked for a year at Centerville, Appanoose County. He then became associated with William Clark in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Clark & Rummel. In 1860 John L. Bashore became Mr. Clark's successor, when the firm name was changed to Rummel & Bashore, this firm continuing till 1864, when Mr. Bashore was killed while acting as provost marshal in the Union service. In November, 1864, Mr. Rummel, having been elected clerk of the County Courts, discontinued his mercantile pursuits to take charge of that office in January, 1865, serving as such one term of two years. He then resumed his mercantile business, which he carried on till 1872, after which he acted as agent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway, at Centerville. In 1872 he moved his business to Unionville, Missouri, where he met with reverses by having too much confidence in

a man with whom he had been associated. In 1881 he emigrated South and engaged in business at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, until 1883, when he sold out and returned to Centerville, when he became interested in his present business, acting as agent for the firm of F. Eells & Son. February 9, 1858, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Jane (Henkle) Cutler, of Appanoose County, who died at Centerville, July 9, 1874, leaving three children—Fanny E., Willie C. and Charles C. Mr. Rummel is an active and enterprising citizen, and has taken an interest in every undertaking for the advancement of Centerville. While serving as county clerk he, assisted by Amos Harris and E. W. Henkle, planted the trees in the court-house park. He was also largely instrumental in the erection of the soldiers' memorial monument in the court-house park. He was a director of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway for seven years, two years of the time being secretary of the company. He was for several years a director of the First National Bank at Centerville. While serving as president of the board of education of Centerville, the first of the present school buildings was erected. Mr. Rummel also acted very efficiently as councilman of Centerville for several years.



CALVIN FINLEY SPOONER, justice of the peace, Centerville, Iowa, was born near Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, June 24, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Martha (Ware) Spooner, his father a native of New York, of English descent, and his mother a native of Kentucky. His parents came to Iowa in 1839, and settled on a farm near West Point, Lee County. Later they moved to Davis County, and from there to Appanoose County in the spring of 1845. The claim which they improved is a part of the original plat of Cen-

terville. The father died in 1873, aged seventy-one years. He was an extensive farmer, and also engaged in the mercantile business at Centerville several years. From boyhood he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always took an active part in church work, for many years holding official positions. He also was much interested in the material progress of Centerville, always assisting liberally in the advancement of any enterprise of benefit, either socially or materially. The mother still survives, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, living with her sons in Centerville. She has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her girlhood. She is the mother of seven children, but four of whom are living—Lindsey W., a farmer of Pleasant Township; Calvin F., James B. and Dexter A., of Centerville. Benjamin F. died in Centerville; Lemuel L. was a Lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, while in the service of his country, and Christina Ann, the only daughter, died in Centerville, in the sixteenth year of her age. Calvin F. Spooner remained with his parents till twenty years of age and then went to Wisconsin and worked in the lead mines. Returning home a year later he made a claim near his father, which is also a part of the site of Centerville, and followed farming till the fall of 1856. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in his sixteenth year, and upon leaving his farm in 1856, he joined the Southern Iowa Conference, and entered upon the work of an itinerant minister, and traveled in that connection six years. In the fall of 1862 he took a local relation to the conference, and has since lived in Centerville. When the county was first organized he was elected coroner, and by the resignation of the sheriff, A. J. Perjure, became sheriff, ex-officio. In 1880 he was elected justice of

the peace, a position he still retains. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. January 4, 1849, he was married to Nancy, daughter of John Browning, a pioneer of Appanoose County. They have a family of six children—Fredrick S., an engineer of the coal shaft at Trenton, Missouri; Martha A., wife of William Higginbotham, of Brazil, Iowa; Sabina L., John B., a machinist, in the employ of the Wabash Railroad; Clara Belle and William F. Mrs. Spooner is also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. C. F. Spooner is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M.



WILLIAM JEFFERSON MARTIN, constable of Center Township, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, January 8, 1841, but was principally reared in Sangamon County, Illinois, whither his parents had moved when he was about six years of age. His father died when he was about sixteen years of age, and he was then thrown on his own resources. He worked at farming in Nebraska and Sangamon County, Illinois, till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of his country as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, known as the Normal Regiment, Colonel Charles E. Hovey, commanding. He was afterward promoted to Second Duty Sergeant. He participated in the battles at Fredericksburgtown and Cotton Plant, and other skirmishes in Missouri and Mississippi. He was discharged at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, in December, 1863, on account of ill health. After his discharge he returned to Sangamon County, Illinois, and worked on a farm until September, 1864, when he came to Iowa and lived in Delaware County till 1865, when he re-

turned to Illinois, and after settling up his business went to Lawrence County, Missouri, and engaged in farming till the fall of 1868, when he moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and located on a farm in Franklin Township, subsequently living in Pleasant and Caldwell townships. In 1872 he moved to Centerville, and worked in the coal mines until January, 1878, when he was injured by the falling of the roof of the mine, and was unable to perform manual labor for nearly three years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected constable of Center Township for a term of two years, and is serving in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He was married September 3, 1864, to Margaret E. Hall, of Springfield, Illinois. They have a family of five children—John R., William A., Elbert G., Caroline A. and Eugene. Mr. Martin is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of which he is Sergeant-Major.



JOSEPH GOSS, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Centerville, Iowa, is a native of England, born in Manchester, April 28, 1834, a son of Samuel and Mary (Burrows) Goss. When he was seven years of age his parents came to America, and for five years lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and thence removed to Keokuk, Iowa. His father was a brick-maker, and when twelve years of age Joseph began working in the brick-yard. In May, 1855, he removed to Centerville, and for two years engaged in the manufacture of brick. From 1857 to 1859 he followed agricultural pursuits, living in Center Township, and then was employed as a clerk in the general store of William Wittenmeyer, remaining with him nearly twelve years. In the meantime, from 1868 till 1870, he carried on a boot and shoe store for himself in addition to superintend-

ing the business of Mr. Wittenmeyer, and then severed his connection with him and gave his exclusive attention to his own business. In 1871 he added a stock of agricultural implements as another branch to his business, but in 1881 disposed of his boots and shoes, and has since increased his stock of hardware and implements. In 1873 he was one of the incorporators of the Appanoose County Bank, at Centerville, which in 1884 was merged into the Centerville National Bank, of which he has been a director, and since 1885 has been vice-president. Mr. Goss has been a member of the city council two years, and of the School Board twelve years, having served as president of the latter body five years. He was married December 27, 1855, to Clara Brough. They have four children—Henry, Emma (wife of R. R. Vermillion), Ella and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Goss are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.



RCHIBALD FRANKLIN THOMPSON, attorney at law, Centerville, Iowa, was born near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, January 15, 1850, the only son of William R. and Elizabeth A. (Pyle) Thompson, both natives of Indiana, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German descent. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Iowa and located on a farm in Walnut Township, Appanoose County, where he was reared, attending the public schools. When sixteen years of age he attended Bellair Seminary, and when nineteen years of age graduated from Oskaloosa College. He read law with McCoun & Flick, attorneys of Bedford, Iowa, and afterward with Tanehill & Fee, at Centerville. He was admitted to the bar at Bedford, Iowa, April

18, 1873, and in October of the same year located at Seymour, Wayne County. In August, 1880, he removed from Seymour to Centerville, where he is now enjoying a fair practice. In addition to his law business he has since 1882 given considerable attention to stenography, and is an expert, now giving instruction to a number of pupils. In 1874 he qualified as a pension attorney and claim agent, and has a large patronage in that line, procuring and collecting pensions. In politics he is a member of the Greenback party. While living in Seymour he was mayor of the city two terms. In 1872 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for county recorder of Appanoose County, but the county being largely Republican, he was defeated, although he ran some 300 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1878 he was the candidate on both the Greenback and the Democratic tickets for clerk of the courts of Wayne County, and was defeated by only forty-nine votes. Mr. Thompson has been twice married. First in Bedford, Iowa, November 8, 1870, to Lizzie Cook, from whom he was divorced in March, 1877. December 6, 1877, he married Ella McCord, of Seymour. They have one child—Hugh Le Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Christian church. He joined this denomination in 1866, and for four years was a minister, preaching in Appanoose, Taylor, Page and Fremont counties, and still takes an active part in the work of the church. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M. Mr. Thompson has traveled quite extensively in his native country, both East and West. In 1869 he went to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1870 to the British Possessions. In 1871 he traveled through Kansas, and in 1873 took a trip South, visiting Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Kansas, and in 1876 he took an overland trip to New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. In 1880 he

visited Kansas, Colorado and Utah, and in 1883 took a trip to the East, visiting New York and other Eastern cities. In 1885 he went to the World's Exposition, at New Orleans, by way of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida.



HON. JOSHUA MILLER, attorney at Centerville, was born in the year 1822, in Columbiana County, Ohio, a son of Rev. John J. and Elizabeth (Koontz) Miller, who were both natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. His father was an adherent of the Lutheran faith, his ministerial labors being confined to the western reserve in Ohio. He died in Stark County, Ohio, about the year 1826. The mother married again, living till 1847, when she died in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Our subject left his home at the age of twelve years, going to Louisville, Kentucky, where he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed in that city till seventeen years of age. He then worked at his trade in Lawrence County, Indiana, about six years, when he went to the Ozark Mountains, Missouri. The following year he went to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1846 he came to Iowa, locating first at Farmington, Van Buren County, where he worked on the Croton Mills for some time. He came to Appanoose County in the fall of 1850 and began breaking prairie land. In his youth his educational advantages were very limited, but by reading and private study he acquired a fair business education. At intervals from 1844 to 1855 he studied law when Hon. H. Tannehill became his preceptor, and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar at Centerville. He then engaged in the practice of law at Centerville, which he has since followed with the exception of about two years, which he spent in Colorado for his health.

While at Pike's Peak, Colorado, in 1860, he with others was chosen by the Territorial convention to formulate a code of laws. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Appanoose County, since which he has voted that ticket. In the spring of 1856 he was elected justice of the peace and served one term of two years. In 1876 he was elected State Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District of Iowa. Mr. Miller was married July 8, 1844, at Leesville, Lawrence County, Indiana, to Rhoda A. Swindler of that place, who died at Centerville, March 15, 1883. Seven children were born to this union—Arthur M., a farmer of this county; Sara E., wife of John F. Stephenson, a farmer near Centerville; Frank, a farmer and coal operator; Charlie A., civil engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company; Lee L., of Centerville; Henry R., a law student, and Anna, attending the Centerville schools. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1844, and has always held some position in the church, and at present is a class-leader. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Jackson Lodge, No. 42, at Centerville.



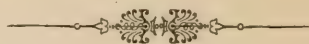
JOSEPH P. SMITH, M. D., of Moulton, Iowa, is a native of the Keystone State, born in Westmoreland County, near the village of Donegal, August 27, 1828, the eldest of a family of eight children, of Valentine and Fanny (Phillips) Smith, natives also of Pennsylvania, of Irish and German descent. In an early day his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Tuscarawas County, later going to Williams County, where they both died. The youth of our subject was spent on a farm, and his early education was obtained in the

common school, later attending the high school. He began teaching when quite young, and while engaged in this avocation began the study of medicine. He commenced reading under the direction of Dr. W. C. Morrison, of West Unity, Ohio. He entered the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1852. He commenced his practice in Williams County. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa and located in Van Buren County, where he lived two years, and in 1855 moved to Blakesburg, Wapello County, and two years later to Milledgeville. In 1859 he located in Centerville, and in 1860 in Orleans, where he lived nine years. In May, 1869, he removed to Moulton, where he has since lived, and has built up a good practice. In addition to his professional duties Dr. Smith has devoted considerable attention to literature, and is an able contributor to a number of local journals. He was married in 1854 to Abigail Gast, of Van Buren County, Iowa. They have a family of four children—Valentine, Napoleon B., Josephine and Flora B. Josephine is the wife of W. J. May, and Flora, of B. F. Dye. N. B. is an attorney at Sulphur Springs, Montana. Dr. Smith is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Moulton Lodge, No. 297, and Prairie Gem Encampment, No. 80.



DANIEL WAGONER HARDMAN was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 6, 1831, a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Wagoner) Hardman, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and of German ancestry. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Udell Township, Appanoose County, which is still his home. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace seven years, was a member of the county Board of Supervisors five years, and has

been secretary of his school district ten years. April 20, 1851, he married Elizabeth A. Bailey, of Henry County, Indiana. They have six children—Margaret Alzina, wife of J. F. Williams, of Kansas; Sarah C., wife of James W. Gunter; Alice E., wife of D. F. McConnell; Mabel, wife of S. D. Carr; Lillie A., wife of S. A. Carr, and William Edgar.



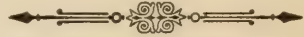
Moses A. FERREN, one of the prominent farmers of Johns Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, near Uniontown, August 7, 1826, a son of William and Mary (Nixon) Ferren, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, William Ferren, was a native of Ireland, coming to America when nineteen years of age. His maternal grandfather, Moses Nixon, was of English ancestry. His father immigrated with his family to Van Buren County, Iowa, in the spring of 1852, and remained there one season, removing thence to Appanoose County the following year, and located in Johns Township, where he entered about 600 acres of land, 160 acres being timber. He improved his farm, and was one of the most prominent in advancing the interests of the township. He subsequently sold his land in Johns Township and removed to a farm south of Centerville, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 5, 1865. His wife survived him until February 5, 1882, being at the time of her death seventy-six years of age. He was a member of the Presbyterian, and his wife of the Baptist church. He served two years as sheriff of Appanoose County, being the fourth one to hold that office in the county. Moses A. Ferren was reared a farmer, receiving a limited education in the district schools. He accompanied his father to Iowa. He settled on 160 acres of land his

father gave him, on section 30, Johns Township, and began farming on his own account. He lived twenty-one years in the log house he first built, and in 1876, he built his present fine residence, which is one of the best in the township. He has now 400 acres in the home farm and also owns 160 acres adjoining in Wayne County, and 120 acres in South Fork Township, the same county. He has been an extensive stock-raiser, both cattle and hogs, but of late has made more of a specialty of cattle and Clydesdale and heavy draft horses. Mr. Ferren was married to Miss Nancy Ross, eldest daughter of H. L. Ross, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They have a family of five children—Hannah A., wife of Abraham Hanna; Sarah D., wife of Peter S. Green; John M., married Etta True; William W., married Lizzie Jackson; Anna M. Mr. Ferren has served his township in many official relations and has been a reliable and efficient officer. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.



JOHAN ARVALT, one of the original thirteen who organized Johns Township, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, January 23, 1824, the eighth of a family of twelve children of Michael and Sarah (Tips) Arvalt, natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1788 and the latter February 22, 1791. The father was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died at the age of forty-eight years. The mother died December 14, 1884, of cancer in the throat. John Arvalt was but twelve years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother until twenty-four years old, when he was married to Clarinda Ackerman, a native of Ohio. In the fall of 1849 he moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled in Johns Township, near the present

home of Jesse Day, entering 160 acres, eighty of prairie and eighty of timber land. Eleven years later he moved to section 19, where he now lives, where he owns 160 acres of choice land well improved. Mr. Arvalt has served as trustee of his school district seventeen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a class-leader over thirty years. In politics he is a Republican. His family consists of eight children—Francis M., Evaline (wife of W. M. Morland), Nancy (wife of L. A. Blair), William D., Mahala (wife of H. C. Wells), John, James F. and Charles.



HAGUE HOFFMAN, M. D., Moravia, Iowa, is one of the oldest resident physicians of Appanoose County. He was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1831, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving a moderate education in the common schools. He followed school teaching for a short time, then entered the high school at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he was a diligent student. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the great Western Plains, spending four years, with varying success financially, in the golden State of California, during which time he made a trip to Sitka Island, off the coast of Russian America, now Alaska, returning to the home of his parents in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1856, remaining with them until the fall of 1857, when he came to the State of Iowa, and for several years lived in Unionville, Appanoose County, (except for about one year, which he spent in the new gold fields of Colorado), and there in Unionville he began the study of medicine under Dr. S. H. Sawyer, an eminent physician and surgeon. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio. He began his practice

of medicine in Unionville, Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was very successful, and made many friends, remaining there until January, 1865, when he removed to Moravia, Iowa, where he has since lived. He has an extensive practice, being well-known throughout the county as a successful and skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Hoffman was married in July, 1859, to Miss Julia F. Roberts, of near Unionville. They have two children, a son and daughter—Charles L. and Jessie B. Charles L. finished his education when quite young, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, married Miss Stella Spaulding, youngest daughter of Dr. Spaulding, of Mount Pleasant, and engaged in the drug trade in Moravia two or three years, when his health failed him; quitting drugs, he engaged in the land-trade with the Williamses, in Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado and Wyoming. Jessie B., a bright and beautiful girl, still remains at home with her father.

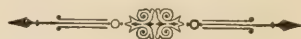
JOHN LAZELLE SAWYERS, M. D., one of the prominent young physicians of Appanoose County, is a native of this county, born at Unionville, July 18, 1856, a son of Dr. Sylvester and Mary F. (Miller) Sawyers, both natives of Tennessee, and of English ancestry. His father is a leading physician of Appanoose County, and very well and favorably known throughout the State of Iowa. He was educated in the district schools, and when eighteen years of age began the study of medicine with his father. During the summer of 1875 and the winter of 1875-'76 he attended the Chicago Medical College, and in the spring of 1876 entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he graduated the following June, receiving a gold medal for proficiency in all branches, and also the first prize for surgery. After his graduation he prac-

ticed with his father at Unionville until the fall of 1877, when he again attended the Chicago Medical College, from which he also received the degree of M. D. in March, 1878. Prior to this, in February, 1878, he was appointed physician of Cook County Hospital, obtained by competitive examination, and served as such eighteen months, the time required. By the unanimous request of the Medical Board he remained in the institution three months longer, and in October, 1879, returned to Unionville and resumed his practice. In February, 1880, he started on a European tour, spending nearly two years in the old world, the most of the time in attending clinical lectures at the various hospitals of Vienna. He traveled through a greater part of France and Germany, visiting most of their important cities, and also made a trip through Switzerland and Italy. In June, 1881, he was called home by the severe illness of his father. After his father's recovery they practiced together in Unionville till 1883, when he located in Centerville, where he has a large and constantly increasing practice. Dr. Sawyers was married June 12, 1883, to Miss Jennie Drake, daughter of General F. M. and Mary (Lord) Drake. They have one child—Mary D. In politics Dr. Sawyers is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge at Unionville, and chapter and commandery at Centerville.

CHARLES E. VROOMAN, publisher and editor of the *Appanoose Iowegian*, is a son of R. B. and Laura A. (Chaplain) Vrooman, natives of the State of New York. They were married in Ohio, and resided in that State on a farm until 1860, when they removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota. Mr. Vrooman, Sr., there en-

gaged in merchandising for two years. He then removed to Indiana, where he died in 1863. His wife yet survives in Toledo, Ohio. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born April 15, 1848, at Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio. At the age of fifteen he entered a drug store, in which he was employed for four years, with the exception of five months passed in the military service of the United States. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, and was employed as hospital steward until his discharge in June, 1865. In the autumn of 1867 he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and entered the State Normal School at that place. He remained there but one year, and then entered the law department at Ann Arbor, where, in addition to his legal studies, he pursued the Latin scientific course in the literary department. Graduating from the law department in 1870, he located in Chicago for the practice of law. After a stay in Chicago of a year and a half (during which time occurred the great Chicago fire of 1871), he located in Schuyler County, Missouri, in January, 1872. In the autumn of the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county, and to this position he was re-elected two years later, serving four years in all. He was mayor of Lancaster (capital of Schuyler County) for three years, and public administrator of Schuyler County for two years. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated as the Greenback candidate for Congress from the First District of Missouri. His residence in Missouri continued until the spring of 1883. During these ten years he was constantly engaged in the practice of law, and was also an active participant in local politics, attending all conventions, and serving on many important political committees. In the spring of 1883 he fixed his residence at Centerville, and established the *Iowegian*, to which he has since devoted his time. He

has had considerable influence in political matters since coming here, and in 1885 was a delegate to the State Republican Convention. Mr. Vrooman was married November 27, 1873, at Kirksville, Missouri, to Julia C. French. Their four children are named—Forrest F., Raymond R., Edwin E. and Ethel E. He is a member of the G. A. R. (was commander in 1885), I. O. O. F. (representative to Grand Lodge and D. D. G. M. while in Missouri), A. O. U. W. (M. W. in 1886), and K of L. He and wife are members of the Christian church.



ROBERT H. MILLER, farmer, section 28, Independence Township, was born in Columbia County, New York, July 19, 1824, a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Bedell) Miller. In 1827 his parents moved to Cayuga County, New York, and there he grew to manhood. His mother kept a hotel in Victory and Conquest Center and most of the young life of our subject was spent in the hotel business. He was married April 19, 1847, to Lucina Taylor, a native of Victory, New York, born September 28, 1825, a daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Shephard) Taylor. In 1851 Mr. Miller moved with his family to Shabbona Grove, De Kalb County, Illinois, and the following year he went via the overland route to California, where he spent three years in mining and prospecting. The usual fate of miners was his, a life of adventure, excitement and toil, with its ups and downs, now rich or about to be, and again poor. In 1856 he returned home, poorer than he left, and the same year came to Iowa, first making his home in Henry County. In 1857 he moved to Lee County, and thence in 1867, to his present home in Appanoose County. He owns a fine farm of eighty-five acres and in 1885 built a very convenient and com-

fortable frame residence. October, 1864, Mr. Miller enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in three hard-fought engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children—Robert H., Jr., of Johns Township; Rosalinda, wife of Marion Sales, of Mitchell County, Kansas; Willard H., of Republic County, Kansas, and Mary L. at home. Two children are deceased. Their eldest, also named Rosalinda, died aged six years, and Myron P. died at the age of two years.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, an early settler of Walnut Township, resides on section 18, on land he bought in 1856. He bought 230 acres of land, forty acres of which had been broken, and a small cabin had been built by the former owner, Mr. Elam. His farm now contains 250 acres, 180 acres being under cultivation and the rest being pasture and timber land. He has a fine residence, and has made other substantial building improvements. Mr. Thompson was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, January 10, 1824. His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Stillwell, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. The parents were married in Kentucky, and subsequently moved to Indiana, spending the rest of their lives in Bartholomew County. William R. is the seventh of eight children, six of whom are living—Silas and Archibald live in Bartholomew County; Mrs. Elsie Jackson lives in Virginia; Mrs. Martha J. Campbell, in Davis County, Iowa, and John, in Nodaway County, Missouri. Mrs. Lucinda Smith and James died in Indiana. William R. remained with his parents till manhood. March 27, 1849, he

was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Pyle, a native of Franklin County, Indiana, born December 27, 1825. Three children were born to them—Archibald F., an attorney, of Centerville; Mary Ellen died September 7, 1870, in the nineteenth year of her age, and Martha died in infancy. Mrs. Thompson died November 10, 1877. She was a most estimable woman, kind and loving as a wife and mother, and a thoughtful friend and neighbor. She had been a member of the Christian church thirty years. September 26, 1880, Mr. Thompson married Miss Elizabeth Ann Lain, who was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, January 24, 1842, a daughter of Sillick and Permelia (Arvalt) Lain, pioneers of Davis County, Iowa, settling there in 1848. Her mother died in 1854, and her father in 1872. She has two brothers and four sisters, viz.—Sarah Jane, the eldest, is in an insane asylum at Mount Pleasant; John M., George W., Mrs. Mary Headrick and Mrs. Matilda Taylor live in Davis County, and Mrs. Clarissa Jeffreys lives in Ellsworth County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Christian church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jackson Lodge, No. 42, Centerville.

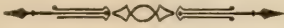
ELISHA RANSOM, one of the pioneers of Washington Township, Appanoose County, was born near Lawrenceburgh, April 11, 1831, a son of Joseph and Corinthia (Swift) Ransom, the father born in Woodstock, Vermont, and the mother a native of Utica, New York. They were among the early settlers of Indiana, remaining in that State till their death, the mother dying when our subject was but eleven years old. Elisha Ransom was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pur-

suits. His education was obtained at the common schools of Madison, Indiana. He was married in his native State at the age of nineteen years, to Mary Hays, a native of Jefferson County, Indiana. They have seven children—James K., Mary H. (wife of O. Spullin), Nancy J. (wife of W. P. Taylor, of Appanoose County), Joseph H., Abraham L., Minnie G., Ulysses E. Mr. Ransom came to Iowa in his twenty-first year, and located in Lee County, remaining there three years. He came to Appanoose County in 1856 and settled on his present farm, his original purchase being 100 acres, for which he paid \$4 per acre. He began life a poor boy, being thrown on his own resources after the death of his mother. He has led an industrious life, and has met with success in his general farming and stock-raising, and is at present devoting his attention to raising fine cattle and horses. He has added to his real estate till he now has 635 acres of choice land, all under cultivation. Mr. Ransom has served his township as trustee and treasurer for five years. He has been school director for many years, and has also served as highway commissioner.

JESSE DAY, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Johns Township, Appanoose County, was born near Columbus, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, June 20, 1823, his parents, Edmund and Nancy (Hummer) Day, being natives of Kentucky, in which State they remained till after their marriage. They settled in the State of Indiana about the year 1820. They had a family of four sons and five daughters, three of the children now living—two sons and one daughter. The father was a farmer by occupation. Jesse Day was but four months old when his father died. He passed his youth on the farm with his mother, attending the district

schools, where he obtained a fair education in the common branches. On reaching maturity he engaged in farming for himself. He was married in his nineteenth year to Keziah Kelly, of Jackson County, Indiana, and of these seven children born to this union six grew to maturity—William E., now living in Kansas; Nancy C., wife of Frank H. Shoemaker, of Kansas; Martha I., wife of Joseph Brown, also living in Kansas; J. K. of Kansas; Mary E., wife of William H. Kelly, of Nebraska, and John W., at home. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Day settled with his family in Davis County, Iowa, coming in the spring of 1850 to Appanoose County, Iowa. He located in what is now Johns Township, where he entered a tract of 240 acres on sections 14 and 24. Mr. Day was one of the thirteen men who helped to organize this township, seven of whom were named John. Hence the name of Johns Township. On coming here Mr. Day built a small hickory cabin, this being Hickory Grove, in which he passed the winter, and the following spring erected a larger dwelling, opening out his farm at that time, corn and wheat being his principal products at that time. He later turned his attention to raising cattle, and at one time took quite an interest in raising fine-blooded short-horn cattle, being among the first in his neighborhood to introduce a high graded cattle. He is at present making a specialty of raising Clydesdale and English Draft horses. Mr. Day is an active, public-spirited citizen and is always ready to assist in all enterprises tending to the good of his county. He was postmaster at Memphis, at which place he lived about ten years. Mr. Day has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his twenty-second year, and was one of the original members of Bethel church. His wife was an earnest member of the same church till her death, which occurred in August, 1883. In politics Mr. Day was formerly a Whig, casting his

first presidential vote in 1844, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. He is one of the self-made men of Johns Township, having only \$100 in gold and an ox team when he came to this State, and by his good management has accumulated a good property, his home farm containing 220 acres of valuable land.



GEORGE W. TAYLOR, one of the early settlers of Appanoose County, Iowa, is a native of North Carolina, born near the town of Salem, Stokes County, September 19, 1825, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Harrell) Taylor, the former a native of Virginia and the latter born near Albemarle Sound, North Carolina. The father died in Stokes County, and the mother afterward moved to Indiana. Our subject was reared a farmer, and in his boyhood had very little opportunity to attend school. After getting old enough to earn money he worked and paid for four months' tuition at a select school, and subsequently taught thirteen months in his native State, and thirteen months in Tennessee. He was married in 1849, in North Carolina, to Anna J. Hiatt, who died December 23, 1874. After his marriage he moved to Iowa, and located four miles south of Moravia, where he engaged in farming, and the winter of 1850 taught a three months' school in Unionville, and in the spring of 1851 moved to that village and taught the school ten months. He then returned to his farm, where he lived until 1883, making of it one of the pleasantest homes in the county. He continued teaching during the winter months until 1879, and became one of the most successful and popular instructors of Appanoose County. In the spring of 1883 he sold his farm, and purchased the one where he now lives, near the Wabash depot, which contains eighty

acres of choice land. In September, 1884, he erected a small store building and opened a grocery, and has now a good trade, it being a convenient point for his neighboring farmers. Mr. Taylor has been a prominent and influential citizen of the township, and has held several public positions of trust. His life as a teacher has made him particularly interested in educational matters, and since 1853 he has been a member of the School Board. He has been surveyor of Appanoose County two years, assessor of Taylor Township two terms, justice of the peace one term, and in 1885 was elected assessor of the village of Moravia. In his early life he was a Democrat politically, but was an abolitionist and after its formation affiliated with the Republican party. He has a family of seven children—George W.; Atlas P.; Susan E., wife of Carroll Miller; Andrew J.; Florida C., wife of Clark Masterson, of Nebraska; Charles V. and William M. March 13, 1886, he married Mrs. Isabella T. Irwin, of North Carolina.



DEXTER AUSTIN SPOONER, of the firm of Spooner & Co., drayers, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Greene County, Indiana, August 13, 1832, and is the fifth of six sons of Benjamin F. and Martha (Ware) Spooner. He was but thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Centerville and here he grew to manhood and early became identified with the business interests of the place. Until 1856 he was a clerk in his father's store at Centerville, and then became proprietor of the first stage line, and carried the first mail west to Clarinda, Iowa. In 1859 he sold out to the Western Stage Company and engaged in freighting from Keokuk and Alexandria, till the building of the Rock Island Railroad, and since then he has engaged in general draying in Center-

ville, his son, John W., and his nephew, Lemuel L. Spooner, being associated with him since 1885. From 1875 till 1883 he was also extensively engaged in dealing in coal. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was Captain of the Centerville Cavalry Guards, and his company was often called upon to guard the Missouri frontier. Politically he is a Republican and an avowed Abolitionist. He was married December 24, 1855, to Elizabeth Ferguson. They had a family of five children, but four are living—Sarah, wife of J. D. Stier; Jessie, wife of George A. Henry, M. D.; John W. and Lizzie. Crissie died in 1867, aged three years. Mrs. Spooner died in 1870, aged thirty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active interest in church work. May 27, 1872, Mr. Spooner married Miss C. B. Stratton, daughter of J. F. and Laura (Foster) Stratton, pioneers of Appanoose County. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Spooner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, at Centerville.

FRANK A. REICH, one of the prominent business men of Moravia, is a native of Salem, North Carolina, born June 30, 1848, the eldest son of H. E. and Ann Aurelia (Herbst) Reich. In April, 1850, his parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled on a farm near the present site of Moravia, where he was reared and educated, attending the public schools. In 1869 his father sold the farm and bought a saw-mill, and when he was twenty-one years of age he began working in the mill, continuing there about nine years. From 1878 till December, 1882, he worked at the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1882 he took charge of the lumber yard of W. M. Peatman, and also bought

grain for the firm of Stanton & Kirkham, of Centerville, still continuing the latter business. In March, 1885, he and his brother Junius bought the lumber business, and have a large and constantly increasing trade, their yard being the only one in the place. Mr. Reich was married in November, 1881, to Miss Pearlle Weimberg, of Augusta, Illinois. They have two children—H. Claude and Clarence P. Mr. Reich is a member of Antiquity Lodge, No. 252, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN B. MARING, of the firm of Johnson & Maring, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Somerton, Belmont County, Ohio, May 17, 1833. His father, Jacob M. Maring, was a native of New Jersey, of German ancestry, and in 1808, accompanied his father, John Maring, to Belmont County, Ohio, where he married Rebecca Bruce, a native of Ohio, of German descent. Their family consisted of six children—Sarah J., Eleanor, Mary A., John B. and Thomas B. (twins), and Lucinda. The latter died in June, 1875. She was the wife of James Eikleberry, of Exline, Iowa. In 1858 the family moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Caldwell Township, near Exline, where the mother died in February, 1878, aged over seventy-five years. The father died in May, 1883, aged eighty-three years, while on a visit to his daughter at South Bethany, Indiana. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Maring came to Iowa and until 1874 was employed as a clerk in Centerville. In October, 1873, he was elected auditor of Appanoose County and filled this office three terms, of two years each. In February, 1880, he became associated with W. S. Johnson in the clothing and furnishing-goods business, under the firm name of Johnson & Maring. In politics

Mr. Maring is a Republican. He has served two years as a member of the city council and three years as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Appanoose County. October 23, 1871, he was married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss S. E. Martin, a daughter of Rev. Joshua and Hannah (Dilley) Martin, the former a Methodist clergyman and an early settler of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Maring have one child—Lena. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, lodge and encampment.



CHARLES HENRY HOWELL was born in Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, April 17, 1823. His parents were Henry B. and Electa (Beach) Howell, natives of New York, of English descent. His father died when he was about eighteen months old, and he was reared by a widowed mother. In 1855 she removed to Centerville, and made his house her home till her death in 1859, aged sixty-one years. When twenty years of age he went to New York City, where he attended school and clerked until 1847, when he came to Iowa and located at Centerville, Appanoose County, where he built a log store building, in which he engaged in general merchandising about three years. He then built a business house on the public street, and in 1856 a still larger one to accommodate his increasing business. In 1871 he retired from active business, giving it up to younger hands. He has also dealt to some extent in real estate, and has platted two additions to Centerville. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Centerville, and has since been one of its directors, and for several years has been its vice-president. In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Lancaster, Missouri, now the Schuy-

ler County Bank, of which he was president until 1876, when the State of Missouri passed a law prohibiting non-residents from holding offices in banks, although he still owns a controlling interest. He was one of the active workers in getting the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska and the Rock Island railroads built through Centerville, and was director and treasurer of the former road two years during its construction. Mr. Howell has been twice married, first in New York City in 1850, to Lavinia Ward, who died in 1881, aged fifty-eight years. To them were born five children—Mary, Anna, Edward, Frederick and Emma. In 1883 Mr. Howell married Mrs. Mary (Dunbar) Pigham, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been ruling elder since 1850.



EDWARD TURNER STRATTON, surveyor of Appanoose County, Iowa, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 11, 1839, a son of Jonathan F. and Laura W. (Foster) Stratton. His parents came to Iowa in 1843, and settled in what is now Udell Township, Appanoose County. Jonathan F. Stratton was the first surveyor of the county, and filled that position several years. He made many of the first surveys of the county, either as civil engineer or county surveyor. He died August 8, 1884, aged nearly eighty-four years. His widow survives him, making her home with her children, and is now eighty-two years of age. When seventeen years of age our subject was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked some twenty years. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, but was discharged on account of disability the 22d of the following August. In December of the same year

he again enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and served until January 30, 1863, when he was again discharged on account of disability. When a boy he was instructed by his father in the art of surveying, and this, added to private study, gave him a practical and theoretical knowledge of the business, and in 1878 he was employed on the engineer corps of the Missouri, Iowa & Northern Railway. In January, 1885, he was appointed county surveyor by the Board of Supervisors to fill a vacancy, and was reappointed in January, 1886. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, and of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R.



GEORGE WEST NEEDLES, proprietor of the city livery stable and omnibus line, at Centerville, Iowa, was born near Columbus, Ohio, December 3, 1849. He lived in his native city till twenty years of age, learning in his youth the carpenter's trade. From 1870 till 1876 he was employed at bridge building in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin. In 1877 he began traveling for a Columbus firm, which he continued three years. In July, 1879, he came to Iowa and engaged in the livery business in Centerville, to which, in 1884, he added his omnibus line. August 23, 1883, he was married to Madge C. Jones. He is a charter member of Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. of P.



JOHN HUDSON, the oldest resident of Johns Township, and one of the first settlers, is a native of North Carolina, born in Lenoir County, near Kingston, October 19, 1808, a son of John and

Mary (Lolla) Hudson, natives of the same State. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, and there he was reared. His father died in 1830 and the family subsequently moved to Illinois, locating in Adams County, where the mother died in 1858. Of a family of five sons and six daughters, two sons and three daughters are living. John Hudson was reared on a farm, attending in his youth the subscription school. Being studious he acquired sufficient knowledge of the common branches to enable him to teach, an avocation he followed several winters. He was married in August, 1834, to Anna E. Elam, the eldest daughter of Joel and Frances Elam, of Sumner County, Tennessee, and in the fall of the same year moved to Bond County, Illinois, where he worked at farming in the summer and taught school during the winter for several years. In June, 1849, he moved with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled on section 1, in what is now Johns Township, pre-empting a claim of 160 acres. This he sold in 1853, and then bought 200 acres on the same section where he now lives, owning now 125 acres. His first house was a cabin made of round logs. In this he lived three years and then built a larger and better one of hewed logs. Centerville at that time was a village of log houses. The voters of the township when organized were thirteen in number, seven of whom were named John, and from this circumstance the township received its name. Mr. Hudson has held various local offices of trust, among others that of trustee, assessor, clerk and justice of the peace. The latter office he held four years and was again elected but refused to qualify. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1858, and has served as deacon several years. The first meetings of the church in Johns Township were held in his house. He cast his first

vote for President Jackson and has since held to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have shared the joys and sorrows of life together for a period of fifty-two years, and now in their last days are experiencing the pleasures and comforts which are the result of well-spent and honorable lives. They have had a family of twelve children, several of whom survive to bless their declining years—Mary F. married Samuel Herbolt and died leaving nine children; James E. died in infancy; Nancy J. is the wife of William Buck, and has six children; Sarah is the wife of David Haines and has five children; Thomas J. is deceased; Martha A. is the wife of William Dorrah, and has nine children; Eliza is the wife of Alex Haines and has seven children; John H. married Charlotte Curl and has four children; Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Fowler and has three children; Benjamin F.; Joseph married Ida Rollins, and is living in Kansas; William is at home.



GENERAL HENRY HARRISON WRIGHT, general insurance agent, was born in Williamsport, Warren County, Indiana, February 26, 1840, a son of John B. and Eliza (Perjue) Wright, the father a native of Ohio, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and the mother born in Indiana, of Irish origin. Our subject remained at his birthplace till twenty years of age, receiving his education at the common-school and at the Boyer Academy of Williamsport. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the printer's trade, which he followed at Williamsport and Danville, Illinois, till 1860. He then came to Centerville, Iowa, intending to go from there to the mines at Pike's Peak, but in May, 1861, he, at the first call for troops, enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, as a pri-

vate, but was not mustered into the service till the 17th of July. His regiment served in Missouri till March, 1862, when it was ordered to Shiloh, where it took part in that battle. It participated in the siege of Corinth, in the campaign in Northern Mississippi under General Grant, in General Sherman's division and corps, the Vicksburg campaign, the second capture of Jackson, Mississippi, Missionary Ridge, the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station. The regiment was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, the campaign through Carolina, in the battle of Bentonville, at the capture of Raleigh, North Carolina, and in the march through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, where it participated in the grand review in May, 1865. Mr. Wright took part in all the engagements with his regiment, and January 1, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company by Governor Stone. He was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, July 22, 1865, and after his discharge from the army returned to Centerville, and the following October he was elected sheriff of Appanoose County, which office he held by re-election till January, 1874, having served in all eight years. He then served as deputy sheriff two years under John M. Elgin, and in January, 1876, he engaged in the general insurance, real estate and abstract business at Centerville. In 1885 he discontinued his real estate and abstract business and is now devoting his entire attention to his insurance business. November 15, 1866, he was married at Centerville to Catherine A. Gray, of Davis County, Iowa. They have four children living—John Albert, Henry Clay, Fanny and Mary D., of whom the three eldest are attending



Henry A. Wright

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school at Centerville. Charles Cyrus died in October, 1872, aged five years, and Jesse Berch, at the age of fourteen months. December 7, 1878, Mr. Wright entered the Iowa National Guard as First Sergeant of Company E, Fifth Regiment, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment, March 14, 1880, and to Captain, April 15, 1881. He was promoted to Colonel of the Second Regiment, July 26, 1881, and since September 3, 1885, has held the rank of Brigadier General, commanding the First Brigade, Iowa National Guard. In January, 1886, he was invited to take command of the camp at the Military Inter-State Prize Drill and Tournament, at Savannah, Georgia. Politically Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is past noble grand of Centerville Lodge, No. 76. He is also past post commander of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R.

WILLIAM D. POWELL, editor and publisher of the Moulton *Tribune*, was born December 15, 1834, in Greene County, Virginia, the son of Jackson T. and Mandanna (Yowell) Powell. His parents moved in an early day to Cass County, Illinois, where Mr. Powell, Sr., and a Dr. Hall laid Virginia, which afterward became the county seat. About 1840 the family removed to Randolph County, Missouri, where Mr. Powell was engaged in farming until his death, in 1862. Mrs. Powell yet lives in Randolph County, with a son-in-law. Their son, William D., lived at home until twenty-one years of age. He then taught, farmed and merchandised in turn. In 1882 he purchased the *Clarence Courier*, in Shelby County, Missouri, and this paper he ran until September, 1884, when he removed to Moulton, this county, and took charge of the

Tribune. He was married in 1858 to Matilda F. Dameron, of Randolph County, Missouri. Their three children are named Anna K., Ida M. and Effie J. Mr. and Mrs. Powell and one daughter are members of the Christian church. Mr. Powell is politically a Republican. In 1878 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature of Missouri, holding that office two years.

JOHN WHITE, one of the pioneers of Appanoose County, and an enterprising and successful farmer, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 22, 1816. He was reared on a farm, his education being obtained in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. When a young man he went to Indiana with his parents, Abraham and Permelia White, who settled in that State. His father served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. John White was married January 25, 1837, to Jane Pearman, a daughter of Siebert and Sarah Pearman, of Newport, Indiana, who were both natives of Kentucky, the father born in the year 1793. To Mr. and Mrs. White were born eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, nine of whom lived to maturity—Mary F., wife of Henry Hollingsworth; John W., Delilah J., wife of A. J. Wood; James A.; Alexander E.; Leonard W.; Sarah E., wife of A. M. Burton; Rosa C.; Lillie J., married A. H. Stokey, and died July 26, 1882, two years after her marriage, at the age of twenty-one years and six months. After his marriage Mr. White settled on a farm in Indiana where he lived till 1849. He then came to Douglas Township, Appanoose County, where he pre-empted a claim, which he bought when the land came in the market. By his industry and good management he added to his lands till he owned nearly 2,000 acres. He was an extensive stock

trader, and also dealt largely in real estate, and at his death, which occurred January 10, 1877, he left a large estate. His widow, who still survives, lives on the old homestead on section 1, Douglas Township, the home farm containing 300 acres. Mr. White was a member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Salem, of which building he was contractor and builder. Mrs. White is a member of the same church.



HON. M. M. WALDEN was born October 6, 1836, on Scioto Brush Creek, in Adams County, Ohio. His father, Joseph M. Walden is deceased. His mother, Malinda (Prather) Walden, is living in Corydon, Iowa. One brother, now deceased, J. F., was a paymaster in the Union army. Mr. Walden was reared on a farm, and when fifteen years of age could perform all kinds of farm work, making a full hand with cradle or scythe in the harvest field. In his early life he attended district school at a log school-house two miles from home, where he obtained the rudiments of an education. In 1852 he accompanied his father's family to Lee County, Iowa, and resided on a farm near Primrose, attending the village school in the winter. In 1854 he entered Denmark Academy, where he remained one year. In 1855 he attended college at Mt. Pleasant two terms, and then returned to Ohio and taught one term in Warren County, near Morrowtown. The same year he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, graduating in the scientific course in June, 1857. Having no funds except what he earned, he engaged to teach in Champaign County, Ohio, and at the same time kept up with his classes in college. In 1858 he taught a term in Miami County, and in 1859 graduated in

the full course of study and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1862 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1859 he came West as far as Illinois, and taught one term, and then came to Iowa, and was employed as principal of the public school in Centerville, the building being on the identical spot where his residence now stands. In 1860 he went South with the idea of following his profession as a teacher, although in the meantime he took up the study of law. Not finding a healthy condition of affairs in the South he returned to Centerville early in 1861, and enlisted in the first company raised for the war in Appanoose County. May 16, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into service at Burlington, Iowa, July 17. He was detached from his company at Jefferson City, Missouri, the following October, and was sent home to recruit men to fill the ranks depleted by sickness. He enlisted troops at Centerville, Albia, Chariton, Osceola and other points in Southern Iowa, and in December joined his regiment at Sedalia, Missouri. In February, 1862, he was in command of the regiment for a time at Tipton, in the absence of his Colonel. In March the Sixth Iowa went up the Tennessee River with Grant's army to Shiloh, and was on outpost duty on extreme right and front at bridge over Owl Creek, when the battle began, April 6. He held his post with two companies until the enemy was in the camps on his left, and his rear. Receiving orders from General Sherman to retire, he made a detour down the creek and through the swamps with his command, and safely joined his regiment, and that day about noon, in the absence of his superior officers, he was elected to command the regiment. The same evening he, with the Sixth Iowa, was in rear of the heavy siege guns, near the landing, and re-

mained in line of battle all night. The next day his regiment, still in his command, was in the fight as a part of General Garfield's brigade. He was obliged to resign the following December, on account of a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. In the early summer of 1863 he was enrolling officer for Appanoose County, and later he raised another company for the service, and was mustered in as Captain of Company H, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, at Davenport, September 30. In 1864 he was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and took part in many severe battles. He was captured July 30, 1864, in the rear of Atlanta, where he had gone with his regiment, in General McCook's division, to tear up the railway; was imprisoned first at Macon, and thence taken to Charleston, and placed under fire of the Federal arms. In October he escaped from the prison and reached his regiment at Columbia, Tennessee, in time to take part in the battle of Franklin. He was in the fight at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, when he commanded a battalion of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. Early in 1865 he was assigned to duty as Provost-Marshal on the staff of General Croxton, commanding First Brigade of the First Division Cavalry Corps, and was with him during the famous raid in Alabama, just before the fall of Richmond, and helped destroy the foundry and iron works at Tuscaloosa and Blue Mountain. His command marched 650 miles in the month of April, swimming four large rivers, and destroying an immense amount of property. He was a gallant and courageous soldier, never shirking where duty called, no matter how great the danger. His bravery won for him the esteem and admiration of his entire command, and elicited praise from all his superior officers. For ten years following the war Mr. Walden was editor and proprietor of the *Centerville Citizen*, a journal which acquired wide in-

fluence under his control. He has taken an active interest in the politics of his State and has held many important and influential positions. From 1866 till 1868 he was a member of the State Legislature; from 1868 till 1870 was State Senator; from 1870 till 1872 was Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, and from 1871 till 1873 was a member of the Lower House of the United States Legislature. He usually takes an active part in the political campaigns of his State and nation. In 1876 he visited Ohio, speaking in behalf of the Republican party, and in 1880 visited New York on the same mission.



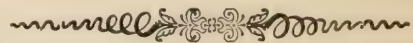
SANFORD S. COLE, an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Johns Township, Appanoose County, was born in what is now Tipton County, Indiana, near the town of Tipton, the date of his birth being March 22, 1840. His parents, John B. and Sarah E. Cole, were both natives of New Jersey, removing from that State to Indiana. They came to Appanoose County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and settled in Johns Township, where they lived till their death. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom five children are yet living. Sanford S., our subject, passed his youth on a farm, and received his education at the district schools. He came to Appanoose County with his parents in 1855, remaining with them till twenty-six years of age. He was then married to Miss Mary J. Hught, second daughter of Samuel and Mildred Hught, who settled in this county in 1864. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole two are deceased. Those living are—Oscar M., Proctor C. and Grace C. After his marriage Mr. Cole settled on his present farm on section 11, Johns Township, which contains 160 acres of valuable land, with good substantial barns and

out buildings, and ten acres of good timber land on section 12. He was here engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was the first to introduce the thorough-bred short-horn cattle in his part of the county. He remained on his farm till 1882, when he removed to Centerville and engaged in the drug business. In the fall of 1885 he sold out his business at Centerville, and returned to his farm where he at present resides. Mr. Cole has served acceptably as treasurer of his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel.



SAMUEL A. HAYES, furniture dealer and undertaker of Moravia, was born near Pulaski, in Giles County, Tennessee, November 26, 1836, the eldest son of Alex. and Priscilla R. (Andrews) Hayes. The father was born in 1804, died in Tennessee in 1842, the family living on the homestead in that State till 1853. In the spring of that year the mother removed with her six children, two sons and four daughters, to Appanoose County, Iowa, making the journey by team in forty-nine days. On arriving in this county the family settled two miles south of Moravia, in Taylor Township, purchasing a claim of 120 acres, eighty acres being prairie, and the remainder timber land. The mother died on this farm in 1879, at the age of seventy-three years, she having been born in the year 1806. Samuel A., our subject, was educated in the schools of his native county, and in the schools of Moravia, Appanoose County, he being a mere lad when he came with his mother to this county. He remained on the home farm till reaching maturity, and in 1858 was married to Miss Caroline M. Callen, a daughter of Edward and Martha Callen. To this union were born six children, of whom three still

survive. In 1862 Mr. Hayes enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Helena and Mark's Mill, where he was shot in the thigh. He was taken prisoner and held twenty-eight days when he was paroled. He then joined his regiment, and was mustered out in 1865, when he returned to his old home in this county. In 1878 he moved to Unionville, where he carried on the furniture business in connection with undertaking for three years. In the spring of 1881 he came to Moravia, and engaged in his present well-established business, where he has met with success, keeping on hand a good stock of everything pertaining to his line of business. He also runs a millinery store, to which he gives a part of his time. Mr. Hayes has a very fine apiary at his home, often having from twenty-five to fifty stands of bees, from which he obtains a large yield of honey. He has had an experience of forty years in this industry, commencing when he was a boy nine years old, and has become thoroughly acquainted with the habits and wants of bees, therefore is successful in caring for them, and is rewarded by the profits they bring him.



JOSIAH J. PRATT is a native of the State of New York, born in Avon, Livingston County, October 4, 1833. In October, 1854, he left home and went to St. Charles County, Missouri, and engaged in farming with his uncle, Josiah Pratt, until 1856. He then returned home and a little later went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and in the fall of 1859 he enlisted in the regular United States army as a private in Company D, Fourth Cavalry, and in 1864 reenlisted and served seven years and six months. He served on the frontier until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when his

regiment was assigned to the Department of Texas. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war and was a brave and intrepid soldier. At the close of the war he was ordered with his regiment to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained a year. He was discharged the first of July, 1867, and soon after came to Iowa and located in Appanoose County, engaging in farming in Bellair Township until 1881, when, on account of ill health, he retired from farm life and removed to Centerville. October 9, 1864, he was married to Lucy A. Tuttle, and to them have been born five children. Mrs. Pratt is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R.



GEORGE WILLIAM DUFFIELD, of the drug firm of Duffield Brothers of Centerville, was born near Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa, January 16, 1851, a son of John and Jane (McGibbin) Duffield, natives of Ohio, the former being of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The father came to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1834, and settled on Government lands, where he made a farm, on which he still makes his home. When first locating there his only neighbors were Indians, and he is said to be the first man who brought a wagon west of the Des Moines River in Van Buren County. He was married in 1848 to Jane McGibbin, who came to Van Buren County with her parents in 1840, his wife still living to enjoy the comforts of their farm made out of the western wilds of Iowa. George William, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the home farm and educated in the common and high schools of Keosauqua. For one year after gaining his majority he farmed on the homestead, when, in 1873, he engaged in

the drug business at Keosauqua with Dr. W. L. Lattimer, which partnership continued till February, 1875, under the firm name of Duffield & Lattimer. He was then engaged in the drug business, as manager for Mitchell Brothers, at Moulton, Appanoose County, until 1877, when he was employed as foreman in the retail department of the wholesale and retail drug establishment of J. L. Taylor & Co., of Ottumwa, until August, 1880. He then came to Centerville and established his present business, and in 1884 his brother, Ora J., became associated with him, thus forming the present drug firm of Duffield Brothers. Mr. Duffield was married at Keosauqua, October 20, 1875, to Mary E. Hogue, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bonner) Hogue, one of the oldest families of that place. They have one child—Carroll H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Duffield are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Centerville.



JACOB KNAPP, dealer in imported and full-blooded horses, was born near Plain City, Ohio, in the year 1827, a son of Elihu Knapp. His father besides being engaged in agricultural pursuits was a tanner and a shoemaker, and young Knapp was reared to follow those pursuits. In 1848 he engaged in farming near his birthplace which he followed exclusively until 1855. Selling his farm in that year he came to Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, where he began manufacturing and dealing in boots and shoes, forming a partnership with Warren Allen, with whom he was associated in business under the firm name of Knapp & Allen. In 1858 he retired from the boot and shoe business and engaged in farming in Walnut Township, this county, and there bred and dealt in horses until 1881. He then rented his farm and has since been a resident of Centerville. He is

now devoting his whole attention to the breeding of full-blooded draft horses, consisting of Clydesdale, English and French draft horses, and to him is given the credit of greatly improving the stock in Appanoose and adjoining counties. Mr. Knapp was married in the year 1846 to Miss Frances C. Allen, daughter of John and Anna (Bangs) Allen. They have had eight children—Albert A., of Walnut Township; Zachary T., deceased; Anna J., wife of D. O. Scott, of Walnut Township; Warren E., on the homestead in Walnut Township; Alvin Filmore, a farmer of Walnut Township; Lillie L., wife of William Bartlett, of Kansas; Lettie E., wife of C. R. Porter, of Missouri, and Lincoln A., of Centerville. Politically Mr. Knapp casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

DANIEL PENCE, one of the old settlers and a representative farmer of Taylor Township, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1818, the third son of Daniel and Catherine (Chase) Pence, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in 1819, leaving the family in limited circumstances and the children were early obliged to work for their own maintenance. He remained with his mother until eleven years of age, and then began to work on a farm, living with one man about seventeen years, and in the meantime worked in a flour-mill. This was in Muskingum County, Ohio, where his mother had removed with her family. He was married when twenty-seven years of age to Jane Fisher, of Muskingum County. He worked in the mill about three years after his marriage, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, locating on the farm where he now lives a mile southeast of Moravia.

He bought 160 acres for which he gave his note for \$1,200, and then went to work to pay his indebtedness, and every note was paid before due. He cut large quantities of prairie grass and sold the hay at \$15 a ton. He has been a successful stock-raiser, keeping only the best grades. He now has 1,000 acres of choice land, all well stocked, and his improvements are noticeable for their commodiousness and convenience. His large brick residence is one of the best in the county. Mr. Pence has a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

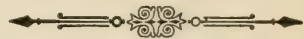
JOSEPH STAUBER, one of the oldest men and one of the first settlers of Taylor Township, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, September 30, 1804. His father, Christian Stauber, was a native of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and was by trade a tailor. He went to North Carolina when a mere lad, and there married Anna M. Baumgardner, a native of Stokes County, and a descendant of a noble family. Of a family of eight children, two lived to maturity, and only one, our subject, is living. Benjamin died in Linn County, Missouri. Joseph Stauber was reared on a farm, and in his youth learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed many years. He lived in Salem, North Carolina, until the fall of 1849, when he came to Iowa, and in May, 1850, located on the farm where he now lives, which he entered from the Government. He built a fair house and made other substantial improvements and now has a pleasant home, his 220 acres of land being among the best in Taylor Township. He worked at the blacksmith's trade, building a shop on his farm when there was no town of Moravia. Abandoning his trade he devoted his en-

tire attention to agriculture until his health induced him to give up the care of the farm to his son. He is a man of unquestionable integrity and was one of the organizers of the Moravian church in the village. He was married in February, 1832, to Dorothea E. Fogle, a native of Stokes County, North Carolina. She died in 1878. Mr. Stauber has a family of eight children—Maria, Benjamin C., Sophia L., Ellen M., William H., Alexander N., Charles E. and Anna R.



JOHAN W. WHITE, the eldest son of John White, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington Township, was born in Vermillion County, near Terre Haute, November 7, 1844. The father was married in Indiana, to Jane Pierman, who was born in Kentucky, moving to Indiana with her parents when a child. In the fall of 1848 John White, Sr., removed with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, locating in Douglas Township before the county was organized, where he entered a large tract of land. He made the journey to this county by team, bringing with him \$100 in cash. He was very successful in his farming operations, and at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1877, he was the owner of 3,200 acres located in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. He was an active, energetic and public-spirited citizen, and gave largely of his means for the advancement of his adopted county, giving at one time \$3,000 to the Rock Island Railroad. He was also a liberal supporter of his church. His widow is still living on the old homestead in Appanoose County. John W., whose name heads this sketch, was about four years of age when his parents came to Appanoose County, and here he attended school, completing his education at the

schools of Centerville, after which he taught school for one term. He remained on the home farm with his parents till his marriage, in 1868, to Mary F. Hollingsworth, the eldest daughter of Jeremiah Hollingsworth, a local preacher of the Methodist church. They have six children living, four sons and two daughters. After his marriage Mr. White settled on his present farm on section 3, Washington Township, where he owns 600 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. White is classed among the successful and enterprising stock-raisers of Washington Township, and has about ninety head of cattle on his farm at present, having some of the finest specimens of short horn cattle in the township, for which he has carried off the first prizes a number of times in Appanoose and Davis counties, Iowa, and in Scott County, Missouri. He has a good residence, two fine barns, and other outbuildings in good condition, every place about his farm betokening care and improvement.



JAMES N. SWAN, one of the leading stock men of Johns Township, Appanoose County, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, near the town of Carmichaels, August 12, 1837. He was the fifth of a family of ten children of Jesse and Elizabeth (Niel) Swan. Jesse Swan was a farmer by occupation. He died when our subject was but fourteen years of age. After the death of his father, James was thrown upon his own resources, when he began working on a farm at \$6 per month. He continued on the farm till twenty years of age when he came West and assisted in taking through a drove of horses to Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa. He then engaged to work on a farm in that county and about this time had a hard siege of the

ague. The following year he ran a breaking team of four yoke of cattle. He then returned to his native county in Pennsylvania, but a year later came back to Henry County, Iowa. Owning a team, he engaged in breaking land, and the next fall bought a threshing machine which he operated during the winter. He was married in 1862 to Mary A. Maulding, of Henry County, this State. After his marriage he lived one year at Mount Pleasant, where he was employed as a salesman by the Coles Brothers, for whom he sold lightning rods for three years. In 1865 he came to Appanoose County, where he still continued in the employ of the Coles Brothers, being with that firm in all fortwelve years. He then engaged in general farming and buying and selling stock, shipping his cattle largely to the Chicago markets. His first land was forty acres of raw prairie on which a small cabin had been erected, and to his original purchase he added till he had 160 acres. In 1873 he bought 240 acres of land on section 11, Johns Township, to which he removed his family the same year. His home farm now contains 640 acres, all in one body, besides which he owns a farm of 120 acres located in this vicinity, which is occupied by his son, W. L. Swan. He erected his fine substantial residence in 1876, and his barns and other farm buildings are among the best in his neighborhood. He devotes his entire attention to his farm and is making a specialty of high-grade short-horn cattle. Mrs. Swan died in Johns Township, February 4, 1877, leaving a family of five children, the youngest being but eighteen days old. Mr. Swan was again married in the fall of 1879 to Mary F. Andrews, who was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Swan. This union has been blessed with one child. Mr. Swan is one of the self-made men of Appanoose County, having commenced life on his own account without a dollar,

and by his own efforts became one of the well-to do citizens of the county. He has served his township as trustee, besides holding other township offices, all of which he has filled acceptably.



JAMES O. ANDREWS, one of the early settlers of Taylor Township, is a native of Giles County, Tennessee, born in August, 1835, the eldest of a family of eight children, four of whom are living. His father, Silas Milton Andrews, was born in Maury County, Tennessee, February 15, 1808, and was there married in 1834, to Louisa Woods, a native of Giles County, Tennessee. He moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1851, and located on sections 16, 21 and 15, Taylor Township, on land he had entered the year previous. He built a small log house, off which the roof was blown during a wind and rain storm that same year. He was by trade a saddle and harness maker, and for some years after coming to Iowa worked for John Vierling, of Moravia. He then abandoned his trade and devoted his attention to agriculture, living on his farm until his death, which occurred September 17, 1885. His widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Tucker. James O. Andrews was educated in his native State. He was fifteen years of age when he came to Iowa with his parents, and being the eldest son, his services were required in assisting to improve a frontier farm. He has been an enterprising, industrious farmer, and now has 200 acres of valuable land, all well improved, and his residence and farm buildings are among the best in the township. He has paid considerable attention to stock-raising, having some of the highest grades of cattle and swine. He has taken an active interest in his township, and has held various official relations.

For fifteen years he was justice of the peace, serving continuously until defeated by the Grangers. He has been treasurer and clerk of his township several years each. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1856 to Cordelia, daughter of Edward Callen, one of the first settlers of Appanoose County, coming here from Tennessee in 1849.

HENRY GOSS, dealer in boots and shoes, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Eddyville, Iowa, March 14, 1857, a son of Joseph and Clara (Brough) Goss. When he was an infant his parents moved to Centerville, where he was reared and educated. In his youth he began clerking in his father's store, and on attaining his majority became associated with him in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Goss & Son. This firm continued until 1881 when he became established in his present business. Mr. Goss was married October 27, 1881, to Eva, daughter of General Francis M. and Mary Drake. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM SPEER GAY was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1842, a son of William and Martha (Speer) Gay. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union service, and was appointed Second Sergeant of Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged July 3, 1865. His regiment served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Antietam, and

in several skirmishes in front of Richmond. After his discharge he returned to his father's home in Pennsylvania, and in 1870 came West, locating in March of that year near Centerville, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until October, 1881, when he was elected sheriff of Appanoose County, and was re-elected in 1883, serving two terms of two years each. Previous to his election as sheriff he served as marshal of Centerville a year. December 17, 1861, he married Irene Stewart, of Donegal, Pennsylvania, who died February 8, 1885. Two of their six children are living—Erma and Erla. Mr. Gay is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery.

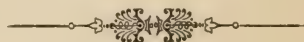
ADDISON PENDERGAST, farmer, Lincoln Township, Appanoose County, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1840, and when eight years of age accompanied his parents to Lee County, Iowa, and ten years later to Lincoln Township, Appanoose County. He was reared a farmer, remaining with his parents till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Kansas Infantry, and the latter part of the year was transferred to the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. The regiment was on scouting duty the most of the time and when in an engagement in Missouri was captured and sent to Tyler, Texas. In December he, with three others, John Miller, J. M. Asher and David Stanton, escaped by passing forged passes on the guard. After seventeen days of traveling at night and hiding in the day they were recaptured and were confined in various prisons, until 1865, when they were exchanged and sent to New Orleans and thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were discharged. Just previous to his capture he was wounded, and received no medical aid until he

reached Paris, Texas. He is still a sufferer from his wound, having only a partial use of his right arm. In politics Mr. Pendergast is a Republican. He is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. He was married in 1865 to Miss Elmira Snedeker. They have two children—Frank and Clinton.



JAMES M. STONE, one of the early settlers of Johns Township, was born near New Haven, in Hartford County, Connecticut, August 27, 1809, a son of Christopher and Esther (Jerome) Stone, his father being a native of the State of Connecticut. His grandfather, Joseph Stone, was of English ancestry, and four of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's parents died in Connecticut, his father dying when he was sixteen years of age. They were the parents of ten children of whom our subject was the youngest. He and a sister are the only survivors of his father's family. He was reared on the home farm, remaining there till reaching maturity, and in his youth attended the common schools of his neighborhood. While on a visit to his brothers in New Jersey he was married to Eliza A. Wilcox, of that State. He then went to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he settled on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He removed with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, in the spring of 1859, and settled near his present farm in Johns Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, residing on the farm until 1873, when his wife died, leaving six children—Mary (wife of O. M. Powers, of Ohio), James L., Harriet J. (wife of Ambrose Curtis), John J., Alfred C. and Albertus W. The third child, Aurelius, was a member of a Wisconsin cavalry regiment, and died in the service. Mr. Stone began

life poor, but by his untiring industry and strict economy he has become one of the well-to-do citizens of his township. His farm, which now belongs to his son, Alfred C., contains 200 acres, and is located on sections 14 and 15, Johns Township. Alfred C. Stone was married in 1865 to Anna H. Thurman, a native of Indiana, but at the time of her marriage living in Appanoose County, Iowa. She is a daughter of Senator Thurman, of Ohio. This union was blessed with four children—Eliza A., Walter J., Cora B. and Essa M. Alfred C. Stone makes a specialty of raising short-horn cattle, and is one of the enterprising farmers of his neighborhood, his farm showing thorough cultivation. James M. Stone, our subject, served as justice of the peace while living in Ohio. He is now seventy-seven years of age. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, all of his children becoming members of the same denomination at the age of sixteen years. Four of his sons served in the late civil war—James L., Aurelius L., John J. and Alfred C. The latter was a member of Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry.



ORA J. DUFFIELD, of the drug firm of Duffield Brothers, of Centerville, is a son of John and Jane (McGibbin) Duffield, his parents being natives of the State of Ohio, and early settlers of Van Buren County, Iowa. Ora J. Duffield was born near Keosauqua, Iowa, December 27, 1860, receiving his primary education in the district school, and completing it at the Keosauqua High School. He remained on the home farm in Van Buren County until nineteen years of age, when, in 1880, he came to Appanoose County, and located in Centerville where he clerked in the drug store of Duffield & Harlan for one year. He then returned to the home farm on

account of sickness, remaining there till the following fall. He was then engaged in clerking in various places until October, 1884, when he formed his present partnership with his brother, George William Duffield, and both being live young business men and excellent managers have built up a good trade. Mr. Ora J. Duffield is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a highly respected citizen of Centerville, and has, during his residence here, made a host of friends.

J C. BARROWS, of the firm of W. O. Crosby & Co., publishers of the *Centerville Citizen*, was born February 16, 1845, at Prescott, Ontario, the son of Earl and Margaret (Adams) Barrows. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1856, when eleven years old. From July, 1863, until the close of the war he served in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and since then he has been a resident of Appanoose County. In 1881 he purchased the *Times* office of B. S. Spooner, and in 1882 he consolidated that paper with the *Citizen*, taking the position of associate editor and business manager of that paper. Mr. Barrows was married December 28, 1870, at Centerville, to Miss O. A. Swearingen. His children are—Blanche, aged fourteen; Earl, aged twelve, and Flossie, aged four. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN WELLS, farmer and auctioneer, was born in Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, October 20, 1840, a son of Henry and Rebecca (Hill) Wells. His parents came to Iowa in 1848, and located near Ottumwa, and from there moved to Appanoose County in 1851. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1874. Mr. Wells was reared a farmer, a

vocation he has always followed, and since 1874 has also engaged in auctioneering, having his headquarters at Centerville. In 1862 he was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati Home Guards, and was elected First Lieutenant, and served until the close of the war, the people being constantly on the alert for surprise from Confederate forces and guerrillas on the Missouri borders. In 1859 he was married to Mary Beamer, a daughter of Philip and Sarah (Morris) Beamer. They have four children—Serrissa E., Rebecca A., William H. and Philip. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN DUVALL, deceased, was one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Taylor Township, Appanoose County. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born July 22, 1817, a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Richey) Duvall. He received a fair education in the schools of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to which county his parents had removed when he was six years old. After finishing his education he taught school for several years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed a number of years. In 1843 he was married to Miss Sarah Crawford, the eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Crawford, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. After his marriage Mr. Duvall settled on a farm in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits during the summer months, teaching school in the winter terms. In April, 1857, he came with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, settling on the farm which is still occupied by his widow. He improved his land, adding to it by subsequent purchases till he owned 320 acres, and the log cabin, into which he first moved his

family, has given place to a good substantial brick residence, and the barns and other farm buildings are noticeably good. Mr. Duvall made a specialty of raising a fine grade of hogs, and from this enterprise derived quite an income. He was a good financier, and at his death, which occurred September 27, 1884, he left a handsome property which he had acquired by his industrious habits and excellent management. At his death he left his widow and three children—Henry C., Elizabeth R. and Eli H. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being treasurer of his lodge, besides having held many subordinate offices. He was a great reader and was well versed in general subjects, and was a strong advocate of the free-school system. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was active in all enterprises which tended to the good of his township, and for a number of years served Taylor Township as trustee and assessor.

LOUIS LEROY TAYLOR, clerk of the courts of Appanoose County, is a native of Kentucky, and was born near Munfordville, the county seat of Hart County, March 27, 1839, a son of John M. and Nancy (Wilson) Taylor. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled in Washington Township, where he grew to manhood. From 1860 to 1878 he taught in the schools of Appanoose and Davis counties. In 1879 he was elected clerk of the courts of Appanoose County for a term of two years and has been thrice re-elected. He has also held the offices of township assessor, clerk and justice of the peace, and for fifteen years was secretary of the Board of Directors of Washington Township. May 26, 1864, he was married to Miriam, daughter of B. H. Siler, of Davis

County. They have two children—Henrietta and John B. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and their daughter are members of the Christian church.



JAMES HAMILTON, an enterprising and intelligent citizen of Taylor Township, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born near the town of Ripley, June 12, 1828, a son of Hugh and Martha (Woods) Hamilton, his father born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and his mother in Kentucky in 1805. The father was reared in Pennsylvania till twenty-one years old, and the mother reared in Ohio and they were there married in 1825. In 1831 they removed to the State of Indiana, and are now residents of Ripley County. James was reared in Indiana, receiving a good education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until manhood, assisting his father, who was a farmer. He was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Hukill, a native of Ripley County, and in the spring of 1854 they moved to Iowa, stopping in Lee County two years. From there they moved to Guthrie County, and in 1861 located in Appanoose County, settling in Douglas Township. In 1880 he removed to Taylor Township, where they now own one of the model farms of the county, situated four and a half miles south of Moravia, on section 28. He owns 200 acres of choice land, which is adapted to all kinds of general farming. He pays special attention to stock-raising, having a fine herd of Durham cattle and several Clydesdale, Percheron and Kentucky thoroughbred horses. His wife died in 1873, leaving one daughter—Sarah V. In 1874 he married Amanda C. Hays, daughter of Alexander and Priscilla Hays. They have four children—Bessie L., Leota, Hugh A. and Mary. Mr. Hamilton has

served his fellow-townsmen in several official capacities. He was a Democrat until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln and has since affiliated with the Republican party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church twenty-seven years.



JOHAN CROFT, a prominent and successful cattle-raiser and dealer of Washington Township, Appanoose County, is a man who has contributed largely to the agricultural interests of his township. Mr. Croft is a native of Virginia, born near Newcastle, September 4, 1835, and is the only son now living of John and Margaret Croft, his mother being a native of the same State as himself. His father was born in Germany, he coming to America when a small boy. In 1838 his parents moved to Missouri, where his father died shortly after. His mother subsequently married again, and came to Appanoose County, Iowa, locating in Caldwell Township, where she died in 1854. After the death of his mother, John Croft agreed to work on a farm and pay his board for two years for eighty acres of land, after which he worked at different places till he had earned enough to purchase a team, when he commenced the improvement of his eighty-acre farm, his sister keeping house for him till his marriage. He then married and settled on his little farm where he remained twenty-one years, and added to his land till he had 280 acres, and during this time he was extensively engaged in raising stock which he shipped to different markets. His father dying when he was quite young, he was almost entirely thrown upon his own resources, receiving but a limited education in the schools of his neighborhood. He began life for himself with a determination

to succeed, and by his persevering energy coupled with his good management he has been successful in all his undertakings. He removed to his present farm in 1880, where he has 320 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. His residence is large and commodious, and his barns and outbuildings are in good condition. He has now a landed estate of 800 acres. He is still extensively engaged in raising cattle for the fall markets. He was married April 25, 1858, to Martha Bond, daughter of John and Ann Bond. His wife died in 1879 leaving seven children—Andrew C., Charles M., James F., Viola F., Emma R., John E. and Laura Alma. He was again married April 12, 1886, taking for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Mullenix, formerly of Putnam County, Missouri, but a native of Appanoose County, Iowa, and a daughter of Elisha Beard. Mr. Croft is an active member of the Christian church at Moulton, and one of its most liberal supporters, and is one of the public-spirited citizens of Washington Township.



CLARK WHITE LANE, a member of the mercantile firm of Drake & Lane, and secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Coal Mining Company, of Centerville, was born at Independence, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1848. He received a common-school education, and his father being a merchant and farmer, he was reared to both avocations. At the age of sixteen years he came to Appanoose County, Iowa, with his parents, and in 1874 he became manager of the mercantile establishment of General F. M. Drake. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Mr. Drake and R. F. Lyman, and engaged in general merchandising at Centerville under the firm name of Drake, Lane & Lyman. Mr. Lane subsequently purchased the in-

terest of Mr. Lyman when the firm name was changed to Drake & Lane. General F. M. Drake was succeeded in business by his son, F. E. Drake, in 1885, but the firm name of Drake & Lane was still retained. Mr. Lane was united in marriage, June 23, 1874, to Kate Ella Drake, a daughter of John A. and Harriet J. (O'Neil) Drake, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have three children—John Clyde, George Hamilton, and Clark, Jr. Politically Mr. Lane is a Democrat. He is a member of Centerville Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F. He was elected to the office of city alderman in the spring of 1886.



JOHN WESLEY WILLIAMS, of the firm J. W. Williams & Son, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, pianos and organs, Centerville, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Freeport, Armstrong County, July 12, 1833. His parents were Jacob and Eliza (Bowers) Williams, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of a silversmith with his brother-in-law, who a year later died, and he then abandoned that trade and began to learn that of a tinner. When nineteen years of age he went to Pittsburg, and in the fall of 1854 came West and spent the winter in St. Louis, Missouri. The following spring he came to Iowa, and after spending a short time at Keokuk, Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, he located in Centerville in July, 1855, and was employed by Wasuburn & Farley until September, 1856, when he succeeded Mr. Farley, the firm thus becoming Williams & Washburn, and in 1860 Mr. Williams bought the interest of Mr. Washburn and thus became sole proprietor. To his original stock of tinware he has added

from time to time till he now has a large and increasing patronage in all the various branches of his business. His son, Hemmerle, has been associated with him since 1878. Mr. Williams was married September 6, 1856, to Mary E. Bradley, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have six children—Hemmerle, Ella V., Carl C., Albert E., Anna T. and Lenna. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, lodge and encampment.



PRYOR LEE CALLEN, one of the early settlers of Taylor Township, Appanoose County, was born near Knoxville, Seneca County, Tennessee, September 9, 1826, his parents, Edward and Martha (Cate) Callen, being natives of the same State. They were married in Seneca County, where the father followed farming till the spring of 1843. He then came with his family to Iowa, and after living in Van Buren County three years, he settled in Appanoose County on a farm of 160 acres, which he entered from the Government. He improved his land, on which he lived till his death, his wife dying on the same farm some time after. Both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served as steward and trustee. When they settled in this county they had but two neighbors, Reuben Denny and Lewis Hiatt, and many were the hardships and privations which they endured, but by their united efforts they became comfortably settled in life. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all living but one son, John R., who was a member of Company G, Iowa Infantry, and died in the service of his country at Helena, Arkansas. Pryor L., the subject of this sketch, received his rudimentary education in the subscription

schools of his native State, and after coming to Iowa attended the schools of Van Buren County. He was married when twenty-eight years of age to Lementine A. Hays, daughter of Alex. and Priscilla Hays, who were among the early settlers of the county. Of the ten children born to this union, two died in infancy; eight are still living—Harry J., Preston A., Edward R., John L., Frank H., George P., Luella J. (wife of John B. Kinion), and Lora A., at home. After his marriage Mr. Callen settled on his present farm on section 28, which contains 120 acres of valuable land, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his stock consisting of cattle, hogs, horses and mules. His horses are of the Norman breed. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of mules, having some very fine ones on his farm at present. Mr. Callen has served his township for many years as trustee. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was formerly an old line Whig, but now affiliates with the Republican party.

Gosport, Indiana. They have two children—Albert E. and Charles R. Mr. Wooden is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jackson Lodge, No. 42. In politics he was a Democrat until 1860, but since the war has affiliated with the Republican party.



DAVID PEUGH was born in Floyd County, Virginia, January 12, 1819, the third of a family of seven children of Levi and Jane (Watkins) Peugh, natives of Loudoun County, Virginia. When he was about ten years of age his parents moved from Montgomery County, Virginia, to Wayne County, Indiana, and there his father died five years later. He remained with his mother until manhood, and then went to Washington County, and thence to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he worked on a farm. In the spring of 1854 he removed to Iowa and located in Appanoose County, on the farm where he now lives, on section 15, Johns Township, entering 160 acres from the Government. His land at that time was open prairie, and his first house was a round-log cabin. He began at once to raise grain and fatten hogs, and in this way got a start toward what is now a successful business. For several years he was one of the leading sheep-raisers in the county, but of late has devoted his attention to cattle-raising. From a humble beginning Mr. Peugh has, by hard work and good management, become one of the most prosperous citizens of Johns Township. He was married in 1842, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, to Miss Nancy E. Needham, a native of Jennings County, Indiana, born May 4, 1824, the eldest daughter of Enoch and Lucretia (Spaulding) Needham, her father a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, and her mother of Woodford County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Peugh have had a



JAMES ROBERT WOODEN, merchant, Centerville, Iowa, was born near Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, December 20, 1826, a son of Robert M. and Malinda (Wilhite) Wooden, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Virginia. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade, and when twenty years of age began business for himself in his native village. In 1852 he abandoned his trade and engaged in general merchandising. In the fall of 1856 he removed with his family to Centerville, where he has since carried on general merchandising. December 13, 1846, he married America R. Hartsuck, also a native of

family of seven children—Samuel E. enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, and died the 27th of the same month; Lucretia J. is the wife of John Baird, of Centerville; Nancy A. is the wife of Hugh Baker, of Kansas; David P., of Johns Township; William H., of Jewell County, Kansas; Sarah J. is the wife of Maltimore Needham, and Charles A. is at home.



ANDERSON D. CALLEN, one of the early settlers of Taylor Township, Appanoose County, residing on section 20, was born near Knoxville, Jefferson County, Tennessee, November 11, 1826. His father, Henry Callen, was born in Virginia in 1786, and when quite young was brought by his parents to Tennessee, where he was married to Elizabeth Douglass, of Jefferson County. Five sons and three daughters were born to them; five children are still living. They lived on a farm in Jefferson County till 1847, in which year Mr. Callen came with his family to Iowa. After living about a year in Van Buren County, he removed to Appanoose County, locating in the southwest corner of Taylor Township in 1849. He soon after sold his farm in this township, and settled in Chariton Township, on the Chariton River, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1853, his wife having died eighteen days before her husband. Anderson D. lived on the homestead with his parents till reaching maturity, his education being obtained in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He was married in Appanoose County, in 1854, to Mary J. Chambers, the eldest daughter of John and Nancy Chambers, who came from Indiana to this county in the fall of 1852. Her parents are now deceased, the

father having died in Missouri, and the mother dying in this county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Callen has been blessed with eight children—John A., William H. (married), Christopher S., Albert S., Jonathan E., Eliza E., Frances M. and Mary L. After his marriage Mr. Callen lived a short time in Taylor Township, when he removed to Douglas Township, where he made his home for twelve years. He then settled on the farm where he has since resided, which contains eighty acres of good land fairly improved. He has made farming his principal avocation through life, although for two years he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was bereaved by the death of his wife, who died in July, 1880. Mr. Callen served two years as trustee of his township. He was elected justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. Mr. Callen and his daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is class-leader. His wife was a member of the same church. Henry Callen, father of our subject, was a soldier in General Jackson's army in the war of 1812, and his son, Albert H., served in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Resaca in 1864, after serving nearly three years.



DCAMPBELL BRADLEY is a native of Centerville, born August 13, 1858, the eldest of three sons of William and Amanda (Campbell) Bradley. He was reared in his native city, and after receiving a fair education in the common and high schools he attended Monmouth, Illinois, College, from which he graduated in 1879. After his graduation he returned home, and became the proprietor of the Dennis flouring mill, near Centerville, which he owned till 1881, when, selling out,



Franklin Ellis

he engaged in the mercantile business at Centerville until 1883. Discontinuing that he began dealing in and shipping live stock to Eastern markets, which has proved a successful undertaking. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Centerville, and January 1, 1886, was chosen one of its directors. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 76, and Encampment No. 24, and also of Lodge No. 64, K. of P. He was married December 9, 1885, to Cora, daughter of Hon. D. P. Stubbs, of Fairfield, Iowa. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.



FRANKLIN EELLS, M. D., deceased, was one of the earliest practitioners of Appanoose County, the year of his location in Centerville being 1855. He was a sturdy son of Maine, and was born near Belfast, February 5, 1830, his parents, Dr. Seth W. and Patience (Merriam) Eells, being also natives of the Pine Tree State. In 1837 the family moved to Belleville, Ohio, where Dr. S. W. Eells practiced medicine several years, and later removed to Mansfield, the same State, where he engaged largely in the manufacture of ink and subsequently became interested in compounding and patenting family medicines. He lived in Mansfield until 1874, when he moved to Centerville, Iowa, where he died in January, 1876. His wife died November, 1875, and both are buried at Centerville. Franklin Eells was a studious boy, and was given the privilege of obtaining a good education, attending first the schools of Belleville and Mansfield, and later Oberlin College. Having early a desire to become a physician he commenced studying with his father, who was a very thorough instructor, wishing his son, if he took up the profession, to stand at its head. In 1855 he

left home and came to Iowa, beginning his practice in Centerville, with Dr. McCoy. In February, 1859, he was married to Miss Chloe A. McCaffrey, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, a daughter of Washington and Maria (Miller) McCaffrey, her father a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. They located in Centerville in 1855, and made it their home as long as they lived. After his marriage Dr. Eells attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, taking a full course of lectures, and receiving his diploma from that institution January 7, 1864. Soon after his graduation he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the drug business and in the manufacture of druggists' specialties. Returning to Centerville in 1871, he devoted his attention to his practice for about a year, and then began the manufacture of staple family medicines, many of which, patented by him, have become familiar names in thousands of Western homes. His enterprise was attended with the most gratifying success, the efficacy of his medicines in the diseases for which they were made being recognized and acknowledged by all who used them, and they soon became widely known, and their sales brought him in a good revenue. Dr. Eells was one whose genial, sympathetic nature found a responsive chord in the hearts of all who knew him, and few men of his ability ever lived who had more friends and at their death left less enemies. As a practitioner among children and young people his popularity was unbounded, readily gaining their confidence, making them his friends and making himself a welcome visitor to their homes. In his political affiliations Dr. Eells was a Republican, and although in no way a politician was a firm adherent to the principals of his party. He was in an early day made an Odd Fellow and continued a member of the lodge in Centerville until his death. In 1879 he built the handsome

brick residence which is now the home of his family. This, with the beautiful park-like grounds environing it, is a most effective monument to his skill and carefulness. Early in 1884 his health failed and he was obliged to give up his business, gradually growing worse until death relieved his sufferings August 5, 1884. His only son and descendant, Albert H. Eells, early in life became associated in business with his father and has succeeded him, now carrying on the same business at Centerville.



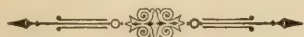
NATHAN M. JONES, a prominent farmer and early settler of Johns Township, Appanoose County, was born near Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, June 25, 1831, the sixth child of William and Abigail (Davis) Jones, his parents being natives of Kentucky. They had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, ten of whom still survive, our subject being the fourth son. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was a Welshman. The father was among the early settlers of Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits many years. He left Putnam County, Indiana, in the spring of 1851 and settled with his family in Johns Township, Appanoose County, Iowa, where he made his home till his death, in 1872, his wife having died in this township in 1870. He was one of the organizers of Johns Township, and in all enterprises for its advancement he was always ready to give his support. Nathan M. was about twenty years of age when he came with his parents to Appanoose County, and here he was married in 1855, to Eliza Ferren, the second daughter of William and Mary Ferren, of Johns Township. Three children have been born to this union—William J., John L., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Jones has lived on his pres-

ent farm since his marriage, which at the time of his settlement was entirely unimproved. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, in which he has been uniformly successful, his farm now containing 300 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, and is located on section 9. He has devoted considerable attention to the raising of cattle, having at present on his farm seventy-seven head. He has lately turned his attention to raising a high grade of cattle, in which he is meeting with success. Mr. Jones has served his township one term as trustee and two terms as assessor. He is a member of the Old School Baptist church, in which he holds the office of clerk.



G G. ASHBY, Superintendent of the schools of Appanoose County, was born in Knox County, Illinois, October 4, 1840, a son of Daniel C. and Nancy F. (Gaddis) Ashby, the former a native of Kentucky, of English descent, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Parke County, Indiana, and there he was reared. In 1857 they moved to the vicinity of Centerville, Iowa, and here he has since made his home. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and served until July 20, 1864. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Atlanta campaign, his last battle being Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Mission Ridge he was slightly wounded. After his return home he resumed farming, teaching school in the winter until November, 1885, when he was elected superintendent of schools of Appanoose County. In 1883 he went to Pierre, Dakota, with the intention of settling, but a cyclone swept away his property, and he returned

to Iowa, after being gone only one season. August 31, 1865, he married Sarah E., daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Pollard) Hollingsworth. They have seven children—John C., Flora E., Melville S., Clara, Willie, Eva and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



GEORGE WASHINGTON STRICKLER, of the firm of Israel Brothers & Co., Centerville, Iowa, was born in Centerville, September 2, 1861, a son of David L. and Margaret Jane (McCreary) Strickler, natives of Pennsylvania, of English ancestry. He was educated in his native town, and when fourteen years of age began clerking. In 1883 he opened a restaurant, which he conducted until 1885, when he became associated with the Israel Brothers and his brother John J., forming the present firm. September 16, 1885, he was married to Miss Olive M. Biddle, a daughter of William M. and Eunice Biddle, old residents of Appanoose County. He is a member of Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. of P.



CHARLES M. CROFT, proprietor of the Western Mills and woolen manufactory, Moulton, Iowa, is a native of Appanoose County, born near Moulton, in Wells Township, April 6, 1863, a son of John and Martha Croft. He was reared and educated in his native county, and after leaving school taught for a time. He then began working at the miller's trade, and in 1885 bought a half interest in the mill which he now owns, having purchased his partner's interest in January, 1886. He does a general milling business, and also has a large custom trade. The mill was built in 1869 by Silas Harter and operated

by him about six years. He then sold to a company that sold it five years later to John Johnson, who conducted it alone until 1885, when he sold a half interest to Mr. Croft. Mr. Croft was married in 1885 to Miss Gertie Matthews, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa. He is a member of Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F. Mr. Croft is a young man of more than average ability, and his business tact and genial manners have made him popular with all with whom he has had any dealings. Thus far he has been successful, and he has the prospect of a prosperous future in his business life. In social life he is affable and courteous and his friends are legion, his young associates regarding him as a leader in all the enterprises that promise to be of social or mental benefit.



THOMAS OSCAR WILSON, contractor and builder, of Centerville, is a native of Virginia, born near Manchester, Frederick County, January 9, 1821, a son of William A. and Catherine (Hotzenpillar) Wilson, the former being a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. At the age of sixteen years our subject began learning the cabinet-maker's trade at Winchester, Virginia, which he followed in connection with the carpenter's trade at that place and in various places in Ohio until 1856. He then came to Iowa, and located in Centerville in 1857, where he followed the cabinet-maker's trade until 1860, since which time he has been engaged in contracting and building. He was married in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 17, 1844, to Miss Mary Cupp, and of the seven children born to this union only five are living—Mrs. Harriet Udel, George W., Thomas A., Ivy May, a teacher in the Centerville grammar school, and Mary Inez. A daughter, Louisa, died January 1, 1865, aged seventeen years, and John Oscar

died at the age of twenty-eight years, March 18, 1880. Mr. Wilson has served several years on the council of Centerville as alderman, and for six years held the office of assessor of Center Township. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a Master, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery at Centerville. He is held in high esteem by his lodge, which he has served ten years as master, and for six years was high priest of his chapter. During an installation in June, 1870, Mr. Wilson was presented with a handsome silver watch, on the inside case of which was inscribed the following: "Presented to T. O. Wilson by the members of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., June 24, 1870."

ARON LUSE, deceased, was a prominent farmer and early settler of Taylor Township. He was born in the State of Ohio, near the city of Cleveland, March 12, 1819, a son of William and Sarah (Burnett) Luse, early settlers of Ohio. He remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, and in 1838 came West and lived in Missouri about a year. From there he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he married Martha Smith, a daughter of Jesse and Esther (Frier) Smith. After his marriage he moved to Appanoose County, and settled on section 17, Taylor Township, where his widow now lives. He had a fine farm of 500 acres, and was an enterprising stock-raiser, a man of excellent judgment, and was well and favorably known in the county. He died August 5, 1881. Seven of the family of eight children are living—Rosette, wife of John A. Cline; Sarah J., wife of John Skinner; Martha, wife of E. Foster; Laura M., wife of George Andrew;

William J.; Jackson; Mary, wife of T. J. Turner, and Douglas; the latter is deceased. Mr. Luse was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He held several local offices of trust, among others justice of the peace and assessor.

EDWARD BROSHAR is a native of Indiana, born near Napoleon, Ripley County, September 26, 1838, a son of Zachariah and Mary (Linebaugh) Broshar, the former a native of Indiana, of French descent, and the latter of Kentucky, of German descent. His parents came to Iowa in 1855, and located on a farm in Chariton Township, Appanoose County, where the mother died in the spring of 1862, aged about fifty-one years. The father still lives on the old homestead with his son Levi, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They had a family of six children, of whom one died in infancy and five are living. The living are—Sarah, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Main, of Chariton Township; Edward, Levi, and Nancy Ellen, wife of George Funkhouser, of Ringgold County, Iowa. Edward Broshar remained with his parents till maturity, and when he began life for himself engaged in farming on rented land. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in the Union service as a private in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and in the spring of 1864 re-enlisted as a veteran and served four years. Soon after his enlistment he was appointed Duty-Sergeant, and served as such till mustered out. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Hartsville, Little Rock, Guntown, Tupelo, Mount Valley, Ebenezer Church, Selma, Columbus, and many others, numbering in all sixteen. He was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1865, and returned to Appanoose County, and resumed farming. In politics he was a Republican till the

organization of the Greenback party, and since then has cast his suffrage with that party. In 1881 he was elected assessor of Walnut Township, and also held the same office in 1883 and 1884. In 1882 he was elected to fill a vacancy on the county board and was elected to the same office in 1884, for a term of three years, expiring January 1, 1888. He has also held several minor offices in the township and on the school board. In July, 1859, he was married to Miss Minerva J. Funkhouser, of Chariton Township. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living—Alferetta, wife of Lemly Hiner, of Kansas; James E., Ella, Alice, Louis, Anna, Winnie, Willie and John. A daughter, Gertrude, died in 1878, aged fourteen months. Mr. Broshar is a member of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. He was reared in the faith of the United Brethren church, of which both his parents were members, and he and his wife are both identified with that denomination.



PRESLEY W. SEARS, one of the early settlers of Appanoose County, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, April 29, 1806, a son of Charles Lee and Elizabeth (Wooster) Sears, natives of the same State, of English descent. His grandfather, Barnard Sears, came to America in 1727, and settled in Virginia. He was one of the workmen employed in building General Washington's residence, at Mt. Vernon. His maternal grandfather, John Wooster, was born in London, and came to America as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. In 1836 our subject removed from Virginia to Ohio, and settled near Zanesville, Muskingum County, where he lived about twenty years, and in 1856 removed with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, entering 320 acres of land

three miles west of Moravia, where he lived until 1870, when he retired from the busy cares of life, and moved to the village of Moravia. Mr. Sears was married in 1831 to Ann M. Caton, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia. She died in September, 1863, leaving seven children. He subsequently married Mrs. Orlensa Wright, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Johnston. They have one daughter—Flora E. M.



GEORGE GALLAHER, one of the pioneers of Appanoose County, was born in Warren County, Indiana, near Williamsport, January 7, 1828, a son John W. and Hannah (Schemerhorn) Gallaher. When he was quite young his father died, and about the age of nine years he was left motherless, and therefore has little knowledge of his parents. He lived with his guardian until about sixteen years of age, when he started out to commence the battle of life for himself, and worked on farms in his native State until twenty-one years old. Being charmed with the glowing descriptions of the West he resolved to visit Iowa, and accordingly, in the fall of 1849, started on his journey. He remained in Iowa during the winter, and the following spring returned to Indiana, but soon after came again to Iowa, and entered 160 acres of land near Unionville, Appanoose County. Three months later he sold it, and in September of the same year bought a claim in the western part of Taylor Township. This he also sold and then purchased 160 acres near the present site of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad depot, on section 5. In 1864 he bought the farm where he now lives, on section 6, which contains eighty acres of choice land, making 240 acres, all under improvement. In addition to farming he is quite exten-

sively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. He is an enterprising man, and from a poor orphan boy has come to be one of the prosperous farmers of Appanoose County. He has held various official positions in the township, among others that of supervisor, trustee and assessor. He was the first man in the township to hold the latter office. Mr. Gallaher was married in 1856 to Mahala Buck, a native of Missouri. She died November 6, 1883. They had a family of seven children—Thomas J., of Nebraska; Dora E., wife of D. J. Funkhouse; Jesse M., of Seward County, Nebraska; Cora C., Charles E., George E. and John W.

LEVY CLEMMENS, farmer and proprietor of a meat market in Centerville, Iowa, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1824. In his infancy his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and from there to Wayne County, Indiana, when he was about twelve old. When fifteen years old he began to work for his own maintenance by chopping cord wood, and when seventeen began butchering in a country place in Wayne County, continuing it for eleven years. In the spring of 1852 he came to Iowa and located in Bellair Township, Appanoose County, where he engaged in farming and butchering till 1876, when he moved to Centerville and opened his present meat market, where he has built up a good trade. Mr. Clemmens is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery, and the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows order. He takes a great interest in the temperance movement, and is a member of Centerville Lodge, No. 79, I. O. G. T. Mr. Clemmens was married March 19, 1848, to Miss Leah Switzer, of Wayne County, Indiana. They

have no children, but reared an adopted daughter, Arthela West, now the wife of E. G. Wentworth, of Essex, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Clemmens are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

THOMAS WILSON, one of the oldest pioneers of Appanoose County, was born February 3, 1820, in Grant County, Kentucky, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He came to Iowa in 1843, living in Lee County until 1845, when he came to Appanoose County, and settled two and a half miles southeast of Centerville, in what is now Vermillion Township. After living on his claim for one year he disposed of it, and entered a claim of a quarter-section, four miles west of Centerville, which he improved and continued living there until 1852. He then exchanged his claim for land, a part of which is now the western part of Centerville, known as Wilson's addition. When Mr. Wilson first came to Appanoose County no settlements had been made on the west side of Chariton River, and Centerville was then nothing but prairie land and hazel brush. He was on the first jury empaneled in this county, the first judge being Hon. Mr. Olney. In 1850 he was elected sheriff, he being the second sheriff in the county, and was also county assessor, his jurisdiction extending to the Missouri River, no other county being organized. The numbers assessed were seventy-five at that time, but settlements soon began to increase. New comers were social and neighborly, and each studied to benefit the other. His first neighbors were Indians, no other settlers being near him for about six months after coming here. His family then consisted of his wife and step-son, John Lanham. His first cabin was built of split

logs, and on the third day of its occupancy it was blown down in an April storm when he was obliged to camp out with his family till another was built. To use his own word this was a poor man's country, wild turkey and hogs, deer and other game being here in abundance. Mr. Wilson was married in Lee County, Iowa, July 16, 1843, to Mrs. Mary Ann (Chiddress) Lanham. Of the five children born to this union four are living—William Taylor and Perry C., of Centerville; Thomas C., of Montana, and Mary Ann, wife of B. F. Fravel, of Centerville. A son, Frank, died at Centerville, December 20, 1880, aged twenty-seven years. Politically Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson was a son of Samuel and Isabel (Hawkins) Wilson, his parents being natives of Kentucky. Both are now deceased, the father dying in his native State, and the mother in Wayne County, Ohio.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HENRY, M. D., Centerville, Iowa, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1857, a son of Levi McD. and Ellen (Boyd) Henry. He was but five years old when his parents removed to Centerville, Iowa, and therefore his education was obtained in the public schools of that city. Choosing the medical profession as his lifework he, in 1875, when eighteen years of age, entered the office of Dr. E. M. Reynolds, and read under his preceptorship three years. He took three courses of lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in March, 1880. After his graduation he went to Montana with the purpose of locating, but returned to Centerville in August of the same year and began his practice, being associated with his preceptor until 1883, and in that year took a course at Chicago, Illinois, Medical Col-

lege. From 1880 till 1883 he was employed as surgeon for the Wabash Railroad, and in 1883 was health officer for the city of Centerville. In September, 1885, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, located at Centerville. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married May 8, 1880, to Miss Jessie Spooner, a native of Centerville, daughter of Deck A. Spooner. They have one child—William, born January 29, 1886. Dr. Henry is a member of Loyalty Lodge, No. 246, A. O. U. W.

ALEXANDER M. ELGIN, one of the early settlers of Walnut Township, located where he now lives, on section 9, in the autumn of 1853. He bought 360 acres of land which he improved, but his homestead now contains only 160 acres, having given the rest to his children. Mr. Elgin was born in South Carolina, October 5, 1811, the third of nine children of James and Ellen (Masters) Elgin, who were pioneers of Indiana, moving to that State in 1819, and there our subject was reared and was early inured to the hardships of a pioneer farmer. The father died on the old homestead and the mother afterward went to Morgan County, Indiana, where she passed the rest of her life. Alexander Elgin was married March 10, 1839, to Elizabeth Elliot, a native of Kentucky. They lived in Morgan County, Indiana, until 1853, and improved a farm, when they came to Iowa. The wife died in 1862. They had a family of ten children born to them, six of whom are living—John, of Walnut Township; Mrs. Martha Thompson, of Missouri; James, of Walnut Township; Mrs. Emeline Starks, of Kansas; Clark and George, of Walnut Township. Sarah, Jane, Cora and Laura are deceased. For his second wife Mr. Elgin married

Miss Lovina Chantler, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived only eighteen months after her marriage. He subsequently married Mrs. Caroline (Stafford) Murray, of Morgan County, Indiana. To them were born three children. The eldest two, Perry and Sarah, are with their father, and the youngest died in infancy. Mrs. Elgin died August 16, 1884, aged fifty-four years. She left one daughter by her first marriage—Mrs. Harriet Clark, of Unionville. She was an estimable woman, an affectionate wife and mother and a kind neighbor. She, with her husband, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early life Mr. Elgin was a Whig, but now affiliates with the Republican party. His paternal grandfather, Robert Elgin, was a native of England, and one of the early settlers of Virginia, later moving to South Carolina. His maternal grandfather, John Masters, was one of the patriots who served with General Francis Marion in the war of the Revolution.



JAMES WILSON, proprietor of the Wilson coal shaft at Centerville, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born September 22, 1834, a son of James and Janet (Young) Wilson. He was reared a miner, having worked in the mines of the Marquis of Midlothian, from childhood until he reached the age of nineteen years. He immigrated to America in the spring of 1854, locating first at Frostburg, Maryland, where he worked in the coal mines till the following fall. He then went to Missouri and worked in the Gravoys coal mines until 1861, when he went to Monmouth, Illinois, and engaged in coal mining at that place as an operator, until 1881. In 1881 he came to Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, where he invested in coal lands and began operating

in coal, in which he is meeting with good success. He was married at Monmouth, Illinois, in January, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Young) Welsh, both being of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children—James M., attending the Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Illinois; Janet Isabelle and Libbie attending the Centerville High School. Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He has served as trustee of Center Township for three years, and in 1885 was elected street commissioner of Centerville. While a resident of Illinois he served twelve years as school director. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery at Centerville, and to the consistory at Chicago.



LEVY McDONALD HENRY, merchant tailor, Centerville, Iowa, is a native of Ohio, born in Martinsburg, Knox County, September 11, 1832. His mother died when he was eleven years of age, and the home being broken up he was thus early thrown on his own resources, and began to learn the tailor's trade. He went to Mt. Vernon when he was thirteen years old, and there worked at his trade until he was seventeen, when he went to Columbus and worked a year. In 1851 he came West and worked at his trade in Washington, Missouri; Springfield, Bloomington and Clinton, Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Platte City, Missouri, coming from the latter place to Iowa in September, 1863. He opened a store in Centerville, dealing in both custom and ready made clothing, and in 1867 opened a branch store in Memphis, Missouri. March 1, 1864, he enlisted in the Union army, as a private, in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, to serve three years or dur-

ing the war. Four days after his enlistment he was captured at Mark's Mills, and was a prisoner at Camp Ford, Texas, ten months. He at one time, with three others, made his escape, and after hiding in the swamps seventeen days and subsisting principally on parched corn, they were recaptured at Grand de Coxe, Louisiana. He was discharged in 1865 and returned to Centerville, and resumed his business he had left to enter the service, and is now having a good trade. He was married October 27, 1853, to Miss Ellen Boyd. To them were born two children—John W. and George Alexander. The former died August 27, 1883, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Henry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery, at Centerville. He is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. He is a member of the Presbyterian and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES CAIN BEVINGTON, cashier, Centerville National Bank, and city treasurer of Centerville, was born near Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, February 1, 1851. He came to Iowa with his parents, Matthew and Lucinda (Cain) Bevington, in the fall of 1864, they locating at Mount Ayr, and in 1866 he came with them to Centerville, where he was employed as a clerk in the store of J. A. Breazeale for five years. In 1873 he took a course at the Commercial College, at Keokuk, after which he was employed as bookkeeper in the store of C. R. Stanton, of this place, until 1885, and during this time he became associated with Mr. Stanton and S. W. Lane, they carrying on the mercantile business under the firm name of Stanton, Lane & Co. In May, 1885, he accepted his present position as cashier in the Centerville National Bank. He was elected to

the office of treasurer in March, 1884, and re-elected in 1885 and 1886. Mr. Bevington was married March 12, 1874, at Centerville, to Miss Margaret E. Evans, a daughter of William and Margaret (Vestle) Evans. Mrs. Bevington died at Centerville, May 6, 1883, leaving two children—William W. and Lois J. Mr. Bevington is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is past grand of Centerville Lodge, No. 79.

JAMES J. MANN, a prominent farmer and early settler of Johns Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, June 25, 1823, a son of J. R. and Huldah (Elston) Mann, his father a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and his mother of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Mann, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of Ohio, locating in Hamilton County when it was the habitation of Indians and wild animals. When James J. was but eighteen months old his parents moved to Indiana, and settled in Franklin County, where his father died in 1840, and his mother in 1842. His youth was passed in assisting his father clear and improve a heavily timbered farm, and when he was eighteen years old his entire attendance at school had been seven weeks. After the death of his parents he worked by the month for neighboring farmers until his marriage and then rented a small farm on which he lived until 1854, when he removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled in Johns Township, on section 35, near the present site of Plano, entering a tract of 160 acres from the Government, which he still owns. Improving this farm he lived on it until 1880, when he moved to his present residence, on section 28, where he owns 171 acres. When twenty-one years of age he received \$100 from his father's estate, and this was

his only assistance, his property being the result of many years' hard work and close attention to his pursuits. Mr. Mann was married in 1846 to Susan Codrick, of Madison County, Indiana. She shared his trials and assisted him to make a home on the prairie, remaining his companion and helpmeet until 1879, when she died, leaving one son—Peter C. In 1881 Mr. Mann married Mrs. Rachel Glasgow, of Wayne County, Iowa, a widow with five children. He has been a member of the Baptist church thirty-one years, of which he has been an active member, and for fifteen years has been deacon.



COLONEL EUGENE C. HAYNES was born near Abington, Illinois, May 11, 1844, the only son of Rev. Cyrus and Mahala (Smith) Haynes, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Kentucky, both of Scotch descent. His mother died when he was very young and in 1850 his father brought him to Van Buren County, Iowa, leaving him with his uncle, James Kennedy, with whom he lived until 1852, when, his father having married again and settled at Centerville, he returned to his father's home. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He was mustered in as a private and after various promotions he was commissioned First Lieutenant, in August, 1864. He participated in a number of engagements, among the most important being at Athens, Missouri, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, and in the Atlanta campaign. August 22, 1864, he was wounded by a rifle ball which necessitated three amputations of his right arm. After being in the hospital at Marietta, Georgia, he returned home on a sixty days' furlough when he was ordered to join his regiment, which at that time was stationed in the Carolinas. He left New York City for Hilton Heath,

South Carolina, on the steamer *Fulton*, and while on board acted as Adjutant. From Hilton Heath he went to Wilmington, North Carolina, where several thousand soldiers absent from the regiments, were organized into companies and regiments and started on the march to join the regular army at Raleigh, Mr. Haynes again acting as Adjutant. At Raleigh he was detailed commanding officer of the Provost Guard of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, holding this position till after the grand review at Washington, in May, 1865. He then rejoined his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, and was there detailed to take the muster roll and regimental property to Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out in August, 1865. Shortly after his discharge from the service he attended a private school at Birmingham, Iowa, for two terms, when he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he studied for two years. He then, in the fall of 1868, returned to Centerville, and in the following October was elected recorder of Appanoose County, holding that office by re-election for four years, and during this time he studied law under the preceptorship of Honorable H. Tannehill and was admitted to the bar about 1870. After the expiration of his term of office as recorder he formed a partnership with W. F. Vermillion, practicing law under the firm name of Vermillion & Haynes until 1880. He then retired from the firm and became associated with Hon. A. J. Baker, the present attorney general of Iowa, and ex-attorney general of the State of Missouri, when the law firm of Baker & Haynes, of Centerville, was formed. In February, 1884, Mr. Haynes was appointed postmaster of Centerville when he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Baker, and is now the present incumbent. Mr. Haynes has served three terms as mayor of Centerville. In 1882 he was chosen chief clerk of the House of Rep-

representatives of Iowa. He was married in 1871 to Miss Elma M. Felkner, daughter of Hon. Henry Felkner, one of the first settlers of Iowa City, a representative of the Territorial Legislature, and a member of the first Iowa State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have six children—Henry C., Bessie L., Glenn C., Lee R., Olive and Eugene C., all but Eugene attending the schools of Centerville. Mr. Haynes is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to the lodge and encampment, Patriarch Militant Temple at Centerville. He is also a member of Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., of which he is chancellor commander, and is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of which he is commander.

HENRY AUSTIN RUSSELL, agent of the United States and Pacific express companies, at Centerville, Iowa, was born near Jefferson, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1851, the youngest of seven sons of James and Sarah Russell, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry. In 1861 his parents came to Iowa and settled on a farm near Bloomfield, Davis County, where the mother died in October, 1875, aged seventy years, and the father December 27, 1883, aged eighty-five years. When nineteen years of age our subject went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and taught school in that city about two years, and in 1872 became associated with his brother and others in the mercantile business at Lewisburg, Arkansas, under the firm name, Russell, Mason & Co. In 1875 he retired from the firm, and was employed as bookkeeper by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Little Rock a year. In 1876 he located in Centerville, where, until 1884, he was in the drug business, and in the meantime he erected the Russell Opera Block, at a cost

of \$12,000. In politics he is a Republican. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and is now a member of that denomination. January 16, 1884, he married Ella Rogers, of Jefferson, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. W. D. Rogers. They have one child—Miles Winston, born August 15, 1885. Mr. Russell is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders.

SAMUEL BROWN, proprietor of the City Flouring Mill, Centerville, Iowa, was born in New Comers-town, Ohio, January 15, 1818, a son of William and Sarah (Swearengen) Brown, natives of Ohio, of Scotch and English ancestry. In 1839 he began farming in Jackson County, Ohio, and in April, 1853, came to Iowa and settled on a farm in what is now Sharon Township, Appanoose County, where he lived until 1883, when he exchanged his farm for the mill he now owns and conducts. He was married in 1839 to Charlotte Smith. They have six children—Allen Luther, John A., Lafayette, Samuel Preston, Alfred M., and Alvina, wife of John A. Rands. Mr. Brown has been justice of the peace of Sharon Township six years, trustee twelve years, road supervisor several years, and township supervisor one year. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY WESTON BLACHLEY, dentist, Centerville, Iowa, was born at Independence, Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1849, a son of Oliver B. and Ellen Jane (Creacroft) Blachley, of English ancestry. In 1864 he accompanied his parents to Fredericktown, Ohio, and there, in 1867, began the study of dentistry. In the fall of 1867 he located in Centerville, where he has built up a good

practice. May 27, 1875, he was admitted as an active member of the Iowa State Dental Society, receiving the honors in a competitive examination of a class of seventeen. He was married March 5, 1873, to Lillian, daughter of Caleb and Eliza (Baldridge) Wentworth. They have three children—Olive Beryl, Carl and Tracy. In politics Dr. Blachley is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, lodge, encampment and temple.



HARVEY COCHRAN, Assessor of Caldwell Township, was born near Mount Sterling, Van Buren County, Iowa, November 4, 1843. When he was eighteen months old his parents, John Wesley and Elizabeth (Richard) Cochran, settled in Appanoose County, locating in what is now Odell Township, where the father followed farming. The father subsequently removed his family to a farm in Sharon Township, where he died in 1855. He was a native of Kentucky, and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The mother is now the wife of John C. Wright, of Sharon Township. She was born in the State of Ohio, and is of German descent. Harvey Cochran began to maintain himself at the age of twelve years, being employed on a farm as chore boy, receiving his education by attending the district schools during the winter terms. In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and while in the service was promoted to Corporal. He participated in the siege of Corinth, battles of Iuka, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, and Tilton, Georgia. In March, 1864, he, with his regiment, veteranized by re-enlisting at Huntsville, Alabama, and was on the veteran corps when, October 13, 1864, his regiment was captured by the Confederate forces. He was first imprisoned at Cahaba,

Alabama, for a short time, when he was sent to Camp Lawton, at Milan, Georgia. Three weeks later he was sent to Blackshire, Florida, and from there to Thomasville, Georgia, thence to Andersonville, where he was imprisoned till paroled April 18, 1865. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, May 25, 1865, when he returned to Appanoose County, and engaged in farming in Sharon Township till 1879, since which he has resided on his farm in Caldwell Township. January 28, 1868, he was married to Miss Rebecca McCoy, daughter of Gilbert and Sarah (Melott) McCoy, pioneers of Appanoose County. Of the eleven children born to this union, two died in infancy. The living are—Ella, Anna and Houston (twins), Belle, George, Lillia, Willie, Isa and one unnamed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cochran takes an active interest in temperance work, and is a member of Exline Lodge, No. 61, I. O. G. T., of which he is the present treasurer. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cochran has held various township offices, and has served in his present position as assessor since November, 1884. In 1879 he was nominated by the Republican party for the election of sheriff of Appanoose County, but was defeated by a small majority.



THOMAS J. TURNER, the eldest son of William D. and Jemima Turner, was born in Davis County, Iowa, December 1, 1855. He was reared on a farm in Appanoose County, where his parents had moved when he was about six months old. He remained with his parents until his marriage, and then settled on a rented farm, where he lived about two years. In 1879 he bought eighty acres on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 9, Taylor Township, which has

since been his home. He has increased his possessions until he now owns 192 acres of choice and valuable land, all well improved and stocked with a fine grade of both cattle and hogs. He is one of the prosperous and enterprising young men of Taylor Township, and is laying the foundation for a future of wealth and influence. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Luse, youngest daughter of Aaron and Martha Luse, early settlers of Appanoose County. They have a family of four children—Charles A., Eunice, Eurissa and Mary.



HON. SAMUEL MILTON MOORE was born near Troy, Ohio, January 15, 1830. In 1844 his parents moved to the western part of Van Buren County, Iowa, and thence in 1847 to Lee County. From fourteen till twenty years of age he worked on his father's farm, not attending school a week in the entire time. In his twenty-first year he entered the preparatory department of Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, attending one year. He was then variously employed for another year, when in 1852 he entered the Des Moines College, which he attended a school year. In 1853 he began teaching, an occupation he followed almost continuously in Lee and Appanoose counties eight years, and in the meantime read law under the preceptorship of Miller & Fee, of Centerville. He was admitted to the bar at Centerville in 1862, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1861 and 1862 he was county superintendent of schools. In 1863 he was elected judge of Appanoose County, and held the office by re-election seven years; at the same time for four years he was recorder of the county. In 1870 the Legislature abolished the office of county judge, and he then became *ex-officio* county auditor. December 25, 1852, Judge Moore

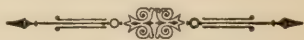
married Miss Mary J. Pendergast, of Lee County, Iowa. They have five children—Alice E., wife of S. W. Lane; James A., William G., Irvin and Charles M. Judge Moore is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



CLAYBURN C. TEATOR, one of the pioneers of Independence Township, dates his settlement at his present residence in 1853. Mr. Teator is a native of Kentucky, born in Girard County, June 7, 1804. His father, Paris Teator, was the thirteenth white child born in the State of Kentucky, and first saw the light of day March 26, 1780, in the fort which stood on the present site of Danville, Boyle County. He was a son of George Teator, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, who was a native of Maryland, his father, Paul Teator, a native of Germany, locating in Bladensburg in the colonial days. It is supposed that all of the name Teator, now living in America, are descendents of Paul. The mother of our subject was Rebecca Totten, a native of Long Island, New York. Her father was murdered near Lynchburg, Virginia, when she was a child. Of eleven children born to the parents of our subject, he is the eldest. Three of the brothers, Nelson H., Russell H., Absalom D. and a sister, Mrs. Minerva Davis, live in Kentucky; one sister, Mrs. Thurza Saddler, lives in Kansas, and the others are deceased. The parents both died March 16, 1865, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-two years. The father had been ill and the mother waited upon him until an hour before his death. Clayburn C. Teator was reared to a farm life, but in his early manhood learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at intervals as long as he engaged in active business. His educational ad-

vantages in his youth were very limited, sixteen days being the extent of his attendance at school. His lessons have been those of experience, well learned and well remembered, and have fitted him for contact with and success in the duties of life. Mr. Teator was married November 27, 1823, to Miss Elenor Davis, a native of Girard County, Kentucky, born September 24, 1807, a daughter of John and Rachel Davis. In 1845, with a wife and eleven children, Mr. Teator came to Iowa, and was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. He bought an improved farm near Fairfield, for \$2,000, paying \$305 in cash. With characteristic energy and good management he soon cleared his indebtedness, and in 1853 sold his farm for \$4,800, and moved to Appanoose County, where he bought 640 acres of land. Mr. Teator has been a good financier and in his native State became quite well-to-do, but being always ready to lend a helping hand to his friends he became involved and came to Iowa a poor man. Of his 640 acres he has given 400 to his children, and now has a fine farm of 160 acres and eighty acres of timber land. His wife, who was his companion and helpmeet for fifty-seven years, was taken from him September 8, 1880. Their children were fifteen in number. The eldest died in infancy, Christmas week, 1824. Cyrus N. is a prosperous farmer of Independence Township; James N. died in Kentucky in his seventeenth year; George C. is a resident of Independence Township; Rebecca is the wife of Moses Reynolds; John R. lives in Wayne County; William died in Lucas County, leaving a widow and four children; Mary E. is the wife of Josephus Haines, of Kansas; Paris R. enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in the Sixth Kansas Infantry, and died while serving his country; Robert died in his twenty-ninth year; Rachel, deceased, was the wife of Morrison McCormick; Lysan-

der M. lives in Lucas County; Sophrina died in Jefferson County, aged eighteen months, and an infant died in the same county; Nancy E. is the wife of Alexander Empey, of Corydon. Three sons, Cyrus N., John and Paris, served as gallant soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. In 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Teator united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and for nearly half a century they lived together a practical Christian life. Mr. Teator has eighty-six grandchildren, and eighty-three great-grandchildren. November 25, 1880, he married Mrs. Emorine VanKirk, a most estimable and worthy lady. Mr. Teator can look back with pleasure upon a well-ordered, useful life, and now in his old age is blessed with many friends who honor him for the part he has taken in furthering the material and social interests of his neighborhood. He was a neighbor and friend of Henry Clay, by whom his political opinions were influenced. He has always been a strong anti-slavery man, and since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party. At his father's death he inherited eight slaves, but immediately gave them their freedom. Seventeen grandsons of his father served their country in the war of the Rebellion. His grandfather accompanied Daniel Boone on his first visit to Kentucky, and was therefore one of its early settlers.



DOAH M. SCOTT was born in Morgan County, Indiana, May 25, 1841, a son of David B. and Nancy (Ray) Scott, his father a native of Indiana and his mother of Kentucky. In 1853 his parents moved to Iowa and made their home in Walnut Township, Appanoose County, where the father improved a farm on which he lived the rest of his life. At his death he owned 800 acres of valuable land. He died at

Barnesville, Kansas, in January, 1862, where he had gone to visit Noah M., who was sick with the measles. The mother is still living on a part of the homestead. They had a family of eight children, Noah being the eldest. The others are Calvin R., who served in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry and died of consumption in 1868, leaving a wife and two children, the former dying the next year; Bedford enlisted in the Forty-third Iowa, 100 days' service and died at Davenport, when on his way home; Thomas lives in Stafford County, Kansas; Clayton and Milton, in Walnut Township, and Hettie died aged seven years. Noah M. Scott enlisted August 12, 1861, in Company D, Fifth Kansas Infantry, and in January, 1862, was transferred to the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. In the fall of 1861 he served in the Fremont campaign, and the next eighteen months was on detached duty on the Missouri borders, scouting and hunting bushwhackers. In the fall of 1863 he went South with General Blunt, and in the winter of 1863-'4 was stationed at Forts Gibson and Smith. July 27, 1864, while on outpost duty, he was captured by the rebels near Fort Smith, and was confined at Tyler, Texas, ten months. May 25, 1865, he was exchanged, and July 17, 1865, was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth. He was a gallant soldier and his service was creditable and honorable. The hardships he endured, especially while in prison, so undermined his health that he now justly receives a pension from the Government. Mr. Scott was married April 17, 1860, to Miss Persis Stark, who was born in Indiana, August 20, 1843, a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. Stark, who settled in Walnut Township, on section 8, in 1848. The father died the same year and the mother afterward married Elijah Bartlett, and lives in Stafford County, Kansas. After the war Mr. Scott lived on a farm of eighty acres on section 8, Walnut Township, until 1879.

when he moved to Wayne County, where he lived five years, the last year being spent in Promise City. In 1884 he moved to the farm where he now lives, which is a part of his father's homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter—Minnie, wife of J. R. Luce, of section 4, Walnut Township. She has three children—Claude, Clay and Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, F. and A. M., at Centerville. In politics he is a Republican and has served in several local positions of trust and responsibility.



THOMAS LEONARD WALES, photographer at Centerville, was born near Columbus, Indiana, January 14, 1852, a son of John P. and Mary Lydia (Kingsbury) Wales, his father being a native of Kentucky, of German descent, and his mother a native of Ireland. He was brought by his parents to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1853, they locating in Johns Township, where he lived on a farm till nineteen years of age. He then began learning the carpenter's trade at Centerville, but not caring for it he returned to the home farm at the end of a year. After attending a select school for several months, he began to learn photography, and building a car, traveled through Iowa from place to place for two years. In 1872 he came to Centerville, and was employed in the photograph galleries of G. C. Goodenough and R. F. Lyman until 1874, when he succeeded Mr. Lyman and established his present gallery at Centerville, where, by his fine work and strict attention to his business, he has built up a large and lucrative trade. In connection with his gallery he opened a millinery establishment in 1875, which is managed by his wife. He was married at Centerville, November 13, 1875,

to Miss Marietta Weaver, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Leonard) Weaver, both natives of Ohio, and now residing in Terre Haute, that State. Her father was of Irish and her mother of German ancestry. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wales, named Lawrence D., who died August 13, 1885, aged almost six years. Mrs. Wales is a member of the Christian church at Centerville. Mr. Wales is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to the lodge at Centerville.

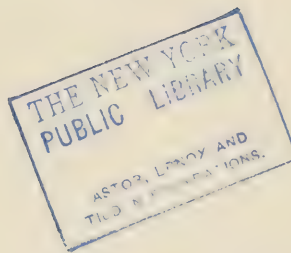


WILLIAM EVANS, cashier of the First National Bank, Centerville, Iowa, was born near Salem, Washington County, Indiana, May 12, 1829. The year of his birth his parents removed to Greencastle, Putnam County, the same State, where he was reared, spending his youth on his father's farm. In 1849 he accompanied his parents to Monroe County, Iowa, where he lived until February, 1864, when he moved to Iconium, Appanoose County, and engaged in the mercantile business until December, 1871, when, having been elected treasurer of Appanoose County, he removed to Centerville, to assume the duties of his office, which he filled by re-election four terms of two years each. He was an efficient and popular officer, and won many friends by his strict integrity and careful oversight of the duties of his office, and at the expiration of his last term was offered the position of cashier in the First National Bank, which he accepted and has since held to the perfect satisfaction of his employers. While in Iconium he was postmaster eight years, and has also held the offices of township clerk and assessor several terms each. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Evans was married November 25, 1852, to Margaret J. Vestle,

of Monroe County, Iowa. They have had eight children, two of whom died in infancy, and a daughter, Margaret E., wife J. C. Bevington, died in April, 1884, aged twenty-seven years. The living are—Sarah, wife Dr. W. H. Everson, of Promise City, Iowa; Lucy A., widow of Richard Stewart, of Centerville; William F., an attorney, of Centerville; Belle, wife of Hubbard Cyphers, of Pawnee Rock, Kansas, and Ida, wife of William Walton, also of Pawnee Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon and trustee. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 76, and Encampment No. 24, and is past grand of his lodge.



JONATHAN LANTZ, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Bellair Township, making his home on section 9 in the autumn of 1851, there being at that time but four families in the township. He was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1807, a son of John Lantz, who was of German descent. In 1824 our subject accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, and was there married in 1827 to Margaret Myers, a native of that county, born May 13, 1810, daughter of Michael Myers. Mr. Lantz was by trade a cooper, and worked at his trade for several years. In 1844 he moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where he operated a saw and grist mill seven years, when he came to Iowa and bought 320 acres in Appanoose County. His capital at that time was sufficient to pay for his land and maintain his family until he could raise a crop. They made their home in a log cabin until a better house could be built, and all went bravely to work to make a home in the new country. He was rewarded for his energy and frugality, and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil. He





Thos M. Fee.

died June 4, 1880, leaving a wife and children and many friends to mourn his departure. Mr. Lantz was an earnest Christian, and in early life was a member of the German Baptist church, but later united with the Christian denomination. He was known as one of the most worthy of the pioneers, his honorable life winning for him the respect and confidence of the entire community. His widow lives at the old home in the enjoyment of a good degree of health. She is also a member of the Christian church. Their family consisted of thirteen children—John, who came to Iowa before his parents, settling in Appanoose County in 1849, and in 1852 went to California, where he now lives; Emanuel, now deceased, remained in Indiana; Isaac, now of Tennessee; Levi, in California; Noah, of Bellair Township, was a soldier for his country in the war of the Rebellion, and lost an arm in the service; Phoebe, deceased, was the wife of William Spear; Lavinia, widow of William Thatcher, of Missouri; Henry and Paulina are deceased, the latter was the wife of John Carson; Simeon lives in Kansas; Sophia is the wife of Jefferson Poole, of Unionville, Iowa; Mary Ann is the wife of John Hoover, of Fremont County, Iowa; Elbert M., the youngest, lives on the old homestead, his mother making her home with him. Elbert M. Lantz was born and has always lived on the farm which is now his home, with the exception of seven months spent in California in 1875, and has now succeeded to the ownership of the pioneer homestead of his father. He was born January 12, 1855. December 9, 1880, he was married to Miss Minnie Talbot, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born March 31, 1853, daughter of Samuel Talbot. Mr. Lantz is a young man of unswerving integrity, a worthy representative of a worthy father, and is one of the popular young men of his township, taking an act-

ive interest in all enterprises of a social character, as well as those calculated to increase the material welfare of the township. In politics he follows in the footsteps of his father and is a staunch Republican.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MILTON FEE, attorney at law, Centerville, Iowa, was born at Feesburg, Brown County, Ohio, April 18, 1839. His parents were Thomas J. and Sarah (Hastings) Fee, his father a native of Virginia, of English ancestry, and his mother of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. His father settled at an early day in Clermont County, Ohio, and later in Brown County, where he laid out the town of Feesburg, and engaged in the mercantile business, living there until 1848, when he removed to Perry, Pike County, Illinois. He died in 1866 at Kirksville, Missouri. The mother died at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1882. Thomas M. Fee remained with his parents till nineteen years of age, receiving a good education in the public schools and the academy at Perry. In 1868 he began teaching and taught six months at Shibley's Point, Missouri. He then went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and read law in the office of Colonel S. W. Summers, and in 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and the following May he located in Centerville, and began the practice of his profession. For two years he was principal of the city schools of Ottumwa. In August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and in October was promoted to Captain, being the choice of his company, and received his commission from Governor Stone. His regiment was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, serving in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. He participated in the battles of Helena, Shell Mound, Little Rock, Jenkin's Ferry, Elkin's Ford, Prairie de Ann, Camden and Mark's Mills. The whole brigade was

captured at Mark's Mills, and was imprisoned at Tyler, Texas, ten months. From there they were sent to New Orleans, where, in March, 1865, they were exchanged and were ordered to report at St. Charles, Arkansas. Subsequently he was on detached service, first as Assistant Inspector-General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, on the staff of General J. J. Reynolds, and afterward as Inspector-General of the Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, General Schaller commanding. He was discharged at the close of the war, in August, 1865, and returned to Centerville and entered upon the practice of law, which he has since continued, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa, for a term of four years, and in 1878 was the nominee of the Republican party for the office of district judge, but that being the year the Greenback wave swept over Iowa, he, with all the Republican candidates in his district, was defeated. Mr. Fee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Master, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and also a member of both lodge and encampment in the Odd Fellows order. He has been eminent commander of his commandery three years. He is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R. He has four children living—John A., Martha E., Thomas G. and Mabel E. Fee. His present wife was a graduate of Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, an estimable lady of culture and learning.

JAMES S. HAMILTON, farmer, Center Township, Appanoose County, and a resident of Centerville, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, May 24, 1833. When nineteen years of age, in 1852, he came to Iowa and entered 120

acres of land in the vicinity of Centerville, Appanoose County, which he improved, and which is a part of what is now known as the Coon Hollingsworth farm. In 1858 he sold his farm and moved to Centerville, his present farm lying partly within the corporation. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union service as a private, in Company •I, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served nearly two years, when he was discharged on account of disability. He served in Missouri and Arkansas, in the Army of the Southwest with General Curtiss, mostly engaged in scouting duty. After his discharge he returned to Centerville and resumed farming. In 1866 he, in connection with farming, began dealing in agricultural implements, which he continued till 1877, but since the latter year has given his entire attention to his farm. In politics he is a strict adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He has been twice married. His first wife, Ann E. Paris, to whom he was married December 11, 1850, died July 25, 1878. They had a family of ten children, but three of whom are living—Sarah Jane, Ann and John. July 19, 1881, Mr. Hamilton married Mrs. Harriet M. Wilson, of Appanoose County.

SAMUEL STEWART, proprietor of the Tremont Hotel, at Centerville, Iowa, was born at Grange Corner, County Antrim, Ireland, January 1, 1830. He was reared a farmer in his native country, remaining there until 1865, when he came to the United States. He first located at Fulton, Iowa, where he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company until 1873. He then removed to Centerville, still, however, remaining in the employ of the railroad company until 1879, and at the same time kept a boarding house near the railroad de-

pot. From 1875 until 1885 he was the proprietor of a saloon in Centerville, which was a paying enterprise until the passage of the Iowa prohibition law, under which he was frequently arrested and fined for violating a law which he, like many others, believed could not be enforced. Since embarking in his present business he has been successful, and has now a large patronage. He is well known in Appanoose and adjoining counties, and has many friends who familiarly call him "Uncle Samuel." In politics he has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party, but in the Presidential election of 1884 cast his suffrage for Grover Cleveland. In 1855 he was married at his birthplace to Miss Margaret Clark, who died at Centerville, May 24, 1884, leaving three children—Lizzie, Anna and Robert. One daughter, Maggie, died in Ireland, aged eighteen months, and another, also named Maggie, in Centerville, in 1874, aged five years. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were both reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

ALBERT HERBERT EELLS, proprietor of Eells's Laboratory of Proprietary Medicines, at Centerville, is a native of Centerville, Iowa, where he was born January 12, 1860, a son of Dr. F. and Chloe A. (McCaffrey) Eells, natives of Maine and Ohio respectively, the former of Welsh and the latter of German and Irish ancestry. Albert H. was reared and educated in the schools of Centerville and St. Louis, his parents removing to the latter city in 1873. He returned with his parents to Centerville in 1873, when his father established the Eells laboratory, where he manufactured the Eells patent medicines, which are so well and favorably known through the country. Our subject became associated with his father the same year

under the firm name of Dr. F. Eells & Son, and since his father's death, which occurred at Centerville in 1884, he has since conducted the business alone under the old name of Dr. F. Eells & Son. The father was a prominent physician and very popular as a citizen, and was always ready to assist in any enterprise which tended to the advancement of Centerville. Mr. Eells, our subject, is a charter member of Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., and has served his lodge as inside guard and prelate. In July, 1883, he was commissioned Adjutant of the Second Iowa National Guards by Governor Sherman, and in 1885 was commissioned by the same Governor aide de camp on the staff of General H. H. Wright.

LEWIS HIATT, a representative of one of the oldest families of Taylor Township, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, July 17, 1837, a son of William Sewell and Mahala Hayworth (Hittale) Hiatt, natives of North Carolina, the father born in 1811 and the mother in 1808. The family consisted of seven children—Riley, Lewis, Israel, W. A., Nancy (wife of James Meadows), Elijah and Mary E. (wife of Eli Tucker). Lewis Hiatt was reared in Appanoose County, and obtained the greater part of his education under the tutorship of George W. Taylor, well known in Appanoose County. He remained with his parents until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in many severe battles, including Helena, Duval's Bluffs, White River, Little Rock, Mark's Mills. At the latter battle his regiment was captured, but he being a teamster at that time escaped. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Appanoose County to his

father's home, where he remained until his marriage in 1867, to Nancy E., daughter of Wiley Tucker, of Appanoose County. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, which contains ninety acres of good land, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising. His residence and farm buildings are comfortable and in good repair, and his land is all under cultivation. He has served as trustee and school director of his township. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have four children—Luella J., Effie C., H. S. and James Verna.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN EVANS, attorney at law, and junior member of the firm Vermillion & Evans, Centerville, Iowa, was born near Confidence, Monroe County, Iowa, October 11, 1859, the only son of William and Margaret J. (Vestle) Evans. He was five years of age when his parents moved to Appanoose County, and here he grew to manhood, obtaining a good education in the public schools of Iconium and Centerville, his parents removing to the latter place when he was twelve years old. During the years 1877 and 1878 he was deputy treasurer of Appanoose County under his father. In 1880 he began the study of law in the office of Vermillion & Vermillion, of Centerville, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He, however, did not at once enter upon the practice of his profession, but the year of his admission became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Centerville, and in 1884 held the same position in the First National Bank of Milan, Missouri. In 1885 he returned to Centerville and began the practice of law, becoming associated with Mr. Vermillion, and in March of the same year was elected city solicitor, being re-elected to the same position in

1886. Mr. Evans is a young man of fine ability, and is one of the promising young attorneys of the county, standing well both with his brother practitioners and the business men of Centerville.

WILLIAM TISON SWEARNGEN, Marshal and City Clerk, of Centerville, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, January 17, 1845. His parents were George W. and Jane (Martin) Swearngen, the former a native of North Carolina, of German ancestry, and the latter a native of Kentucky. His father located in Indiana in an early day, and in 1849 brought his family to Iowa and settled on a farm near Centerville, where he lived two years, when he sold out and removed to Centerville, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was the third sheriff of Appanoose County, and held the position several terms. He died at St. Louis, Missouri, of cholera, while there to buy goods, his age being forty-four years. The mother died in Centerville in 1864, aged forty-six years. William Tison Swearngen was but four years of age when his parents moved to Appanoose County, and here he was reared and educated. When seventeen years old, in 1862, he enlisted in the defense of his country, as a private, in Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and served three years and six months, being in the meantime promoted to Orderly Sergeant. His regiment was on scouting duty on the frontier, and was in many engagements with the Indians, the most important being Sand Creek, Powder River, Montana, Julesburgh, Colorado and Plum Creek, Nebraska. He was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in May, 1866, at the expiration of his term of service, and returned to Centerville. He then engaged in the grocery business with his brother Evan,

under the name of Swearngen Brothers, till 1869, when he entered the employ of John Zulauf, and remained with him till 1874. He then formed a partnership with his brother, George W., under the firm name W. T. Swearngen & Brother, which continued until 1876, when, being elected marshal of Centerville, he sold his interest in the business. At the expiration of his term he was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to build bridges, and remained with them till the spring of 1883, when he was appointed deputy by Marshal W. S. Stire. In the spring of 1884 he was elected chief marshal of Centerville, and was re-elected in the spring of 1885. He was also elected in the spring of 1885 city clerk of Centerville. He is an efficient and trustworthy officer, attending to his duties in a satisfactory and painstaking manner. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He was married in 1869 to Louisa J., daughter of the late John and Mary A. (Jennings) Ogle, old settlers of Centerville. They have four children—Albert Rolla, Minnie Tison, Hallie and George A. Logan. Mr. Swearngen is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 76, and Encampment No. 24, and has passed the chairs in both. He is a comrade of John L. Bashore Post, No. 122, G. A. R., and has held the position of senior vice-commander. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, both parents being members of that denomination.

JAMES MAHER, proprietor of the Elmore House and postmaster of Calhoun, a postoffice in the Third Ward, Centerville, was born in Newtown Forbis, County Longford, Ireland, in 1825, a son of William and Mary (Whalan) Maher. When eighteen years of age he ac-

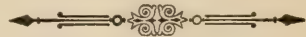
companied his mother to the United States, and settled in Jamaica, Long Island. In his youth he worked for his father, who was a wheelwright and blacksmith, and after coming to America obtained employment on the Harlem Railroad as a track-layer. In the fall of 1853 he came West and located at Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he was employed a year as section foreman on the Illinois Central Railroad. In the winter of 1854 he went to Peoria and was employed in the same capacity on the Rock Island Railroad until 1856, when he removed to Iowa, and settled at Davenport, continuing in the employ of the Rock Island Company until the fall of 1868. In 1871 he removed to Centerville, and was again employed as section foreman by the Rock Island Company until 1880, when he bought the Elmore House, which he has since conducted. In December, 1885, he, in addition to superintending the hotel, engaged in the grocery business, and in February, 1886, was appointed postmaster. March 11, 1856, he was married to Catherine Doyle, a daughter of Michael and Nannie (Carroll) Doyle. They have nine children—William Henry, James, Mary (wife of Charles Phillips), Kate, Margaret Jane, Peter, John, Martin and Frank. Mr. Maher and his family are members of the Catholic church.

CYRUS KERR, farmer, section 19, Independence Township, has been identified with Appanoose County since 1867. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1818, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Bredin) Kerr, also natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch, English and Irish descent, the former died in Indiana County and the latter in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Of their eight children our subject is the youngest. But three are

now living—Jonathan is in Washington County, Iowa, and Mary lives with Mr. Kerr. He was reared to the life of a farmer, educating himself by his own exertion. He became qualified to teach, a vocation he followed about eight years. He studied surveying, and for two years was deputy surveyor of Butler County, in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1878 he was elected surveyor of Appanoose County, and has held the position six years. Mr. Kerr was married in December, 1847, to Miss Isabella V. Porter, who was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, a daughter of Joseph Porter. Four children were born to them—Mary C. died in 1858, aged ten years; Joseph C. lives in Rockwell City, Iowa; John L., of Wright Township, Wayne County, and Thomas B. died in February, 1885, aged thirty-two years. Mrs. Kerr died in Pennsylvania in 1858, and Mr. Kerr has never married again, his sister Mary being his housekeeper. He has a good farm of 160 acres, all well improved, where he has lived since his first settlement in the county. He and his sister are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has held many local offices of trust since living in Appanoose County.

AUGUST RICHARD was born in France, October 13, 1825. In his fifteenth year he began to learn the trade of a stone-cutter, at which he worked till nearly twenty-one, when he was conscripted into the French army, and served about seven years, participating in the Revolution of 1848. On leaving the army, in October, 1852, he returned to his home and the following March came to the United States. In 1855 he moved to Iowa, and worked for a short time at Keosauqua, and subsequently was employed on the

asylum at Mt. Pleasant. In April, 1860, he located at Centerville, where he took contracts on stone work until 1868, when he became established in his present business—manufacturing in marble and granite ware. In 1863 he became a stock-holder in the First National Bank of Centerville, and in 1870 was one of the incorporators of the Campbell Banking Company, which in 1873 was merged into the Farmers' National Bank, and he was chosen one of its directors. November 16, 1854, he was married at Sandusky, Ohio, to Lizzie Philpolt. They have three children—Julia, Josephine and Benjamin F. Mr. Richard and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.



ROBERT HENDERSON, Mayor of Centerville, Iowa, was born in Russellville, Putnam County, Indiana, in 1836. His parents, William S. and Sarah (Miller) Henderson, were natives of Kentucky, his father of Scotch and his mother of Irish ancestry. In 1849 they came to Iowa and lived in Ottumwa till the spring of 1850, when they removed to Appanoose County. W. S. Henderson was a mechanic and carried on blacksmithing in Centerville several years, and subsequently kept a hotel and also dealt in stock. Giving up the hotel he devoted his attention to farming and stock-dealing till his death in 1873, aged seventy years. The mother is living and divides her time with her children in Centerville and Kansas, going and coming at will. Robert Henderson remained with his parents till manhood, assisting his father in the various occupations in which he was engaged. The spring he became of age he was elected constable of Center Township, and held the office by re-election a number of years. In 1870 he was elected chief marshal of Centerville, and held the same by re-election nine years.

In the fall of 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1884, the term being two years. In the spring of 1884 he was elected mayor of Centerville, and was re-elected in 1885, now serving his second term. He has been an efficient public officer, and has won the confidence of the people who have trusted him, always serving them in a careful and praiseworthy manner. In 1881 Mr. Henderson fell from a trestle over the bridge of the Wabash Railroad and received serious injuries, from the effects of which he has never recovered. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and during the war was a staunch Union man. He was married at Blakesburg, Iowa, to Eliza A. Grimes. They have a family of three sons—Edward E., manufacturer of cigars at Centerville; Frank M. and Harry Howard.

ROBERT McCAMPBELL EVANS was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1826. His father died in 1827, and when he was five years old his mother moved to Putnam County, and in 1843 he accompanied her to Davis County, Iowa, where he lived with her until his marriage, September 8, 1848, to Nancy King. In 1853 he removed to Appanoose County, and settled on a farm in Bellair Township, where he lived until 1871, when he rented his farm and has since lived in Centerville. His wife died in December, 1850, and he subsequently married Cordelia Rose. They have two children—Matthew and William. Mr. Evans is in politics a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. His father, William Evans, was a native of Tennessee, of Scotch descent. He died in April, 1827, aged twenty-eight years, and left his widow with three children—Eliza, now of Kansas, is the widow of Arthur Logan; Mary, wife of

Flower Swift, of Putnam County, Indiana, and our subject. The mother, Mary Evans, was also a native of Tennessee, of Scotch ancestry. In 1829 she married Wesley Swanson, who also left her a widow. She died at the home of her son, Samuel Swanson, a farmer of Appanoose County, in 1880, aged eighty-one years.

REV. ELIJAH COZAD was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, April 10, 1821, a son of Jacob and Rubia (Beman) Cozad, his father a native of Lewis County, and his mother a native of the State of New Jersey. His father was twice married, and had a family of nine children, of whom our subject was the sixth, and the eldest of his second marriage. In his childhood his parents moved to Greene County, Ohio, returning, however, to their old home in Virginia in 1833. He was reared to the life of a farmer, receiving a fair education in his boyhood. August 27, 1841, he was married to Miss Martha Law, who was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, November 26, 1818, daughter of William F. and Elizabeth Law. When he was twenty-five years of age he united with the Methodist Protestant church, and in 1847 was licensed to preach, and in 1851 was ordained a minister. In 1856 he visited Iowa, moving his family to the State in 1857. He bought 230 acres of unimproved land on section 32, Independence Township, Appanoose County. For fifteen years after coming to Iowa he was in the itinerant ministry, and then took a local relation, still devoting a great part of his time, however, to the work of a minister until 1881. In 1883, while at work in the hay-field, he fell from his mowing machine and received injuries which resulted in partial paralysis. January 23, 1879, the wife and companion of his youth was

called to her heavenly home, leaving six children—Rubia, wife of William H. Nicodemus, of Centerville; Enoch, of Independence Township; David, of Smith County, Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of Enoch Law, of Independence Township; Ruhama, wife of John White, of Monroe County, Iowa, and Jacob W., at home. July 5, 1882, he married Miss Martha Thornhill, a native of Harrison County, West Virginia, born November 2, 1847, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Thornhill. Her father is deceased, and her mother still lives on the old homestead in West Virginia. Mr. Cozad has been active in promoting all good works, and has been earnest in the building up of Christ's kingdom. In the war against the whisky traffic, he has been an active and efficient worker, and has never been backward in denouncing gambling, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, etc. Although at present his physical condition is weakened, his mind is active and vigorous, and with true Christian resignation and fortitude, believing that the Master "doeth all things well," he is cheerful and uncomplaining.



MAHLON R. WORTHINGTON, of the firm of Worthington & Main, proprietors of livery and feed stable, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born August 30, 1847, the eldest son of Thomas and Anna (McCain) Worthington, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father immigrated to Appanoose County, Iowa, with his family in 1856 and located in Chariton Township, where he lived many years. He then moved to the State of Nebraska, where he and his wife still reside. They have a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. Mahlon R., our subject, passed his youth on a farm in Appanoose County, where he attended the common schools.

He was married in 1868 to Huldah J. Caster, the eldest daughter living of Robert and Mary Caster, who came from Indiana to Appanoose County, Iowa, in the fall of 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington have four children—Mary M., Hattie J., Willis I. and James R. Mr. Worthington continued to reside in this county until 1872 when he went to Nebraska, in which State he has a farm containing 240 acres of good land. He returned to Appanoose County in the fall of 1884 and engaged in his present business, in which he has met with excellent success, his partner, Z. L. Main, being a good business manager. Thomas Worthington, father of our subject, served in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865.



WALLACE H. YOUNG, of the firm of Bashore & Young, general blacksmiths and wagon-makers, was born in Gosport, Indiana, February 23, 1831. When he was four years of age his parents went to South Hanover, Indiana, where he lived till 1845, and there attended the Hanover College into the Sophomore year. In 1845 he came with his parents to Iowa, they locating in Keokuk, where he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked till 1851. He then went East and worked at his trade in New York City and at Newburg, New York, until 1858, when he returned to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1859 he came to Centerville, Appanoose County, and for over a year took charge of the store of his brother-in-law, William Wittemyer, when he became associated with him in the mercantile business at St. Johns, Putnam County, Missouri. Mr. Wittemyer retired from the firm in 1861 being succeeded by Joseph Barrows,

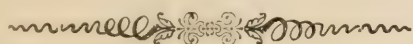
who remained with Mr. Young till 1863, when he conducted the business alone till 1867. From 1862 till 1867 Mr. Young served at times in the Union service, being employed in various positions on the staff of Generals Sullivan and Brayman, and Colonel Young. He was present at the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Franklin, Nashville, Ebenezer Church and Selma. In the fall of 1868 he removed from St. Johns to Newton, Missouri, where he engaged in farming till 1873. He was then engaged to superintend a mine in Oronogo, Jasper County, Missouri, where he remained till 1879, when he returned to Centerville, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1882 he discontinued his mercantile trade and formed a partnership with J. W. Bashore, with whom he has since been associated in his present business. Mr. Young was married in March, 1857, to Sallie A. Wittemyer, at Keokuk, Iowa. Five children have been born to this union—Stella, Birdie (wife of Loyal Pallada, of Wayne County, Missouri), Fred, Jessie and Roy. Mr. Young is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the orders of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars.

WILLIAM D. TURNER, one of the prominent and early settlers of Taylor Township, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, February 20, 1827, the fourth of eight children of Thomas and Mary Tucker, natives of Connecticut, who moved to North Carolina in early life. He remained with his parents until his marriage, in 1850, to Jemima E., eldest daughter of George and Mary Parsons. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose County, on the farm where he now lives, on section 28, Taylor Township. He first purchased 120

acres, but to this has added until he now owns 320 acres of choice land. He has been an extensive stock-raiser and dealer, buying and shipping to the Chicago market. He came to Appanoose County with a team, and when he reached his destination had only \$300. His land was a tract of unbroken prairie, but with characteristic energy he went bravely to work and now has one of the finest farms in the county. His large two-story frame residence and other farm buildings are models of convenience, and his other improvements are noticeably good. He has one of the largest apple orchards in the county, which contains some choice and well-selected varieties. Mr. Turner has a family of eleven children—Thomas J., Charles, Francis S., Hugh Seigel, B. Ellsworth, Mary B. (wife of William Hicks), Ella R., Adella F., Melissa Grant, Effie L. and Eldora E. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but now affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE LAWRENCE STEVENS, Moravia, was born near Corydon, in Harrison County, Indiana, September 9, 1814, a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Arnold) Stevens, the father born in Wythe County, Virginia, and the mother a native of Kentucky. They immigrated to Indiana in an early day, where the father died. Of the twelve children born to them six are still living. George L., our subject, was reared on a farm, his education being obtained in the common school. He learned the carpenter's, shoemaker's and blacksmith's trade, turning his attention principally to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed a number of years. He was united in marriage, in 1836, to Maria Fletcher, of Harrison County, Indiana, and reared a

family of four sons and two daughters, five of the family still living, all of whom are married. Mr. Stevens removed with his family to Monroe County, Iowa, in the fall of 1850, locating four miles south of Albia, where he resided four years. He then came to Appanoose County, and settled three miles south of Moravia, where he carried on general farming and blacksmithing. He continued to reside on the farm till 1862, when he moved to Moravia, where he still followed farming in connection with his blacksmithing. He is now living retired from active life, taking that rest which he has so well earned by a life of industry. When Mr. Stevens settled in Monroe County the houses were few and those were made of sod. His customers came from Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur counties. He has served two terms as justice of the peace, and was supervisor of Taylor Township for two years, and has also held the position of township trustee. He is a member of the Predestinarian Baptist denomination. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a member of Moravia Lodge.



CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. GEDNEY, a farmer, living near Centerville, was born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, December 10, 1825. He is a son of James D. and Nancy (Blauvelt) Gedney, natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of German ancestry. When he was thirteen years of age his parents came to Iowa and settled on the Black Hawk Purchase, near Fort Madison, Lee County, where the father died in April, 1864, aged sixty-four years, and the mother still lives. Joseph B. Gedney was reared on the frontier farm, and upon reaching manhood began farming for himself on land given him by his father, where he lived

until 1853, when he removed to Appanoose County, and settled on a farm in Pleasant Township. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the service of his country, but on the organization of his company was elected Captain and was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood, his company being assigned as Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He served mostly in the Western department and was stationed at and near Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas. He participated in the battles at Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Missouri, Camden and Mark's Mills. At the latter battle his brigade was captured by the Confederate forces and they were imprisoned at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, ten months. His company went into the engagement with forty two men, and twenty-one were either killed or wounded, he escaping with bullet holes in his cap and clothing, and his sword belt shot in two. February, 1865, he was paroled and sent to a camp of distribution at New Orleans, and in March was granted a furlough and returned home on a visit to his family, having heard nothing from them for thirteen months. He rejoined his regiment at St. Charles, Arkansas, in April, but on the 23d of the following August was discharged at Duvall's Bluffs, the war being ended. After returning home he sold his farm in Pleasant Township, and bought the one where he now lives, near Centerville. In politics Mr. Gedney is a Republican. He has held nearly all the township offices and was for seven years a member of the County Board of Supervisors, being elected three successive terms. He has been president of the Appanoose County Agricultural Society ten years, and for three years has been president of the District Agricultural Society, composed of Appanoose, Davis and Monroe counties. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M. Mr. Gedney was married February 1, 1848, to Miss

Sarah Linch. They have five children—Julius E., of Centerville; Charles H., of Independence, Iowa; John J., proprietor of a flouring mill in Plymouth County, Iowa; Samuel H. and Maggie Izella, at home.



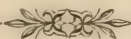
S K. RINARD was born June 20, 1826, in Washington County, Ohio, near the bank of the Little Muskingum River. His grandfather, Isaac Rinard, was born east of the Allegheny Mountains and lived to the age of ninety-seven years. He was bound out when a boy to learn the tanner's trade, but before his apprenticeship expired ran away from his master and made his way across the mountains, and settled on the Allegheny River, near the present site of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and became, no doubt, the owner of millions of gallons of oil, although he never knew it, as he sold his farm in 1814 and with his family and mill machinery floated on a lumber raft down the river to Washington County, Ohio. His mill burrs were quarried out of the Laurel Hill Mountains and are still in use, being until within a few years owned by some member of the family. The grandfather never learned to read English, and his old German Bible is still in the family, although none of them are able to read it. He served in the Indian war of 1792, being a scout under General Anthony Wayne. He was an expert hunter, and the woods and mountains of his native State furnished him plenty of sport of this kind. He was twice married, the father of our subject, John Rinard, being a son of his first wife. John Rinard was born near Oil City, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1801. He was also a miller, following the business over fifty years. He had no educational advantages and was never able to read. He was married when twenty-two years old to Nancy Rea, who was born in County

Down, Ireland, in 1802, and came to America with her parents when thirteen years old. They commenced their married life poor, but by economy accumulated enough to help each of their children procure a comfortable home. The father died aged eighty-two years, and the mother aged eighty-one, after a married life of sixty years, dying within eight months of each other. They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, all but one living to years of maturity. S. K. Rinard was reared as was common with boys in his day, receiving only a limited education in the subscription schools. His youth was spent in his father's mill, and he continued his father's assistant until twenty-six years old. In 1850 he wanted to go to California with the gold hunters, but the entreaties of his mother kept him at home. In 1855 he came West, and after visiting Iowa and Missouri, returned to Illinois and entered eighty acres in Henderson County. He then returned home, but in 1857 went to Kansas and entered a homestead, and lived among the Indians and border ruffians. He enlisted in the Kansas State militia, under Jim Lane, but was never called into active service. He was taken sick with Kansas ague and in May, 1858, sold his land and located in what is now Cambria, Iowa. This town he laid out, and has been instrumental in building up its material interests. He was married in October, 1858, to Anna Greenlee, and to them were born four children. The mother died when the youngest was but a few days old. In 1868 he married Mrs. Matilda Shell. They have three children.



GEOERGE D. PORTER, attorney at law, Centerville, Iowa, was born in Williamstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1846. His parents were Rev. George D. and Sarah J. (Mc-

Coy) Porter, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch ancestry. Both are now deceased. In 1851 he accompanied his parents to Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, where his father, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, was pastor of the church, and there he grew to manhood and was educated in the intermediate and high schools. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school, and taught in Cedar County, Iowa, and Ray County, Missouri, until 1870, when he entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. George W. Dunn, at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He soon after located at Moulton, Appanoose County, Iowa, where he practiced till the fall of 1877, when he removed to Centerville, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. In politics he was a Republican until 1877, and since then has voted independent of party. In the spring of 1870, while living at Richmond, Missouri, he was elected city solicitor for one term. In March, 1883, he was elected mayor of Centerville and served one term. June 6, 1871, he was married at Richmond, to Hannah R., daughter of J. H. and Lydia (Jennings) Rodman. They have five children—Claud R., Sadie L., Northa I., George McCoy and Anna M.



JOHAN ULLEM, one of the early settlers of Douglas Township, Appanoose County, was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, March 13, 1826. His parents had a family of four sons and one daughter, our subject, who was the eldest child,

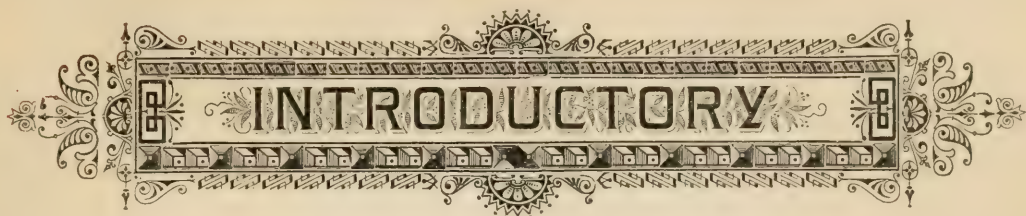
being the only one now living. His youth was spent on a farm and in attending the district school. When he was ten years old his father died. He remained with his mother till eleven years of age, after which he lived with Henry Greenwood, a neighbor, with whom he made his home till reaching the age of twenty-two years. He then came to Iowa and lived in Van Buren County till March, 1856, when he came to Appanoose County, entering part of his land and purchasing the rest, which land comprises his present farm. He improved this land on which he has lived since 1856, and is still engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His farm is located on section 9, Douglas Township, and contains 360 acres of choice land. In early years he devoted his attention principally to raising hogs, by which enterprise he has acquired most of his money, he disposing of his hogs at good prices. Of later years he raised cattle and horses principally, making a specialty of raising high grades. Mr. Ullem was first married in Van Buren County, Iowa, to Phœbe Cook, who died in Douglas Township, Appanoose County, leaving eight children. By his second marriage he had one child. For his present wife he married Harriet Vaught, in 1876. No children have been born to this union. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ullem began life without means, beginning the struggle for his maintenance at a very early age. He had but \$150 when he came to Iowa, but by his persevering industry and strict economy he has acquired his fine property.



GENERAL
HISTORY.

The title is presented in two horizontal rectangular frames. The top frame contains the word "GENERAL" and the bottom frame contains the word "HISTORY.". Each frame is flanked by symmetrical vine and leaf motifs. A central vertical axis runs through the middle of the page, featuring decorative floral and scrollwork elements at the top and bottom, connecting the two horizontal frames.





INTRODUCTORY



THE fact that Iowa is situated near the geographical center of the United States, between the two great rivers of the continent, and on the line of the great trans-continental railways, presages for her a future in the development of her resources which, it does not require the prevision of a prophet to see, will at no distant day place her in an eminent position among the States of our Union, which

nature, assisted by the energy, thrift and enterprise of her citizens, has so abundantly fitted her to occupy.

When we call to mind the fact that the present greatness of Iowa is all the growth of little more than forty years, we may well anticipate the grandeur that awaits her in the near future—now that she is provided with all the means necessary for the more rapid development of the inexhaustible resources. In her healthful climate, productive soil, railroad and water transportation facilities, and her intelligent, enterprising people, we have the best guaranty that her future progress will be unprecedented.

The pioneer work has been done in most

parts of the State, and railroads, public buildings, churches, school-houses, etc., are provided, so that the citizens of Iowa now enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and advantages obtained in the older States, and Iowa offers to-day proportionately greater inducements to capital, enterprise and labor. Incalculable wealth lies hidden in the inexhaustible coal mines, furnishing motive-power, and the unused water-power forming natural mill-sites, in almost every county in the State, for manufacturing industries. Iowa, for agricultural and manufacturing resources, has no superior among all the States, while her channels of trade radiate in all directions.

Next to the fertility of its soil, its excellent climate, and the energy of its industrial classes, the prosperity of the State is due to wise legislation, by which its financial credit has been maintained, internal improvements encouraged, public instruction rapidly advanced, and immigration and capital attracted. Thirty-eight years have elapsed since Iowa was admitted as a State, and during that time wonderful changes have taken place. Then savage beasts and savage men contended for the supremacy in this fair domain, but both have retreated before the white man, and to-day civilization has left its mark in numberless school-houses and churches, and in the prosperity and happiness which everywhere abounds.

Of Iowa, whose name is a synonym for prosperity, and her high rank in the sisterhood of States, in respect of moral and material greatness, it is unnecessary to speak at length. Aside from the experiences of the civil war, in which the State furnished her full quota of men—and no braver men were sent to the front—the history of Iowa is that of one uninterrupted march of progress in the paths of peace, and she has risen from the condition of a Territory to one of the principal States of the Republic, in population, wealth and moral greatness. With these elements of empire inherent in it, it is not surprising that Iowa is making strides which must soon place her where she will be recognized as one of the foremost in manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, as well as in agriculture.

In order of admission into the Union, Iowa stands twenty-ninth; in number of square miles she is twenty-fourth; in population, tenth, while in acres of tillable land her place is first. She is the third State in the amount of corn raised, while she is second in number of hogs raised, third in cattle, fifth in wheat, sixth in oats, fifth in barley, fifth in flax, seventh in hay, third in milch cows, fifth in number of hogs packed, fifth in value of farm implements, sixth in value of farm products, fourth in extent of coal area, and fifth in number of banks and newspapers. In religious, educational, charitable and benevolent institutions, Iowa stands among the foremost. In regard to healthfulness her rank is fourth, while in point of the intelligence of her people she is first, having a less percentage of illiteracy than any other State. Twenty-one States have more persons in prison, and thirty-two States more female prisoners than Iowa. In the number of postoffices she is seventh, and in the amount of postal receipts sixth, being one of the eight North-

ern States which contribute two-third of the entire national revenue.

BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS.

This empire is composed of ninety-nine subdivisions, or little republics, called counties, of which Appanoose is one. It is bounded on the north by Monroe County, on the east by Davis County, on the south by the State of Missouri, and on the west by Wayne County. It contains a little less than fifteen congressional townships, or, to be exact, twelve whole and four fractional townships. These are numbered from 67 to 70 north, in ranges 16 to 19 west. For organic purposes the county is divided into eighteen civil townships, which will be mentioned further on.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Several of the townships are largely prairie, but as a whole Appanoose is spoken of as a very rough county. It is not densely populated, and the roads and other internal improvements are not what it is hoped they will be. Though so hilly that it is an uninviting county for railroad building, it has five railroads, which are treated of under a separate head.

WATER COURSES.

Appanoose County lies on the watershed separating the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the Chariton draining into the former great stream, and the Fox into the latter.

The principal stream in the county is the Chariton. The main stream takes its rise in Lucas County, and enters Appanoose near the northwest corner. The south fork of the same stream rises in Clark and Decatur counties, and discharges into the main stream on section 14, Independence. The union of the two forms a considerable stream, which takes a southeastern direction through the county, passing into

the State of Missouri between Caldwell and Wells townships. There are several mill-sites along the river, which have been made available for many years. In an early day, before the building of bridges, the river was regarded as sufficiently formidable to require the establishment of ferries. Chariton River flows into the Missouri.

South Fox and Middle Fox rise in Washington Township, and the north fork of the same stream rises in Udell. These flow eastward into Davis County and thence to the Mississippi.

South Soap rises in Taylor, and North Soap in Union. These are tributaries of Fox River.

Big Walnut Creek rises in Wayne County, flows north of east, through Johns, Bellair and Walnut, and discharges into the Chariton.

Cooper Creek drains the southern part of Lincoln, flows through Bellair and the northern part of Vermillion, receiving the water of Hickory Creek north of Centerville, and joins the Chariton in Sharon.

Shoal Creek originates in Wayne County, passes through the northern part of Franklin and Pleasant, and in the latter takes a southeastern direction into Caldwell, flowing thence into Missouri.

There are numerous other small creeks, and but few sections in Appanoose are destitute of running streams.

GEOLOGY.

The surface of Appanoose County is, generally speaking, a nearly level plain, lying on the water-shed dividing the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The depressions for the river and creek beds are shallow, and it is probable that the extreme difference between the water-bed of Chariton River and the highest prairie summits will not exceed 150 feet. The soil of the county is a brownish-gray loam, largely

intermixed with clay, but yet tempered sufficiently with sand to be easily plowed and cultivated. It also absorbs the rain-fall rapidly, so that very muddy roads are rare. The surface soil is of ample depth and very fertile. The substratum is nearly pure clay, and with proper care any portion of the subsoil of this county can be made into excellent brick.

Both Prof. White and Mr. St. John visited Appanoose County in 1868, and the former gentleman records that it is now known that all three of the divisions of the coal-measure group occupy the surface beneath the drift; the Lower occupying the northwestern portion, the Middle traversing it near the center, and the base of the Upper appearing as ledges of limestone along Cooper Creek, west of Centerville. In the valley of that stream, Mr. Talbot had opened a mine in a three-foot vein of good quality. This is regarded as the upper bed of the Middle coal-measures, and whatever other beds may exist within the county doubtless belong beneath it. Thus, the place of all the heavy beds of coal found elsewhere is at considerable depth here; but they may be looked for nearer the surface in the northeastern part of the county. It is believed that a shaft sunk in the valley of the Chariton River near Centerville, would pass through all there is of the coal-bearing strata within three or four hundred feet. There are good reasons for believing, also, that one or more good beds of coal would be passed through at that or a less depth, besides the one worked by Mr. Talbot.

W. P. Fox, the Geological Commissioner of Iowa at the Centennial Exhibition, visited Appanoose County in 1875, and made a statement, which is undoubtedly true, that a vein of coal exists beneath the one now being worked, and gave it as his opinion that it lies from thirty-five to fifty feet below the other. There is no reason

to disbelieve his statement that the lower vein should be five or six feet in thickness. Mr. Fox claimed that the slate overlying the coal is suitable for roofing purposes; but this was a blunder on his part, and pointed out the immense deposit of potter's and fire clay overlying the shale.

Mr. Fox also visited the saline springs in the edge of Davis County, and describes them as being located in an outfield of the Onondaga salt group, which was certainly an egregious blunder on his part; for if that formation exists in Iowa at all, it must lie at least 500 feet below the coal-beds. The saline character of the Davis County springs is owing undoubtedly to local peculiarities.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is stated that the first coal-shaft ever sunk in the county was by B. F. Kindig, of near Centerville, who found the coal-bed about sixteen feet below the limestone rock which crops out in the vicinity. This was in 1863 or 1864; but coal had been known to exist in the county long before, for it crops out in several places along Shoal Creek and its tributaries, and had been mined for several years for local purposes.

The shaft of the Watson Coal Company, near the railway junction at Centerville, was sunk, it is said, twenty or thirty feet below where the coal was afterward found. An experienced miner suggested that a side-drift be made at a depth of 120 feet. The experiment was tried, and the coal was found a few feet from the shaft. Other shafts have been sunk below where the coal ought to lie, and trunks of trees, buried in clay, have been found, indicating that the coal has, since its formation, been gashed and broken by some disturbing cause. This would seem to have been a local upheaval, for the reason that the limestone overlying the coal, lying west and south of Centerville, has a positive dip

toward the southwest of perhaps fifteen degrees, which can be ascertained by visiting the mine owned by Mr. McClard. Further, the coal-bed itself dips at the same angle. The bed probably does not possess this dip for any great distance; for, as stated above, it appears near water-mark along Shoal Creek, and along the streams in the northwest part of the county. The line of disturbance or breakage then passes nearly north and south in the vicinity of Centerville.

The following is given as the order in which the rocks were found in sinking the shaft of the Diamond Coal Company's mine, in the eastern part of Centerville, about 1876, after passing through the surface of soil and clay: Hard lime-rock eight feet; soapstone; hard sand-rock, two feet; soapstone; limestone, nearly four feet; soapstone; limestone, one foot; soapstone; "black rock," or shale, two feet; coal. The sand-rock appears between two layers of lime-rock, in the ledge near Talbot's mill, on Cooper Creek, but the soapstone is wanting, having apparently thinned out or been dissolved away by the action of water. The rock near Talbot's is filled with fossils from top to bottom, all apparently of the same species.

The shaft of the Watson Coal Company, a short distance south of the Rock Island Depot, is stated to show the following stratifications: Soil, clay and gravel, eighty feet; hard lime-rock, lying in layers and broken by joints, twelve feet; shale and soapstone, eight feet; fossil-bearing (mountain) limestone, nine feet; black slate, fifteen feet; lime-rock, three feet; shale, sixteen feet; lime-rock, three feet; slate, four feet; lime-rock, six feet; coal, three feet. It may be noticed as a curious circumstance that the sand-bed in the Oliver Mine and at Talbot's Mill is wanting in the Watson Mine. However, as many layers are entirely wanting in the Iowa coal system

which are noticed elsewhere, these local variations may be expected.

In some places in the western part of the county, a thin layer of coal or shale has been noticed, which goes to show that the Upper Carboniferous touches Appanoose on the west. The group of rocks covering the coal belong to the "mountain limestone," as named by Dana and sanctioned by Lyell.

The extension of railways during the last few years into this region has made the coal industry a considerable one, and the numerous mines are a never-failing source of revenue to the community. At and near Centerville the following companies operate: Centerville Coal Company, Diamond Coal Company, Watson Coal Company, Standard Coal Company, Scandinavian Coal Company, W. T. McClard and James Wilson. At Brazil are the Tipton, Hawkeye, Silknitter, Walnut and Thilby mines. At Cincinnati is a shaft owned by the Centerville Coal Company. Besides these there are numerous shafts and drifts through the county that are designed to supply only local demand.

INDIANS.

Many Indians lingered on the "New Purchase" till 1845, hunting and trading with the settlers. The Sacs and Foxes had always been peaceably disposed toward the whites, and very few settlers had any trouble with them.

In the summer or fall of 1844, however, a large band of Indians visited the southwestern part of the county. Several Missourians had made claims in the vicinity, and, being fearful that the Indians would steal from them, ordered their visitors off, and undertook to seize and flog some of them. The chief of the band, however, who was near by, collected his men and, repairing to the scene, sternly informed the whites that there would be instant trouble if they persisted in their intentions. Seeing them-

selves greatly outnumbered, the whites gave over their intention indefinitely.

GAME, ETC.

When the first settlers came, deer, elk and antelope were not plentiful, the Indians having hunted them down and thinned their numbers. Still, venison could be had without much trouble, and deer became annually more plentiful for several years. Antelopes were occasionally seen, but soon disappeared.

Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were abundant, and it was not difficult to bag several of either kind of birds in a couple of hours; but the pioneer hunters preferred to hunt for deer, and when in search for this game would not condescend to shoot at a turkey. As Mr. Dean quaintly expresses it, "When they went deer-hunting they didn't go turkey-hunting."

Bee-trees were to be found along the smaller streams, particularly in the vicinity of Chariton River, and one skilled in woodcraft could obtain honey along the streams for several years after the first settlement. The usual practice was to search in the vicinity of the timber till the bee was found, when it would be watched till it had gathered its load. This done, it would make a "bee-line" for the tree to which it belonged. The hunter would follow this course into the timber, but if he could not readily find the tree, he would search for another spot, considerably one side of the place where he had found the first bee, when, by waiting awhile, he would be able to trace the flight of another. Of course, the angle formed by the meeting of these courses would be about where the tree stood of which he was in search. Sometimes the hunter had a little box partly filled with honey and covered with a lid. If he could capture several bees, they would be placed in the box and allowed to load themselves. One being released, the hunter would follow its course

as far as he could with safety, when another would be allowed to fly, and so on till he arrived at the tree, on a line quite as accurate as if run with a compass.

Bears and panthers were almost unknown. Mr. Stratton states that once, when going from his claim toward Centerville, he noticed some tracks in the light snow, that he supposed to be those of a timber-wolf; but, coming to where the animal had made a leap of several paces, he knew it to be a panther. It is stated by old hunters that they had no fear of these animals, for they were always cowardly, and preferred to battle with a sheep rather than with man or any animal that would face them.

Wildcats were numerous in the timber lands, but were not to be feared; except in a close encounter.

The most troublesome and altogether vicious enemies of the pioneers were the wolves. These pests would not only howl around the lonely cabin all night, but were always ravenous and ready to pounce upon any unguarded calf, pig, sheep or chicken that they could get at, and the settlers were obliged to build pens against their cabins in which to keep their small stock. Chickens were frequently taken into the house in order to preserve them from the attacks of wolves, polecats and weasels.

Prairie rattlesnakes were very numerous for many years after the county was settled. Mr. Stratton gives an instance that is worth relating. After he had brought his family to his new cabin, in returning home one

evening he gathered up a lot of hickory bark that had been peeled from some rails, intending it to be used for fuel. This he threw down near the door, and went to bed at an early hour. Soon afterward he heard a calf bleating and gasping in a peculiar manner, and got up, thinking perhaps a wolf had attacked it. Getting a light, what was his horror to see a rattlesnake under his brother's bed, coiled, and with head erect for a fight. He seized the Jacob's-staff of his compass to kill the reptile, but just then his dog rushed in, seized the snake and killed it, but not before the snake had bitten the faithful fellow. The calf was then attended to, and the investigation showed that the snake had bitten it in the neck, and had then bitten several chickens and a hen under his bed before he got up. Mr. Stratton doctored the calf, dog and hen, and all recovered. It was too late for the chickens, for they were dying when he discovered their condition. The dog always afterward had a violent antipathy toward rattlesnakes, and would attack and kill them whenever he could find them, and would prick up his ears whenever the word snakes was mentioned. Mr. Stratton believes he had carried the snake to the house in the bark he had gathered up.

About 1865 Thomas Shoemaker, of Sharon Township, was bitten in the thumb by a rattlesnake while loading a grub on his wagon, the reptile having nested in the roots. The poor man died in two or three days, having suffered untold agony.





EARLY HISTORY.



THE continuous history of Iowa begins with the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and the first known event in the history of Appanoose County dates back to that year, though it was an unimportant incident. In the summer of 1832 a company of cavalry set out from Davenport on a reconnaissance which extended as far west as Fort Leavenworth. They passed through this county in a nearly southwest direction,

passing near the present village of Moulton, camping over night at a spring southwest of Cincinnati, and leaving the county and crossing into Missouri near the southwest corner of Pleasant Township.

The State of Missouri was tolerably well settled at that early day, and many of its citizens had been reared to an intimate knowledge of hunting and woodcraft. The hunters instinct is a powerful one, and the sons of the "b'ar hunters" of Kentucky could not repress the desire to plunge into the wilderness in search of game, and to follow the streams toward their origin, for honey in the summer and for beaver in the fall. Hence, when peo-

ple came into the county in search of claims, they found two trails, the route taken by the cavalymen, and the other with a general northern direction, passing through Washington Township, and known by the Missourians as "the bee trace." A post-office in Washington Township was called Beetrace. This was discontinued March 1, 1886. This may have been, originally, an Indian trail. The first settlers say that this was a tolerably well-defined wagon-road as far north as Beetrace, and that it could be followed easily into Taylor Township. The marks of wagon-wheels could be distinguished leading off toward the groves all along the "bee trace," the wagons having probably been brought into the wilderness to carry off the honey to be found in the timber.

Another "bee trace" ran from Missouri diagonally through Davis County, and terminated in the vicinity of Unionville.

Who made these two trails is a matter of little moment to the present population of Appanoose. Those who came in search of bee-trees cared little for the fertile soil and its capacity for supplying the farmers of to-day with the comforts of life. The bee-hunters were more concerned about the exchange value of beeswax for gunpowder and whisky than the desirability of this region for settlement.

It is stated that Joseph Shaddon, now a

resident of Putnam County, Missouri, visited the region along the Chariton in the year 1833, and if so, was among the very first to enter what is now Appanoose County. The best attested visit along the "bee trace" was that made by William Kirby, who, in the fall of 1839, entered Appanoose County a considerable distance on this route. He found large numbers of bee-trees, and he took home to Putnam County a large store of honey. On this trip he made a claim on the ground afterward taken by Mr. Perkins, now covered partly by additions to Centerville. His failure to remove hither was on account of his wife's objections to go so far from other settlements.

By common consent the honor of the first settlement of this county is ascribed to Colonel James Wells, in 1839; but the historian, after careful investigation, while admitting that this gentleman was the first permanent settler, has decided to date the first occupation by a white man in 1838. In that year Ewen Kirby, a young Missourian, having decided to traffic with the Indians, came nearly to the edge of the Indian boundary, as understood at that time, and built a cabin near the east line of township 67, range 18, just inside of Pleasant Township, and about due east of where Cincinnati now stands. Hither he removed his family and remained two years. In addition to his barter business he cultivated a small-truck patch. When he left, it is stated with positiveness that he burned down his cabin. There is reasonableness in this statement, for the out-settlement of Missouri was only about ten miles distant.

The first white child born in this county was a daughter to Ewen Kirby and wife, in the fall of 1838, and the matron who officiated at this interesting event was Mrs. Caughran, of Putnam County, Missouri, who lived eight or nine miles away.

MORMON TRAIL.

The Mormons, who had settled in Missouri in 1836, had local troubles with the authorities of such moment that they decided to remove from that State east to Illinois.

The movement of the "Saints" was by several routes, during 1839 and 1840, one of the principal roads selected being that taken by the dragoons in 1832, and large parties passed through Appanoose County during those years, on their way toward Commerce or Nauvoo, which location had been fixed upon by the rulers of that sect as the future Canaan. So numerous were the emigrants that when the settlers came they found a well-beaten road already prepared through the southern part of the county, and which is usually referred to in the old records as the "Mormon trail."

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

As indicated before, the first settlement worthy of being considered permanent was made by Colonel James Wells, who selected a location on section 16, township 67, range 16, and built a cabin thereon in the year 1839. His family accompanied him. Two years afterward Colonel Wells began the construction of a saw-mill on his claim.

During 1841 Adolphus Stevens made a claim not far from Wells, and Austin Jones also settled near by in the same year. Stevens remained, but Jones in a few years emigrated to California. It is stated that Jack Klinkenbeard made a claim near Stevens the same year.

In the summer of 1841 J. F. Stratton, leaving his family at St. Francisville, Missouri, came into Appanoose in search of a claim, a portion of which he laid on section 2, township 67, range 18, a little over a mile east of the present Cincinnati. Here he built a cabin and then returned to Missouri,

expecting to remove soon. This was the first claim made west of the Chariton River. It is claimed that Jack Vinton made a claim near the spring, one mile southwest of Cincinnati, as early as 1837, and that he used to keep the Mormons passing to and fro, but Mr. Stratton says he visited the spring in 1841, and that there was no evidence of any one ever having lived there. It is very likely that Vinton hunted in that vicinity in the year claimed, but it is quite certain that he did not settle. Mr. Stratton says the only settler in that neighborhood was a Mr. Robinson, who lived about two miles south of the spring, and just over the boundary line. Soon after this, and probably the same year, a man named Moore built a log house in what is now Caldwell Township, in the south part of the county. He subsequently, against his will, exchanged his home for one in the penitentiary of Missouri, being sent there for horse-stealing.

William Level settled in the same vicinity about the same time. He was accused of having more wives than the law recognized as proper for one man to have, and was arrested and confined in jail in Putnam County, Missouri. After his arrest a stranger rode up and inquired of one of his boys for the father. The boy said they had taken him to jail. "What for?" asked the stranger. "For keeping Jane," replied the lad. William and his wife had taken a girl to raise, as the story runs, and when she grew up William made a wife of her by brevet. His other wife submitted for a while, but they soon quarreled, and Level built a new house for the young woman. When arrested he was found guilty and sentenced to a term in jail. There was no jail, and the deputy sheriff kept him as a clerk in a little store. Wilson, his jailer, was a kind-hearted man, and allowed Level the use of a horse every Saturday evening to ride home and stay

with his families over Sunday. He remained two or three years and migrated, afterward going to California, taking both wives with him in all his journeyings. The brevet wife bore him two or three children. The imprisonment of Level is believed to have been in 1844.

William Cooksey and family settled not far from Colonel Wells, either in the fall of 1841 or spring of 1842, and in the latter year Solomon Hobbs made a claim in township 67, range 17, and Robert Caughran and George Buckner also made locations in the southern part of the county. Various others built shanties in different parts of the county in the spring of 1842, and planted patches of corn and potatoes; but all this was surreptitiously done, for, by the terms of the treaty of 1836, no white person could settle on Indian lands, and, by the treaty of 1842, the whites were again prohibited from settling on the lands purchased in that year, until May first, 1843, or even to carry an ax into the Indian country. A party of dragoons from the post at Agency, on the Des Moines, visited Appanoose County in the summer of 1842, warned off the settlers and destroyed their improvements. How, then, did Wells, Stephens, Cooksey, Jones, Buckner and Caughran manage to hold their claims? To explain this, we must give a brief account of

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Joint Resolution No. 7, passed in February, 1844, recites that, in the autumn and winter of 1839, an unjust claim was made by the Governor of Missouri to a portion of territory lying within the limits of Iowa; that the marshal of Iowa, acting by National as well as Territorial authority, had called for an armed posse to preserve peace and to resist the encroachment of Missouri authority within the well-known limits of Iowa; that several hundred pa-

triotic citizens had obeyed the marshal's summons late in 1839, marching in an inclement season; that an account of the expenses had been taken by a United States official, but had not then been liquidated. These things having been recited, Honorable A. C. Dodge, then Territorial delegate in Congress, was called upon, not only to secure pay for the volunteers, but for the marshal's services as well, "in preserving the peace and protecting the southern boundary of Iowa."

Chapter 23, Laws of 1846, approved January 17, recites the fact of the arrest of the sheriff of Davis County by the authorities of Missouri, and the probability of litigation arising from the dispute between Iowa and Missouri. The Governor was accordingly authorized to draw upon the Territorial treasurer for \$1,500 to defray counsel fees in cases where either the Territory or its citizens might be a party against Missouri.

Chapter 3, Laws of the First General Assembly, approved January 16, 1847, authorizes the Governor to agree with the State of Missouri for the commencement and speedy termination of a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the true location of the boundary line between the two States. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

This dispute arose in consequence of two surveys having been made of the northern boundary of Missouri, the first begun at the head of the rapids in the river Des Moines, and the second at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi. The difference between the initial points was nearly nine miles. Missouri having elected to assume the northern line as her boundary, and Iowa the southern line as hers, there was, of course, a conflict of jurisdiction over a strip of country nearly nine miles in width, it being

claimed by both Iowa and Missouri. The line claimed by Missouri passed very nearly through the railway junction at Centerville.

The above peculiar condition of the southern part of the county enabled the persons we have mentioned to remain by claiming to be within the limits of Missouri, and consequently outside of the Indian boundary. The soldiers would, of course, not exceed their orders, and these settlers were allowed to remain. As long as the boundary question remained unadjusted, people did not care to invest much money in "Chaldea," or Centerville; for, if Missouri's claim should be established, Appanoose County would certainly remove its seat of justice further north. But the pacific disposition of Iowa having been reciprocated by Missouri, people had no fear of the result of the litigation, and were willing to invest in Centerville. Hence the growth of this town may be said to have begun with the termination of the boundary dispute. This vexed question was not settled till 1850, when the boundary was established by commissioners, who had the line carefully surveyed. Posts were erected a mile apart, every tenth post being of iron. One of these, the one-hundredth, stands in the eastern part of section 22, Caldwell.

OTHER PIONEERS.

May 1, 1843, there was no longer any prohibition to settlements in any part of Appanoose. In the spring of this year J. F. Stratton returned to Appanoose, accompanied by his brother Joseph. He had decided to abandon the claim he had made in 1841, owing to his repugnance to the institution of slavery and his fear that the claim might be left within the Missouri boundary. Accordingly he made a new claim on sections 2 and 10, township 69, range 16 (Udell), where, assisted by his brother, he built a

cabin. This accomplished he returned to Missouri for his family, leaving his brother in charge of the claim.

Other settlers during this year were, J. B. Packard, who selected a claim in what is now Sharon Township; George W. Perkins, who settled near the site of Centerville and made preparations to start a nursery; James Manson, who made a selection within the present limits of Bellair Township; John and William Crow, John W. Clancy, William Money, Samuel and Stephen Trimble, who located in Udell; James Wright, William Bratton and Jehiel Troxell, who settled in Washington; Josiah B. Packard, William Packard, B. L. Packard, E. A. Packard, J. M. Packard and John F. Overstreet chose claims bordering along Chariton, in the timber which was afterward called Packard's Grove; Thomas Wilson, William S. Manson and Thomas G. Manson made claims in the vicinity of the little stream subsequently called Manson's branch, and did some work in improving, but did not bring their families from Lee County till 1844. This was the case, also, with several others who came to make their claims during this year.

SURVEYS.

The township and range lines in Appanoose County were run by William A. Burt, of Michigan, son of the inventor of Burt's Solar Compass, in 1843. The four eastern townships of the county were subdivided by Lewis V. Davis in November, 1844. Orson Lyon subdivided township 67, range 17, and township 70, range 17, in February, 1845; George L. Nightingale did the section work in township 69, range 17, and township 68, range 17, at the same time; John W. Ellis, township 69, range 19, in 1846; John G. Clark, township 67, range 18, in April, 1852, and township 67, range 19, in the following June. The rest of the subdivisional work was done by parties

whose names are forgotten. Burt and Lyon were engaged in the public surveys in Iowa for many years, having begun work in the Territory in 1836.

ENTRIES.

The first entry of land made in Appanoose County was by Andrew Trussell, June 22, 1847, who located the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 70, range 16, paying cash therefor, and receiving his patent February 1, 1848. Seven or eight other entries were made in this township during 1847, and a considerable amount during 1848 and 1849. But the range in which this lies was the only one in Appanoose County open for entry until 1850. Here the boundary question again interfered, and the rest of the county, although surveyed for two or three years, was withheld from entry until the vexed question was settled. Various entries were made in ranges 17, 18 and 19, during 1848 and 1849, and the first entries in the remainder of the county were made during January and February, 1850. The last scattering tracts were taken in 1860.

The first deed recorded is from Jesse Wood, George W. Perkins and Albird Thompson, composing the Board of Commissioners, to James H. Shields, and conveys lots 9 and 6, range 4, block 1, Centerville, for the sum of \$30. The deed is dated February 12, 1850.

FIRST FLOURING MILLS.

The very first flouring mill constructed in the county was that contrived by J. F. Stratton, probably in 1845. The lower frame consisted of a bee-gum, in which was fitted a small boulder as a bedstone. Another boulder was dressed to fit above and a spindle attached, on the top of which was fastened a crank. A small box above served as a hopper. This ingenious and simple contrivance enabled the family to grind their

wheat, corn and buckwheat quite well, and as Mr. Stratton took much pains in cleaning his grain, his flour and meal were of as good (or better) quality as the grists ground at Bonapart or in the Missouri settlements. Several of Mr. Stratton's neighbors made use of his little mill, which, everything considered, in spite of its diminitiveness and slowness, was about as convenient as going to other counties to mill. This little mill has by no means been cast aside as useless, for it was sold to the pottery at Sharon, and is still at work grinding up the materials for glazing crockery.

Colonel James Wells got his flouring mill running in Wells Township some time in 1845, which enabled the pioneers to have their grain ground almost at home, and the perilous winter trip to mill over an almost uninhabited course was no longer to be dreaded, or the more comfortable expedition in other seasons, when cattle were liable to go astray. Perhaps streams would have to be forded at the imminent risk of drowning, and very likely when the mill was reached a dozen others would be already waiting, and the poor fellow who had three or four days' travel to get home would have to wait a day or two for his grist.

A corn-mill was set going in the saw-mill east of Centerville some time in the fall of 1850.

In this connection it may be well to add that the pioneers had no means of threshing and cleaning their wheat save by flailing or by tramping with horses or cattle. In the latter process, which was comparatively expeditious, the bundles of grain were laid in a circle on the ground with the heads inward. After being tramped awhile, the straw was stirred, and so the process was continued till the grain and chaff were freed from the straw, when the latter was removed, the grain shoveled into a

pile and fresh bundles laid down. The separation of the grain from the chaff was also a tedious process. This was either done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it, or by taking advantage of the strong winds in autumn, which were often brisk enough to blow off the chaff quite rapidly, and by frequently stirring the grain a considerable quantity could be cleaned in a day.

THE FIRST STORE—KEEPING CHRISTMAS.

In 1846 Spencer F. Wadlington erected a cabin a little northeast of where Centerville now stands, and proceeded to "keep store" in the wilderness. It is stated that the first year's sales of our pioneer merchant were a dozen pairs of coarse shoes, half a dozen calico dress patterns, as many bolts of brown muslin and a few coarse casinets. These, with a sack of coffee and a few other groceries, constituted his stock in trade. In order to reduce his expenses to the measure of his profits, he did his own cooking. Most of the settlers at this early day were without families. Mr. Wadlington slept on a bed made of deer and bear skins, with a bundle of coon skins for a pillow. He subsequently became an extensive farmer and stock-dealer. He was the first mayor of Centerville, and was also probate judge, justice of the peace and deputy clerk.

On the afternoon of Christmas, 1847, a party of the "boys" living in the northeast part of the county, some of them belonging in the vicinity of Unionville, agreed that it would hardly be right to let the day pass without a suitable observance. They accordingly wended their way to the county seat, and to Wadlington's store—who had transferred his place of business to Chaldea—arriving at the store about dark. They began their celebration with an internal application of "su'thin'," and,

to neutralize any subsequent bad effect, took another horn. These potations were repeated at suitable intervals till midnight. The young pioneers indulged in various amusements during their hours of celebration. They would frequently issue from the store door, whoop loud enough to scare the wolf cubs in their dens between the forks of the Chariton, and then return to warm their throats. The first half of the night was quite warm, as a damp snow was falling, and, the store having no floor yet, their heavy boots tramped the interior of the cabin into considerable of a mud-hole. About midnight, the "sperits" had done their perfect work, and each fellow selected a buffalo-robe or deer-skin and lay down to rest on the natural floor, damp as it was, though it is more than likely that Wadlington tucked them in as they became insensible. The weather turned very frosty toward morning. Shortly after daylight Mr. Stratton, who was the nearest neighbor, visited the store to learn the cause of the noises heard by him, and found each reveler snugly frozen to his earthen bed, and the edges of the skins frozen tight, also. It was an amusing spectacle, and a modern teetotaler could hardly have avoided a shout of laughter at their situation. They were thawed out after an hour or two, and returned to their homes none the worse for their night's frolic.

RACING AND SHOOTING.

Most of the early settlers of Appanoose were from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana, and, of course, had all the love of the Virginians and their descendants for the rifle and the horse. In addition to the love of hunting, alluded to elsewhere, the pioneers of Appanoose were equally fond of target practice and horse-racing. The first race-track in the county, according to F. A. Stevens, a settler in Wells Township, in 1841, was on the land now owned by

Hon. E. J. Gault. Here the settlers frequently met, at a very early day, to indulge in target-shooting and horse-racing. Having previously exchanged furs, deer-skins or beeswax at some Mississippi town for a half barrel of whisky, the settlers would collect early in the morning from every corner of the county, shoot at a mark, bet on their favorite nags and exhaust their supply of whisky along toward sundown, and then return to their scattered cabins quite sober. Of course, disputes would sometimes arise, but they were usually quieted, and in these meetings fist-cuffs were rarely resorted to.

One of the first shooting-matches in the county occurred at Centerville, probably in 1847, in this wise: J. F. Stratton stood indebted to S. F. Wadlington for sundry articles of merchandise, for \$5 or \$6. The latter was preparing for his semi-annual visit to St. Louis, and wanted the money. Stratton had neither gold, silver nor "fiats," but offered to turn out a cow, valued at about \$15. Wadlington did not want her, but offered to get up a shooting-match. The match was advertised "by sending round word," and a good-sized crowd assembled to participate in the sport. The shooting began, and so vigorous was the competition that the sum realized was somewhat in excess of the value of the animal. Wadlington thus secured his pay, and the remainder was left with him as a call loan, to be paid in goods.

SECOND MORMON EMIGRATION.

The greater number of Mormons, under the direction of Brigham Young, emigrated in 1846-'48 to Salt Lake, and established themselves there.

As in Missouri, the Mormons incurred the animosity of the people of Illinois, and they were driven across the Mississippi, to seek a home where they could practice their peculiar rites in security. It was a

forced exodus on their part—Illinois and Missouri were too hot to hold them. Their leaders doubted the advisability of settling in Iowa, for this territory was being rapidly filled up by a class who would soon become numerous enough to drive them out again. Accordingly a party of observation had been sent West at the beginning of the trouble in Illinois, who had discovered a region west of the Rocky Mountains, walled on the east and south by almost insurmountable hills, and approachable on the northeast through a narrow valley that could be easily defended.

Accordingly the task of removal began in the fall of 1846. The main body encamped near Council Bluffs during that winter, and another considerable party wintered in Marshall County. Large numbers followed the roads from the river towns west through Van Buren and Davis counties to Unionville, where the trail divided, many following the old dragoon trail of 1832 by way of Cincinnati into Missouri, with the intention of wintering in that State, if possible. But their former enemies had by no means forgotten them, and they were forced to recross the boundary into Decatur County.

The main body of the southern division passed through Unionville, Moravia and Iconium, selecting that route to avoid the numerous streams and muddy bottoms with which the country abounds. The advance parties of the two bodies moving through Appanoose met in Union County in July, 1846.

Finding it too late in the season for venturing across the great plains that intervened between them and their destination, about 2,000 of the "Saints" pitched their tents at a place which they called Mount Pisgah, situated some five miles north of the present county seat. They were under the leadership of Bishop Huntington, who died, and was buried at Mount Pisgah. He was the first white person who

is known to have died in the county. Another prominent man among them was Elder Morley, formerly of Hancock County, Illinois. Being compelled during the winter to live in tents and wagons, their records show 160 deaths within the first six months. Their settlement, or improvement, embraced about 1,500 acres, which they broke up and cultivated in patches. Being unable to break up the prairie sod with their light teams, composed mostly of cows, they went into the timber on Grand River and girdled, or deadened, hundreds of acres of the best timber to be found there, and plowed up the light bottom soil for their crops. In this way they raised a plentiful crop of corn during the season of 1847. They were obliged to remain until the spring of 1850, and some of them until the spring of 1851, in order to raise cattle to enable them to resume their journey. They were very poor. Their prophet, Joe Smith, had once told them at Nauvoo that there were three kinds of poor—God's poor, the devil's poor, and poor devils, and that most of them surely belonged to the last-named class. They are represented, however, as being industrious and frugal while they sojourned on Grand River.

The organization of the fugitives was essentially a military one. Several persons in Appanoose County, finding that the people were poor and likely to be a year or more on their journey, offered them employment. No promise could be obtained from the men with whom they chaffered, but within a day or two the number of men wanted would appear ready for work, who had been deputed by their Captain for the purpose. One settler, in the southeastern part of the county, contracted with a Mormon leader to have ten acres of brush land grubbed and fenced, expecting that the job would take six weeks. A large party repaired to the spot, and the contract was

completed in about a week. Another pioneer had forty acres of prairie broken up by a party of Mormons. Others would work singly here and there in the county where labor could be had, and they were remarkably efficient and industrious, never failing to give satisfaction.

It is stated that toward the latter part of the migration, while a party were encamped in the vicinity of Unionville, one of the number went over into the western part of Davis County and stole a steer. He had not driven the animal very far when he was met by a young man, now a resident of Appanoose County, who recognized the steer as one owned by his father. He very naturally inquired of the follower of Joseph what he was doing with his father's property. The "Saint" answered that he had a "revelation" to go and get the bovine. The young man started to drive the steer back, when a collision ensued, in which the youngster had a sudden "revelation" to hit the thief with an iron wedge which he was carrying. The blow killed the Mormon, and the young man drove home his property.

This occurrence, as well as others of a like character, created a violent prejudice against the Mormons, and they were given the cold shoulder in the eastern counties. Thus Mrs. Morrison, of Udell Township, relates that in Davis County herself and husband were refused entertainment because they were suspected of being Mormons, and says that on the night in question the only shelter they could obtain was an empty corn-pen.

THE CLAIM SOCIETY.

As in nearly all the older counties of Iowa, Appanoose County had a Claim Protection Society, organized for the purpose of protecting settlers from the avaricious intentions of those who had money and might see fit to enter lands from those occu-

pying in good faith. The first settlers in the new counties usually took their lands before they were surveyed, and of course would only make a rough approximation as to the limits of their claims, the lines of which were run by guess. Whenever anybody was inclined to locate close to a claim already taken, his movements were regarded with a jealous eye, unless he first had a conference with the neighbors to ascertain the understood limits of their claims before making his own. History must record that a good many "first settlers" were extremely liberal toward themselves in establishing the bounds of their claims, and also that claim troubles were as likely to arise from the greed of the pioneers as from the covetousness of subsequent claimants.

The society referred to above was organized in 1845, or the following year, with James Wright as president, and with a branch organization in each precinct. The workings of the society were substantially as follows: A record was prepared in each precinct of the claims already taken, and their bounds. When a new-comer wanted to make a claim it was expected that he would apply to the local secretary to ascertain what lands were already claimed, in order to avoid infringing upon the rights of others. Any land abandoned for an understood time, or not yet taken, could be selected; but if he laid claim to land already held, and was pertinacious, a meeting of the society would be held. A compromise was usually effected, and, if this could not be reached, summary measures would be resorted to. To the credit of Appanoose, be it said that very few disputes arose, and these were entirely bloodless.

The first case occurred in 1847. A man named Duncan had built a cabin on land claimed by another settler named Coffman, but with whom the equities rested is now forgotten. Coffman notified the officers of the society, and a meeting was held, pre-

sided over by W. S. Manson. The crowd proceeded to Duncan's cabin with the intention of tearing it down; but that worthy was at home, and threatened to shoot the first man who came near the house. The destruction of the cabin was accordingly deferred.

Not long afterward Coffman and Duncan met at a house-raising in the neighborhood, and at noon the two men entered into an altercation over the disputed claim. Both got fighting mad, and Coffman seized his rifle to settle the dispute; but as he aimed, Duncan dodged round the corner of the half-finished building, and so escaped.

At the first session of the District Court, as stated by James Hughes, Esq., Duncan appeared before the grand jury, which was composed of the same men named elsewhere as the petit jury (the same men serving in both capacities, by order of the judge), and sought to have Coffman indicted for assault with intent to kill. Mr. Hughes, who was on the panel, says that the jury repaired to his shop, and that the clerk pre-empted his bellows as a writing-desk. To his great surprise, for he had just come from Indiana where the forms of law were carefully observed, the foreman sent out for a bottle of whisky, and every juror took a drink before proceeding to business. Duncan and one or two others appeared and gave their testimony in regard to Coffman's threatened shooting-match. The main witness, it was understood, was one Bratton, who was at the grocery, and a bailiff, who had been drinking regularly from the jury's bottle, was sent for him. The bailiff was gone some time, but at last appeared, walking arm in arm with Bratton, and both drunk as owls. Hughes removed the iron bar which had been propped against the door, and both officer and witness nearly fell headlong as they entered into the presence of the "bulwark of our free institutions."— Bratton

was allowed to sit down, and succeeded in giving his evidence very clearly, in spite of his condition. Most of the jurors questioned him, and his answers were given in a precise, straightforward fashion. He had several times described the flight of Duncan and himself around the cabin when Coffman raised his rifle, when Edward Bryant, one of the jurors, asked him if Coffman could have hit Duncan. This was too much for Bratton, who probably wanted to get back to the grocery for another drink. "Hit h—l and d—nation!" he exclaimed, "didn't I tell you Duncan and me was around the corner of the house!" The complaint was ignored, and the trouble did not long continue. Both parties saw that the case had taken a practical turn, and were wise enough to drop the matter.

In 1849 James Shields entered some land claimed by H. H. Foster, who laid his trouble before the claim society. A large meeting was held, and a committee was sent to confer with Shields for the purpose of getting him to relinquish the land. Shields offered to give a deed immediately, provided Foster would refund the purchase money, and pay a pretty stiff rate of interest. This is the only offer that Shields could be induced to make; upon which Foster decided to take another claim rather than pay the interest asked, which ended the matter. James Wright presided over the meeting on this occasion.

A case occurred in Center Township in 1850, in which a settler complained to the society that Alfred Coatney, in taking his claim, had encroached on land held by the complainant. Considerable talk was made about calling a society meeting, but Coatney, who was a fair-minded, honorable man, investigated his neighbor's presumptive boundaries, and being convinced that he had gone too far in that direction, altered his lines correspondingly.

A case arose in Udell Township in which

a crowd assembled and tore the roof off a man's cabin, he having "jumped" a claim held by another citizen.

The life of the claim society may be said to have ended in 1853. Joshua Miller, Jonathan Reuger, Harrison Johnson and William D. Weir were then living in Lincoln Township, and had incurred the ill-will of John W. Brinkley by showing some eligible tracts of land in that vicinity to some friends who were visiting the neighborhood. Brinkley complained of them to the society, and a meeting was called, which was attended by 200 men and four gallons of whisky. Joseph Jump, Sr., was appointed as a committee of one to wait upon the four men named above. He informed them that they must secure the return of the land to the claimants, or the society would resort to violence. They replied that they had in no case interfered with the just claim of any settler, and did not intend to, but when they knew that parties were claiming more than a quarter of a section, and a reasonable amount of timber, they would not hesitate to point out the surplus to any inquirer who might want it. As for violence, they claimed to be peaceable citizens, but that they could defend themselves if necessary. Jump reported the result of his embassy to the assemblage, and it is thought, suggested that the matter had better end there and then. It is barely possible that the whisky had become exhausted, and that the crowd adjourned to obtain a fresh supply.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The flood of June 7, 1851, is remembered as having been the greatest ever known in Southern Iowa. It is stated that the water covered Chariton bottom to an average depth of four feet. Hon. Joshua Miller crossed the river east of Centerville, when the water was about at its highest point, with five yoke of oxen and a wagon. In

three places two yoke would swim at one time.

James Hughes says the water did not abate till about the 1st of July. The people of Centerville got out of flour during the prevalence of this flood. Some one had gone into Davis County for a supply, but was stopped on the left bank of Chariton by the high water. The people succeeded in getting one barrel across, which was divided among the families and the bread famine thereby stopped.

This long protracted wet season almost entirely ruined the crops—corn, wheat and vegetables—and many settlers lived on very plain fare in the succeeding winter. But having expected to endure privations when they chose homes west of the Mississippi, they held on bravely, and, as a rule, the few survivors of the early settlement here have been abundantly blessed "in basket and in store."

The first celebration of the Fourth of July in this county was at Centerville, in 1851. A procession was formed, headed by martial music, the drum being beaten by B. F. Packard, but the fifer's name is forgotten. The assemblage marched to a grove near town, where a quarter of beef had been roasted, barbecue fashion, and a bountiful dinner was served. The addresses were made by Amos Harris, James Wright and others, and it is believed that Mr. Harris read the Declaration of Independence. Eight years, two months and three days had elapsed from the day on which the Indians had surrendered this part of Iowa to their white neighbors, and no doubt the red man was suitably apostrophized on this auspicious occasion.

FLUSH TIMES.

The close of 1856 was the acme of prosperous times in the West. During 1854 and the two succeeding years, immigrants by tens of thousands had crossed the Mis-

Mississippi in quest of homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa. Times were brisk in the Eastern States, and many small farmers who were discontented with their prospects were enabled to sell their little farms to some more prosperous neighbor. Their personal effects, and such other articles as were most valuable, were loaded into the big wagon, and, with the cash realized from the auction and the "third down" on the little farm in his pocket, the adventurous spirit lifted his wife and babies into the covered wagon. The great current flowed along the National turnpike almost daily from 1850 to the middle of 1857, and by parallel roads through every country town. Country towns in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois reaped a silver harvest from those who did not care to camp out; but these were only one-third of the vast procession that extended from the Alleghanies to Iowa and other Western States. Arrived at their chosen homes, provisions, cattle and swine were to be bought from the pioneer farmers; breaking-plows, clothing and other articles from the dealers; lumber from the nearest saw-mills, and all paid for in hard cash. Many immigrants bought the improvements from older settlers, who were thereby enabled to pay their debts and begin anew. During 1855 and 1856 thousands of dollars in deferred payments for their Eastern homes followed the settlers of 1854 and 1855. In consequence, everybody was prosperous. Money was abundant and speculation was rampant. It was the hey-day of the financial millenium. Towns were laid out, colleges founded, and vast enterprises of every name and nature were set on foot. So eager was the ambition of all to join the dance around the golden-hued bubble that the rate of interest was stimulated abnormally, and it could only be borrowed at 25 per cent. Even the citizen whose only capital was his muscle shared in the smiles of the fickle goddess.

There was work for him at good prices. Thrice fortunate was he who had a stout team, for he could break prairie at \$3 an acre, haul goods for the merchants at the same rate per day, or buy a threshing-machine and pay for it with the season's profits.

No wonder the West became delirious with the rosy picture which, in many details, was a reality. The fertile soil was here, and the people were still thronging to occupy it. Often within a single week 50 to 100 per cent. could be made by the purchase and sale of a town lot or a quarter-section of land.

DISASTER.

A sudden change came over the people's dream in 1857, for in August the collapse of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, a corporation doing both a life insurance and financial-agency business, produced a panic in Wall street within a very few days. A score of banks suspended payments, followed in the next ten days by bank failures from Maine to the prairie-dog villages of Nebraska. So inflated had been the balloon that in two or three States and Territories speculators had been allowed to issue bills on the basis of wild lands a hundred miles west of the Missouri. The result, when the collapse came, was that the gold and silver were the first to disappear, followed rapidly by the choice bank bills of Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, leaving nothing but "wild-cat" bills, various kinds of scrip, and miscellaneous evidences of indebtedness, all of uncertain value, as the only circulating medium. Prices of farm produce, cattle and horses, lands and town lots fell on the average from 50 to 100 per cent. and could not be sold for cash at any price for nearly a year. Dry-goods and groceries declined also, but not to the same extent.

Speculation was as dead as Goliath; the

sheriff was the only real-estate agent, except the fortunate crew who had either foreseen the approaching storm, or had their means in cash by accident. These turned their attention to the lands offered for sale by foreclosure, and when the tax sale came in 1858, invested their piles in certificates against the homes of hundreds of farmers that became jeopardized for want of cash to pay the very moderate taxes assessed against them.

The granaries in Appanoose County were full to bursting with wheat, oats and corn; good horses stood in the stables, fat steers and swine in the sheds, but there was no cash to buy them. The merchants would handle them in exchange for goods or in settlement of balances; but this was as far as their ability could go. The people, in their transactions, were compelled to rely on barter entirely for months. Notes were given for so many bushels of wheat or corn, or so many pounds of pork. If a farmer wanted a sled made, it required a laborious consultation with the mechanic as to what the farmer could spare or the mechanic could take.

The man was indeed fortunate who had a little cash by him when the crisis came. With this he could pay his taxes and escape the heavy penalties incurred by his less prudent or lucky neighbor. But, as a necessary measure of relief, the Legislature stepped in with a law which extended the time of redemption for lands sold by the treasurer; otherwise, three-fourths of the lands in Iowa must have lapsed into other hands.

The Appanoose people were not quite so badly off as their neighbors in some other counties, for they had, somewhat singularly, escaped the blighting effects of the railway fever that spread over the West in its most acute form. Having received no benefit of that kind, there was nothing to pay, and there was a grim comfort in that fact.

There was, of course, no home market for farm products, for the inflow of settlers had ceased, and the only way to raise money was to haul grain or drive hogs to Keokuk or Alexandria, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, the expense of which would eat up half the sales. Wheat was worth about 50 cents a bushel along the Mississippi, and slow sale at that. Happy was the man who could bring back a load of goods for a home merchant, and thus earn the expenses of the trip, payable in coffee, tobacco, molasses, Canton-flannel and Alabama woolens. This condition of affairs lasted without much mitigation till the fall of 1861, when the necessities of the Government quickened the flow of money, and a new era of development was ushered in.

A LIQUOR CASE.

During the operation of the prohibitory liquor law, which was passed in 1855, the people of Iowa were considerably hampered in obtaining liquors for "mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes," as well as for snake-bites. To supply the demand that the county agents felt a delicacy about meeting, it was no uncommon thing for men to peddle whisky in a half surreptitious manner from town to town, and the knowing ones were thus enabled to keep themselves supplied with so necessary a commodity.

An old settler named Zimmer had been for a year or two engaged in peddling liquor in the county, and some time in the summer of 1857 drove into Centerville. That evening some of the young bloods of the town procured an auger, went to Zimmer's wagon, while he was dreaming of profits to be obtained next day, and bored a hole through the bottom of the wagon-box, and so into the barrel, which was thereby emptied of its contents, by virtue of the law discovered by Newton under the apple-

tree while his housekeeper was "cleaning house." What became of the liquor is shrouded in mystery; whether it was absorbed by the thirsty soil, or whether it was conveyed in jugs to surrounding hay-mows cannot now be ascertained.

When Zimmer discovered his loss he proceeded forthwith to a magistrate, to whom he unbosomed himself, and warrants were issued for the arrest of those naughty young men. The papers were served, and the young fellows were taken before the justice. The prosecution decided to dismiss the complaint as to R. S. Morris, in the hope that his evidence would hold the rest. Sheriff Ferren then served the subpoena, the witness promising to attend in a few minutes, returned into court and tossed the document upon the table. Judge Tannehill picked it up, and, in a moment of abstraction, chewed the subpoena into pulp. Meantime Morris had got half a mile out of town and was improving in his gait at every step. The attorney for the prosecution at last became impatient and asked the justice for a bench-warrant. The justice appeared willing to comply, but, as a preliminary, required Sheriff Ferren to certify his return on the neglected subpoena. The sheriff made a vigorous search for some time without success, and finally exclaimed, "Dog on my cats! I had service on him, anyway!" His remark was true enough, but as the law required a written return, his verbal one, though forcible, was regarded as insufficient, and the prosecution was reluctantly abandoned.

It is needless to add that the sympathy of the court and the community was with the young men, and so Justice raised one edge of her hoodwink and winked at the transaction.

THE ONLY CASE OF HANGING.

Some time in 1856 William Hinkle, of Davis County, was arrested for the murder

of his wife, by poison. The woman had died suddenly, and Hinkle, before a year had elapsed, made preparation to marry a girl who had been working in the family at the time of his wife's death. This led to an investigation, and Hinkle was arrested and indicted. He took a change of venue to Appanoose.

The case was called April 12, 1858, John S. Townsend being judge, and the trial began on the following day. Those composing the jury were, Henry Robley, Alexander Jones, Gilbert McCoy, James P. Anderson, Jonathan Rinker, Henry Stephenson, Isaac A. Brannon, John Gordon, William B. McDonald, John Barnett, George W. King and Henry Ellidge. The trial was concluded on the 16th, and the jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The next day, Judge Townsend ordered the prisoner to be hanged within one mile of Centerville; but, a motion having been made for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the case was continued, and the prisoner remanded to jail in Bloomfield pending the hearing of the appeal.

A special term of the District Court having been called July 6, 1858, and notice having arrived that the verdict and judgment had been affirmed, Judge Townsend ordered the prisoner brought into court, and he was produced on the 8th, when he was sentenced to be publicly executed on the 13th day of August following, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within one-half mile of the town of Orleans, a little village in the eastern part of Washington Township. This was the nearest convenient point midway between Bloomfield and Centerville, and the Judge no doubt thought that the people of the two counties had a common interest in seeing Hinkle die.

Nor was he disappointed; for on the appointed day, it is said, 10,000 people

assembled to witness the execution. An eye-witness states that Hinkle went up to the platform with a firm step and resolute bearing. The trap fell, and, as the rope received Hinkle's full weight, he being a heavily built man, it snapped and he fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up and with difficulty replaced on the scaffold, fear having seized him at last. He was asked before the rope was adjusted the second time if he had anything to say, to which he answered that he was innocent, a statement that he had never varied from. It was generally believed at the time that he had placed the poison in the young woman's hands for the purpose of compassing his wife's death, and that his denial was therefore technically true.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

For several years prior to the war, it was no unusual circumstance for negroes to pass through Appanoose County, while fleeing from slavery in Missouri to freedom in Canada. Just what was done to help them on their way, and who were the people helping them, is not clearly understood, even in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which was a prominent station on the subterranean road, except by the persons who have furnished the facts upon which the following summary of incidents is based.

Thus, it is a commonly-received tradition that Luther R. Holbrook and family, who reside at Cincinnati, used frequently to hide and care for fugitive slaves, sometimes disposing them under their own bed for greater safety. This is denied point-blank by the family, who add the proviso that they never had a chance to do so.

Another story is told with considerable glee, and is applied both to Solomon Holbrook and J. H. B. Armstrong. As related of Mr. Holbrook, the story runs that, during a very dry season, probably in 1860, a negro came to his mill at Cincinnati to have

some grinding done. The negro lived in Missouri, and was a slave. There were several other grists ahead of the negro's load, but Mr. Holbrook proposed to the darkey that if he would run away to Canada, he would not only grind his wheat at once, but would furnish him some money for the trip. The negro was advised that he could convert the team and wagon, as well as the flour, into cash on his journey northward, and thus reach Canada with a little capital. The negro consented, started northward with his flour, made a circuit around Centerville and got home sooner than his master expected, having Mr. Holbrook's donation for his own pocket-money. Others apply the same story to Mr. Armstrong; but it is pure fiction in both cases—a good story, but too romantic for history.

The following circumstances, however, are strictly authentic, having been communicated by the old officers of the Cincinnati Station.

The first case happened in the winter of 1852-'53. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, came to the house of J. H. B. Armstrong, in Pleasant Township, in the night, and applied for shelter. He was fed and lodged until the next night, when Mr. Armstrong took him to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Calvert, near Centerville. On the way, after a silence of half an hour, the boy broke into a guffaw loud enough to startle the prairie chickens for a mile around. Mr. Armstrong asked him rather sharply what he was making so much noise for. The boy continued his laugh and exclaimed: "How mas'r will be disappointed when he goes to look for dis chile." The boy's statement was that his mother had reared fourteen or fifteen other children, who had all been sold as they grew up. He and another lad had pledged each other to run away at the first opportunity. Their master lived in Clark County, Missouri, and his son lived sixty

or seventy miles further south. The young man had come up to visit his father, and had ridden a valuable horse, which got out of the stable early the next morning and started homeward. As soon as the loss was discovered the lad was ordered to eat a "snack" at once, after dispatching which he was mounted on a fleet and valuable animal, and was ordered to ride hot foot in pursuit of the stray. He instantly resolved to make an attempt for his liberty while devouring his breakfast, and informed his mother of his design, who heartily encouraged the plan. He had no time to notify his chum of his intention, and concluded it best to take the chance when he had it. He rode south a few miles, turned into a by-road, and then made northwest as fast as he could push the horse. When he reached Armstrong's, he said he had ridden 200 miles without stopping to sleep, and the appearance of the horse justified his statement, for the poor brute had been badly punished. The lad was anxious to take the horse with him, but Messrs. Armstrong and Calvert would not allow him to do that, and the animal was turned loose near the Missouri line. The horse was soon after taken up as an estray, appraised before Mr. Armstrong, who was justice of the peace at the time, and who, in his notice, stated that the animal had either been stolen or had stolen somebody. The horse was kept a year, and sold for charges.

Another well-remembered case was that of Davy Crockett, which occurred in 1861. Davy was a free man but had become frightened by the persistency of his more remote neighbors in demanding to see his papers every month or so, and had decided to leave Missouri. Having got into Franklin Township, Davy was met by Moses Joiner, a citizen of that township, who was a thorough pro-slavery man. Joiner halted him, but Davy succeeded in getting off for the time being, and started in the direction

of Bellair. On his way he met a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of whom he inquired the direction to Mr. Armstrong's. The Wesleyan advised him to go to his house for supper, and he would accompany him to Armstrong's after dark. Meantime, Joiner, fully convinced that Crockett was a runaway slave, assembled a crowd of about forty choice spirits, who proceeded to Armstrong's, fully bent on capturing Davy and returning him to his supposititious master. They reached the house about an hour before midnight, roused up the Armstrongs, and insisted on searching the barn. The mows had just been filled with hay, and Armstrong sturdily objected for sometime, warning them that if they went near the barn they would do so at their peril. Having protracted the argument as long as he could, he told them that he knew nothing about the fugitive, but that if any one had been hiding there he had doubtless made off during the long talk they had had. Satisfied, at last, that Armstrong was not harboring the fugitive, the crowd left for their respective homes. An hour had not elapsed till the Armstrongs were again disturbed by Mr. Calvert, who had brought Crockett over to stay all night. The mob had started too soon from Armstrong's. It was considered unsafe to keep the negro at Armstrong's, and he was accordingly transferred to the house of Daniel McDonald, where he remained two days, and was sent on in the direction of Drakeville, the next station on the line.

Not long afterward another negro applied for relief at Armstrong's, getting in after nightfall. This man was quite well satisfied to remain there, and demurred to going further; but Mr. Armstrong hurried him off to Mr. Fulcher's, who lived a few miles northwest. The next morning, a posse appeared at Armstrong's and asked his wife if a negro had come to their house

at 1 o'clock the night before. As the man had come and gone an hour or two before, Mrs. Armstrong promptly answered in the negative. Just then Mr. Armstrong entered the house and relieved the woman, who by this time began to show some little trepidation, and might possibly have soon betrayed her knowledge of the negro's movements. The next night Armstrong took the negro's horse to Fulcher's, and the runaway was guided by Mr. Calvert nearly to Drakeville, where Mr. Calvert made the negro abandon his horse and secrete himself in the woods, just before daylight. So close were the pursuers on the trail that the horse was found by them an hour or two afterward. This negro was a happy-go-lucky fellow, who believed himself out of danger as soon as he crossed the Missouri line, and would doubtless have been captured had it not been for Armstrong and Calvert.

The case of John and Archie was another notable one. These two slaves lived in Central Missouri, and had traveled 200 miles toward freedom. They had been hindered three weeks in Missouri, owing to John having been laid up with rheumatism. Archie nobly remained with him until he was able to travel again. Arrived in the woods near Armstrong's, the two negroes camped, and John's rheumatism returned as bad as before. Early on a rainy, disagreeable morning, a knock was heard at the kitchen-door by Mrs. Armstrong, who opened it and admitted a negro. There was a neighbor in the sitting-room who did not believe in harboring colored persons. Just then Mr. Armstrong entered, took in the situation at a glance, and hustled the negro into the kitchen bedroom. The neighbor, having completed his call, left for home, much to the family's relief. Archie was then fed, and told the family how his companion was faring in the woods. Having ascertained where he could be

found, Mr. Armstrong apprised a trusty neighbor, and some food was sent him during the day. That night the negroes were taken to John Shepherd's, where a supper was provided for them. As Archie sat down and saw the tempting variety spread before them, he exclaimed: "My good God, John! who'd have thought we'd set down to a meal like this?" The fugitives were allowed to stay at Shepherd's all night, and were forwarded to Drakeville. Mr. Armstrong subsequently received a letter or two from Archie, one of which, in substance, announced that they had reached Canada in safety, and that they were getting \$1 a day, instead of the usual flogging. The writer added: "I hope that the good Lord will bless you for your kindness toward us, and I hope the time will soon come when we will be a people."

Here is an instance going to show that the people in Southern Appanoose were by no means unanimous on the slavery question: W. M. Cavanagh, who settled in Wells Township, probably in 1846, brought with him a negro lad, who had been presented to his wife by her father. This lad was considered as a slave by the family, and as such Cavanagh paid taxes on him in Putnam County, Missouri, while that portion of Appanoose was in the disputed strip. About the time the land in Wells Township was thrown open to entry, Cavanagh sold the boy for \$600, and the proceeds were soon afterward used in entering Cavanagh's land. When the Republican party rose, Cavanagh, it is said, identified himself with that party; but his father-in-law dying soon after, his wife inherited a negro girl as her portion of the estate. The girl was sold by Cavanagh, and the resulting cash applied to family purposes.

In 1862 or 1863 a family of nine fugitives stayed at John Fulcher's. This party was composed of an old woman, her married daughter, husband and six children.

This party was hauled by David McDonald to Drakeville, from whence they made the remainder of their journey in comparative safety.

During 1862 word was sent to the station at Cincinnati that a considerable party of runaways would reach the State line on a certain date, and asking that a party be sent to help them along. A large wagon, accompanied by three or four men on horseback, repaired to the designated spot, but the negroes failed to appear. It transpired afterward that the party had started, but had been overtaken by a pursuing party and one of the negroes killed. Word was sent a second time for the rescuing party, who again went to the designated place. No negroes being visible, three of the party rode on to Unionville, where two of the number were captured by the Missouri "Home Guard," and lodged in jail. The other was chased for two hours, but managed to escape. This was supposed by his pursuers at the time to be Mr. Armstrong, who had an established reputation all through Missouri, and the man or party who could produce him before any Missouri court would enjoy a life-long reputation for bravery and daring; for Armstrong was believed to be a giant in stature and a terrible fellow generally, instead of the thin, light-weight man he is.

Mr. Armstrong, during 1864 or the following year, had three horses stolen from his barn, which is believed in the neighborhood to have been done by Missourians out

of revenge for his help to the slaves leaving that State; but this is only a matter of conjecture. It is quite as likely that they were stolen by men who cared nothing whatever about the slavery question, but a great deal about the cash value of a good "hoss."

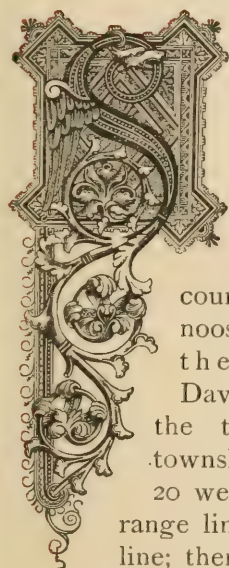
It is said that at one time, so bitter was the feeling toward Cincinnati by the Missouri people, the town was threatened with destruction by fire. Detectives often appeared in the neighborhood, and would stay about for days at a time in search of slaves or of evidence that would implicate any citizens in the vicinity of Cincinnati in the disappearance of so many ebon-hued chattels.

On one occasion, toward the close of the war, a message was sent from Putnam County, Missouri, which always had a considerable antislavery population, that a party of Missourians were coming across the line to exterminate the Armstrong family and leave his habitation desolate. The rumor spread into Wayne County, and, in a few hours, forty or fifty armed men appeared to defend his family and home. It was soon ascertained that the invasion was a myth, and Armstrong's friends returned home. An arrangement was made, however, with the authorities of Putnam County, so that if any mischief was meditated a message should be sent in regular form, which would avoid the annoyance of false alarms thereafter; but the message never came, and no trouble ever arose.



CIVIL HISTORY.

APPANOOSE CREATED—FIRST ELECTION.



SECTION 2 of Chapter 34, Laws of 1843 approved February 17, reads as follows:

"SECTION 2. That the following boundaries shall constitute a new county, to be called Appanoose, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Davis, and running west to the township line dividing townships 70 and 71 to range 20 west; thence south on said range line to the Missouri State line; thence on said line to the southwest corner of Davis County; thence north to the place of beginning, which county, with that of Davis, and all the territory lying west, shall be attached to Van Buren County for judicial, revenue and election purposes."

Section 12 of the same act required the commissioners of each organized county to have the boundaries of attached counties surveyed, which survey was to remain good until surveyed by Government authority.

Section 13 authorized the Governor to

appoint as many justices of the peace in the newly created counties as he might deem necessary, and each justice so appointed had the power to designate two constables.

Section 15 required the new counties to refund the expenses incurred in the preliminary survey of their boundaries.

Section 13 of Chapter 122, Laws of 1844, approved February 15, attached Appanoose to Davis County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

By virtue of the above act the commissioners of Davis County erected Appanoose into a voting precinct, and the first election was held at the house of J. F. Stratton, April 1, 1844, at which only nine votes were polled. The judges were J. F. Stratton, William Money and Joseph Crow; and the clerks, William Crow and John Stratton. The electors were William Crow, Joseph Stratton, John Crow, Stephen Trimble, William Money, John W. Clancy, J. F. Stratton, Samuel Trimble and Jehiel Troxell.

Jonathan F. Stratton was elected justice of the peace for the county, which was Precinct No. 5, of Davis County, and Joseph Stratton and William Money were chosen constables. The duplicate poll list

of this election was carefully preserved by Mr. Stratton, who stated that there were at the time not more than two or three other voters in the precinct, exclusive of those who lived south of the line claimed by Missouri. It is probable that the Mansons and some others had not yet returned to their claims.

THE COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Chapter 60 of the acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of 1846, approved January 13, reads as follows:

"AN ACT for the organization of county of Appanoose.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That the county of Appanoose be and the same is hereby organized from and after the first Monday in August next, and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights to which, by law, the inhabitants of other counties in this Territory are entitled; and the said county of Appanoose shall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of the Territory.

"SEC. 2. That the first general election in and for said county shall be held on the first Monday in August next, at which time the county officers for said county shall be elected; also such number of justices of the peace and constables as may be ordered by the clerk of the District Court of said county; said clerk to have due regard to the convenience of the people.

"SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the District Court, in and for said county, to give notice of the first general election in and for said county, grant certificates of election, and in all respects discharge the duties required by law to be performed by clerks of the Board of County Commissioners in relation to general elections, until a clerk of the Board of

County Commissioners for said county may be elected and qualified.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the District Court in said county to perform and discharge all the duties required by law to be performed by sheriffs in relation to general elections until a sheriff for said county shall be elected and qualified.

"SEC. 5. That the term of office of the county officers elected at the first general election, under the provisions of this act, shall expire on the day of the general election for the year 1847, and the term of office of the justices of the peace and constables elected, as aforesaid, shall expire on the first Monday in the month of April, 1847.

"SEC. 6. The clerk of the District Court for said county may be appointed at any time after the passage of this act.

"SEC. 7. In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk of the District Court for said county, it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Davis County to perform the duties required by this act to be performed by said clerk.

"SEC. 8. That there shall be no assessment or tax levied by the authorities of Davis County within the limits of said county of Appanoose, for the year 1846, but such assessment may be made by the county assessor elected at the first general election in said county of Appanoose, which assessment may be made at any time prior to the first Monday in the month of October, 1846.

"SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of said county to hold a meeting on the first Monday of October, 1846, at which time they shall examine the assessment roll returned to them, and levy such a tax for county and Territorial purposes, upon such assessment for the year 1846, as may be required by law.

"SEC. 10. That the time for the treasurer of said county to attend to each of the township precincts, for the purpose of collecting revenue, according to the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled 'An act to provide for assessing and collecting public revenues,' approved 15th of February, 1844, shall be during the month of November, and he shall attend at his office, at the county seat of said county during the month of December, to receive taxes from persons wishing to pay the same, for the year 1846.

"SEC. 11. That all actions at law or equity in the District Court, for the county of Davis, commenced prior to the organization of the said county of Appanoose, where the parties, or either of them, reside in the county of Appanoose, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

"SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace residing within the county aforesaid to return all books and papers in their hands pertaining to the said office, to the next nearest justice of the peace which may be elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law, or other official business, which may be in their hands and unfinished shall be prosecuted or completed by the justice of the peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

"SEC. 13. That the judicial authorities of Davis County shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory committed within the limits of said county prior to the first day of August next; provided prosecution be commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis County prior to said first day of August next.

"SEC. 14. That said county of Appanoose shall have cognizance of all crimes

or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory prior to the first day of August next, in cases where prosecution shall not have been commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis County.

"SEC. 15. That the territory or country west of Appanoose be and the same is hereby attached to said county of Appanoose, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

"SEC. 16. That the clerk of the District Court in and for the said county of Appanoose, may keep his office at any place in said county until the county seat thereof be located.

"SEC. 17. That William Whitacre, of Van Buren County, B. P. Baldwin, of Washington County, and Andrew Leach, of Davis County, be and the same are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Appanoose. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the office of the clerk of the District Court in and for said county on the first Monday in the month of September next, or within thirty days thereafter, as they may agree.

"SEC. 18. Said commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to wit; 'We do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of Appanoose County, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the county seat of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county;' which oath shall be administered by the clerk of the District Court, or any other person authorized to administer oaths within said county, and the officer administering said oath shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

"SEC. 19. Said commissioners, when

met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they have come to a determination they shall commit the same to writing, signed by said commissioners, and filed with the clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

"SEC. 20. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2 per day for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and \$2 per day for each day traveling to and from said county of Appanoose, which shall be paid out of the first proceeds arising from the sale of town lots in said seat of justice.

"SEC. 21. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The name which had been bestowed in 1843 and retained in 1846 was that of a minor Sac chief, who was well known to the settlers in the counties east. He removed to the reservation at Agency, in Wapello County, where Keokuk, Wapello and himself were each given a farm. Here he lived till his death, in 1845, and was buried near his cabin; he was well liked by the whites.

Joint Resolution No. 15, passed by the Legislature, and approved June 11, 1845, provided that the county of Appanoose should receive fifty copies of the laws of the session in that year.

Chapter 37 of the Laws of 1846 provided that Appanoose and Kishkekosh (now Monroe) counties should be entitled to one delegate in the forthcoming convention to frame a State Constitution.

Joint Resolution No. 13, approved January 17, 1846, authorized William G. Coop to procure a full set of seals for Appanoose County.

NAME OF COUNTY SEAT CHANGED.

Chapter 5 of the First Iowa Legislature, approved January 18, 1847, reads:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the name of the town of Chaldea, in Appanoose County, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Centerville."

The name of Chaldea had been bestowed at the suggestion of Mr. Stratton; but a month or two after, at a house-raising in the town or vicinity, Rev. Mr. Manson proposed that the name should be changed to "Senterville." Mr. Manson was a Tennessean, an ardent Whig, and a loyal admirer of Governor Senter, long distinguished in the annals of Tennessee. Mr. Manson pressed his argument with so much eloquence that the assemblage, who composed at least one-third of the county's voters, concurred in his suggestion, and Mr. Manson at once drew up a petition to the Legislature, asking that the name be changed to suit his idea, which was signed by the voters present, and in due course forwarded to Iowa City. The Solons on the appropriate committee had no objection to recommending a little bill like that; but, concluding that Mr. Manson was not quite up to the mark in the matter of spelling, they sagely changed the initial letter of the name, and the town became Centerville.

The name of Chaldea, it is said, was not on the postal directory, and on this account had at first been considered quite appropriate. Mr. Stratton was a Democrat, and, while sorry that his name had been discarded, he had yet a feeling of lively satisfaction that his Whig neighbor had also failed to name the town.

ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The first Board of Commissioners, composed of Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard, met at the store of

Spencer Wadlington, on Monday, October 5, 1846. The office of clerk being vacant, J. F. Stratton was appointed to the position, who entered upon his duties at once.

The next day Jonathan Scott filed his assessment roll, whereupon the board ordered a levy of 5 mills on the dollar for county purposes, 50 cents on each poll, and 3 mills for school purposes.

Dempsey Stanley, Sebastian Streeter and William Crow were appointed to lay out the Territorial road established by the Legislature in 1844. They were ordered to meet at the house of J. F. Stratton, on the 1st of November following, and to make their return by the 1st of January, 1847.

The same day it was ordered "that the seat of justice of the county of Appanoose, this day located and designated by Andrew Leach and William S. Whitaker, Commissioners, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to locate said seat of justice, shall be known by the name of the town of Chaldea."

The next morning J. F. Stratton, County Surveyor, was ordered to lay out and plat the town as soon as practicable, according to a plan exhibited by him.

The next business was to allow Andrew Leach \$12 and W. H. Whitaker \$16 for their services in locating the county seat, "to be paid from the proceeds of town lots in the town of Chaldea."

J. F. Stratton, Clerk of the District Court, was allowed \$39 for his services in establishing precincts, organizing the county, etc., and Jonathan Scott was allowed \$22.50 for the assessment of 1846.

February 1 the board met in special session. The plat of the town of Chaldea was approved and ordered to be recorded. The board then made an appraisement of the value, and appointed George W. Perkins, one of their number, to sell one-quarter of the lots facing the public square, and

one-quarter of the residence lots. He was also to advertise that another quarter in each class of lots would be sold at auction on the first of April following. The terms of sale were to be one-fourth down, and the remainder in semi-annual payments. One-half of the first installment could be paid in warrants.

Four precincts were established on the same day the above action was taken.

Precinct No. 1 was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county; thence west to the northwest corner of section 1, township 70, range 17; thence south to the southwest corner of section 1, township 68, range 17; thence east to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning. The polling place to be at the house of Christian Zuck.

Precinct No. 2, beginning at the northeast corner of section 2, township 70, range 17; thence west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of township 70, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of section 35, township 70, range 17; thence north to the place of beginning. The country lying west, and now composing the northern part of Wayne County, was attached to this precinct for election, judicial and revenue purposes. The polling place was established at the house of Arthur Switchfield.

Precinct No. 3, commencing at the northeast corner of section 11, township 68, range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of section 14, township 68, range 17; thence west to the southwest corner of section 18, township 68, range 19; thence north on the west line of the county to the northwest corner of township 69, range 19; thence east to the northeast corner of section 2, township 69, range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of section 14, township 68, range 17. The territory lying west, and now comprising the southern part of Wayne, was attached for election and other

purposes. The election was "to be held at the office of the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners."

Precinct No. 4 included the remainder of the county, "the election to be held at the house of Mr. Summers, on the west side of the Chariton, at the crossing of the old Mormon trace."

February 16 the clerk appointed the following as school inspectors: Precinct No. 1, Christian Zuck, James Wright, Andrew Morrison; No. 2, Henry Allen, Isaac Riggs, Andrew Jackson; No. 3, William S. Manson, Daniel P. Sparks, Spencer F. Wadlington; No. 4, R. M. Davis, I. A. Packard, Moses Walker.

Soon afterward, report was made from Precinct No. 1 that the number of persons therein between the ages of five and twenty-one was 118; No. 2, there were 77; and in No. 3, 75. No report was furnished from No. 4. The amount of school money in the treasurer's hands was \$32.09, and was distributed as follows: No. 1, \$14.02; No. 2, \$9.55; No. 3, \$8.49.

May 5 Reuben Riggs filed his bond as prosecuting attorney; and, on the 16th, William S. Manson qualified as clerk of the District Court.

July 5, 1847, Andrew Collins was granted a license to keep a ferry-boat on the Chariton River, four miles east of Centerville and a little below the mouth of Cooper Creek. The boat was to be at least thirty-five feet long and eight feet wide, and provided with sufficient oars and poles. He was also required to keep a man employed to assist him. The ferry rates to be charged were: Wagon and team, 40 cents; each additional horse or ox, 5 cents; horse and buggy, 25 cents; man and horse, 10 cents; loose horses or cattle, 2½ cents each; sheep or swine, 1 cent each.

July 5, 1847, the commissioners decided to have a court-house erected on lot 1, block 1, but nothing was concluded. Sep-

tember 10, however, it was ordered that the dimensions of the proposed building be 24 x 20 feet, the structure to be built of logs, and one and one-half stories high. The logs to be well-hewed down, inside and outside; the two lower rounds to be of good sound burr or white oak; the bottom side-logs to be hewed on the upper side to receive the sleepers; the lower story to be eight feet in the clear; the upper half-story to be four and a half feet to the top of the plate; the roof to be of good three-foot oak boards, laid one foot to the weather, and well nailed on; the gable-ends to be weather-boarded with sawed or shaved lumber, with a space in each for a nine-light 8 x 10 window; the corners of the building to be sawed down close and square. The house was to be completed by the 1st of January, 1848. Sheriff Jack Perjue immediately announced that the board was ready to receive bids, and the contract was awarded to James J. Jackson for the sum of \$160.

At the election in August, 1847, George W. Perkins, E. Sears and Jesse Wood were elected Commissioners, and Reuben Riggs, Clerk.

At the session of the board, in January, 1848, the precinct system was abandoned and the county erected into townships, as follows; Center, comprising townships 68 and 69, ranges 17 and 18; election to be held at the court-house. Washington, township 69, range 16; election to be held at Eli Bagley's. Wells, bounded by beginning at the northeast corner of township 68, range 16, running south on the county line to the southern boundary of the county; thence west to range line, between 17 and 18; thence north to the township line, between 67 and 68; thence east on the township line to the range line, between 16 and 17; thence north on said line to township line, between 68 and 69; thence east to the place of beginning; election to be held at

Jacob Coffman's. Union, township 70, ranges 16 and 17; polling place at G. W. Moore's. Garden Grove, comprising the west half of Wayne County and all the territory west; elections to be held at the house of John Bair. Shoal Creek, fractional township 67, ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21, and townships 68 and 69, ranges 19, 20 and 21, with voting place at George Emerick's.

April 10, 1848, the work of completing the court-house was let. James Jackson got the job of sawing out the door and window spaces and the chinking and plastering, for \$59. The remaining work—laying the floors, putting in the doors and windows, etc.—was awarded to Jesse Wood for \$119.50.

All the work done on the building appears to have been paid for with lots.

The tax levied by the board in July, 1848, was as follows: County, 4 mills; State, 2½ mills; school, ½ mill; poll, 50 cents.

FIRST COURT RECORD.

The first court held in Appanoose County was a special term presided over by Hon. Cyrus Olney, Judge of the Third District, the date being September 17, 1847—over a year after the county was organized. The first case was that of the State against George Braffit, under charge of larceny. This citizen was *non est*, having forfeited his bail. W. S. Townsend, his surety, was ordered to appear and show cause why judgment should not be entered against him for the amount of the bond and costs.

Jesse Buck vs. Dempsey Stanley was an appeal case on a disputed account, in which the defendant recovered 32 cents and costs.

Moses Morse appeared as appellant against Jesse Buck, but the case was continued.

The first divorce case was docketed this term, it being that of James J. Jackson against his wife, Mary E. The cause was

continued for service by publication in the Keosauqua *Democrat*.

The petit jurors at this term were: William S. Manson, James Ringston, Benjamin Spooner, Almanson Packard, Harvey Campbell, Calvin Spooner, Thomas Wilson, L. M. Sales, James Wright, Daniel Bealer, James Hughes, Anthony Williams.

The next term was held April 24, 1848. Jackson's marital relations were terminated the first day. The grand jury having been summoned, they retired, and presently returned with an indictment against John Gheen for the murder of Amos Condit. The court required Gheen to give bond in the sum of \$4,000, but not being able to do so, he was remanded to Keosauqua to await trial. The witnesses, Silas W. Condit, Alpheus P. Hawes, Josiah Merritt and Levi Calloway then gave recognizance to appear as witnesses at the trial. The cause was, however, terminated May 14, 1849, by the attorney for the State declining to prosecute, and the prisoner was discharged from custody, by William McKay, then judge.

This murder was committed at "Trader's Point," just below Council Bluffs, probably in March, 1848. There had been trouble in that settlement in regard to a division fence, and Gheen and a few other choice spirits had assembled to remove the fence. Condit was a shoemaker, and seeing the squad assemble, repaired to the spot in his shirt sleeves to see what the trouble was about. As he approached, Gheen raised his rifle and shot him dead. Gheen afterward claimed that he believed Condit was approaching with hostile intentions. The reason of the indictment having been quashed is said to have been that Mahaska County, and not Appanoose, had jurisdiction of the case.

The following persons composed the grand jury at this term: George W. Perkins, James Hughes, David Bealer, E. A. Packard, Ephraim Sears, James Wright,

John Overstreet, John Felkner, S. N. Sales, Jonathan Scott, Joseph Jump, Henry Allen, Edward Bryant, William Bryant, Lindsey, W. Spooner, Anthony Williams.

The attorneys who attended at this term were: J. C. Knapp and Augustus Hall-Keosauqua; Samuel Summers, Ottumwa; "Peg-leg" Perry and Samuel McGaharan, Bloomfield. They were fed and housed by Powers Ritchie and A. Packard.

The court-house not having been completed, court was held at Wadlington's store, and the juries deliberated in James Hughes's blacksmith shop.

At the September term, 1849, David Benner obtained a decree of divorce from his wife Margaret.

At the same term, "on motion, in open court, of J. C. Knapp, Esq., Powers Ritchie produced in court a license from the Supreme Court of Iowa to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery; thereupon the said Powers Ritchie took the oath required by law."

The following served as petit jurors at this term: George W. Swearngen, Luke Alphin, Hiram Glasgo, George W. Benner, Thomas S. Richardson, Benjamin Spooner, Dire Loteridge, Stephen Glasgo, Lindsey W. Spooner, William Crow, Samuel Stewart, Joseph Jump.

The following composed the grand jury at the May term of court in 1850: Cortland Harris, Silas Roby, Joel Tomelson, A. W. Cooley, J. H. Curtis, Jacob Dye, James J. McMullen, William C. Evans, James McCarroll, Jesse Buck, Jonathan Money, Adam Wafford, James J. Jackson, John Wood, William Wells, Amos Cochran. The petit jurors were: William Taylor, Henry Taylor, James R. Wright, Benjamin R. Reed, William Taylor, Robert Mitchell, Joel Worthington, Wiley May, William Crow, William Swank, Solomon George, Isaac Fuller, Joseph Baldwin, Henry Miller, Richard A. Jeffers, William Chadd.

The grand jurors at the spring term of court in 1857 were: Joseph Delay, Edwin R. Wright, Lewis W. Rollston, William Cavanagh, James Hibbs, John Wilkinson, A. S. Stone, Hiram McDaniel, John Crow, John Taylor. John T. Pollack, Shubael Fuller, John F. Overstreet, Franklin N. Sales, Joseph B. Walker, David Burns, Vincent Glasgo. The petit jurors were: James D. Riggs, Robert C. Baker, Leven Dean, Joel Blakely, Squire Carter, Samuel Stewart, David Barnhouse, Joseph McClard, Eli Bagley, Gilbert McCoy, John Hudson, John H. Ringston, Jonathan Davenport, Elisha Sawyer, Benoni L. Packard. Both juries served two days. Four divorces were granted at this term.

EARLY PROBATE MATTERS.

The first order of Benjamin Spooner, Judge of Probate, is dated November 21, 1846, and directs William Clayton, of Van Buren County, to administer on the estate of Solomon Gable, deceased. Soon afterward Clayton reported the assets to be \$44.88, and the charges against the estate to be \$247.26. The judge thereupon directed Clayton to sell eighty acres of land in Van Buren County for the purpose of paying the debts. This is thought to have been the second death in the county.

The next case is dated May 12, 1847, and appoints F. F. Foster, of Davis County, administrator of the estate of William Bratton, Sr. Foster resigned his charge February 10, 1848, and James Wright was appointed to conclude the trust.

March 11, 1848, Judge S. F. Wadlington appointed Nathan Bartlett guardian of John Bartlett, a minor, and instructed Nathan to proceed to sell 320 acres of land in Lee County for the said minor's benefit.

April 26, 1848, Robert Trimble was appointed guardian for Edward Good at the request of the latter.

October 10, 1849, Greenup Stark gave

bond, with William Pewthers and Thomas S. Richardson as sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties as administrator of the estate of Jeremiah B. Stark, deceased, which was accepted by Judge Wells.

The same day Judge Wells approved the bond of Ira Tucker, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Veach, deceased. Tucker's sureties were Solomon Howard, A. G. Doom, John A. Wisdom and Solomon George.

The same day was filed the bond of Sarah, widow and administratrix of Archibald Burroughs, deceased, the other signers being William Cooksey, John Pilkey and John W. Wells. Burroughs had personal property which was appraised at \$1,548.12, of which amount \$400 was in cash.

July 2, 1850, James Holmes, guardian of Benjamin A. Shafer, applied for leave to locate a land warrant for the benefit of his ward; but on the the same day the boy's mother asked to have the order rescinded, and herself appointed guardian, which was done, and she was authorized to sell the warrant. On the same day Thomas T. Holloway was appointed administrator of the estate of Nancy A. Holloway, deceased.

June 3 William S. Manson, as administrator of the estate of Jesse McElroy, applied for leave to sell a land warrant, on twelve months' credit, for the sum of \$150.

The same day Sally and Elizabeth Wolery asked that Samuel Mitchell be appointed as their guardian, for the purpose of collecting a portion of their father's estate in Lawrence County, Indiana.

At the same term William S. Manson was appointed guardian for the children of James McKehan, deceased, and William Packard was likewise appointed guardian for James J. and Alanson M. Packard.

February 4, 1851, Amos F. Childers asked Albird F. Thompson, Judge of Probate, to appoint Thomas Wilson as his guardian.

March 4 James Nickell was appointed administrator of the estate of John Nickell, deceased.

July 6 George W. Perkins filed an inventory of the property of John McElroy, deceased.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first recorded marriage in the clerk's office is that of John Manly Packard to Mary Bond, the solemnization having been made by William B. Packard, Justice of the Peace, on the 10th of September, 1846. The groom was twenty-four and the bride eighteen years old.

The succeeding marriages up to 1850 were: Dillard Collins to Hetty Glasgo, by W. S. Manson, Justice of the Peace, February 28, 1847; Dempsey Stanley to Mrs. Matilda Ellington, by James McCarrol, Justice of the Peace, March 4, 1847; Willian Van Buskirk to Sarah Johnson, by S. F. Wadlington, Justice of the Peace, August 19, 1847; Sydenham Mills to Ada Shaffer, by William Pewthers, Justice of the Peace, October 7, 1847; Thomas B. Arnold to Brunetta Lynn, by Rev. John C. Ewing, September 23, 1847; William Smart to Hannah Catharine Zuck, by C. Zuck, Justice of the Peace, October 7, 1847; James G. Childers to Anna Campbell, by William Pewthers, Justice of the Peace, November 8, 1847; John Barker to Louisa Shaffer, November 11, 1847; Carter Troxwell to Rebecca A. Kirkendall, November 14, 1847; Calvin L. Smith to Marilla Haskins, December 16, 1847; James McCarrol to Mrs. Elizabeth Gable, December 16, 1847; John Scott to Mary Thompson, March 9, 1848; Nathaniel Moore to Elizabeth Blaylock, March 12, 1848; Franklin N. Sales to Zernilla Berkshire, April 3, 1848; James D. Riggs to Lucinda Barker, April 13, 1848; George W. O'Neal to Sarah J. More, May 4, 1848; John T. Harrison to Margaret E. Dougherty, December 21,

1848; Calvin F. Spooner to Nancy Brown-
ing, January 4, 1849; Thomas Tucker to
Mary Thompson, February 18, 1849; James
J. Jackson to Mary Ann Benner, February
25, 1849; Ira Perjue to Sarilda E. George,
March 8, 1849; Daniel Bagley to Missouri
Wood, May 10, 1849; David Stewart to
Eliza J. Southfield, June 10, 1849; James
Murray to Martha Robertson, June 11,
1849; James Hughes to Melissa Packard,
July 26, 1849; Joel Elam to Elizabeth
Throckmorton, June 21, 1849; John Moore
to Mary Elam, July 12, 1849; Samuel W.
Woods to Lucy Anna Orberson, Septem-
ber 6, 1849; Thomas Brandon to Ruth
Barker, September 13, 1849; David Benner
to Lorinda Fuller, September 30, 1849;
Ferdinand Smith to Martha Level, Sep-
tember 30, 1849; John Bartlett to Martha
Ann Stark, October 14, 1849; Simpson
Cupp to Miss McDaniel, November 4, 1849;
Benjamin Fairly to Mary A. Humphrey,
November 18, 1849; James R. Wright
to Melissa Glass, November 29, 1849;
Charles L. Jones to Martha Bullington,
December 6, 1849; Christopher Benner
to Lorain Fuller, December 25, 1849;
George Kirby to Eliza Ann Kirby, De-
cember 28, 1849.

Twenty marriages were celebrated dur-
ing 1850, and twenty-one in 1851.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

It may be well to insert here for refer-
ence the civil township divisions as they
exist at present (1886). It should be stated
before naming the townships that the bound-
ary line between Missouri and Iowa, as
adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the
United States, begins at the mouth of the
Des Moines River, thence up that stream to
a point two miles south of Farmington, in
Van Buren County; thence in a westerly
direction to the Missouri River, the western
terminus being three miles south of the
initial point. Thus the boundary line di-

vides sections 19 to 24 in Wells, Caldwell,
Pleasant and Franklin townships. Wells
Township includes the northern part of the
sections just referred to, lying on the bound-
ary of the northern half of township 67,
range 17, and the southern half of township
68, range 16; Caldwell is made up by the
same description, except that it lies in range
17; Pleasant, the same, but in range 18;
Franklin includes the divided sections on
the boundary line, the northern half of
township 67, range 19, and the southern
third of township 68, range 19; Lincoln,
the northern two-thirds of township 68,
range 19; Bellair, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 15, 16, 17, 18, in township 68, range 18,
and sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, township 69, range 18; Center,
sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, township 68,
range 18; sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36,
township 68, range 18; sections 19, 20, 29,
30, 31, 32, township 69, range 17; sections
5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, township 68, range 17, and
that part of township 69, range 17, lying
west of Chariton River; Sharon, sections 1,
2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, township
68, range 17, and sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, township 69, range
17; Washington, the northern half of town-
ship 68, range 16, and the southern half of
township 69, range 17; Udell, the northern
half of township 69, range 16, and a strip
one and a half miles wide off township 70,
range 17; Douglas, the six southern sections
of township 70, range 17, and the northern
half of township 69, range 17, except that
part lying west of Chariton River; Walnut,
the northern two-thirds of township 69,
range 18; Johns, township 69, range 19;
Independence, township 70, range 18;
Chariton, all of township 70, range 18, ex-
cept the six southern sections; Taylor,
all of township 70, range 17, except the six
southern sections; Union, all of township
70, range 16, except a strip one and a half
miles wide on the south.



POLITICAL HISTORY.



APPANOOSE has a political history like that of Wayne, showing the same variations in the past and exhibiting a similar even balance of parties to-day. The voting population crystallized on party lines quite early in the "fifties." Before that time personal qualities and a man's standing in the community were of more importance than his politics. While the majority of the voters were Democrats, a Whig was occasionally elected without occasioning surprise. From 1854 on, we have the election returns to scan. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Curtis Bates, received 134 more votes than James W. Grimes. The Democratic majorities on the remainder of the ticket ranged from 85 to 282, but the Whigs elected Harvey Tannehill Prosecuting Attorney by 338 majority.

During 1854-'5 the American, or "Know Nothing" movement became very popular in this region. All the Republicans (the Republican party was organized during these same two years, out of the Whig party), the old-line Whigs and a few Demo-

crats united in support of an American ticket in 1855, and carried the whole ticket of six county offices, by small majorities. The total vote was 1,150, and the majorities ranged from 2 to 105.

The Democrats rallied the following year, and obtained decisive majorities over the combined opposition. The election returns for November, 1856, have not been preserved, and hence the presidential vote cannot be given. In 1857 the Americans disappeared from view as such, and the giant parties known as Republican and Democratic were left to measure strength with each other. The latter was overwhelmingly successful, and won the highest majorities ever received by a "straight" ticket in Appanoose County. The total vote was about 1,400, and the Democratic majorities ranged from 489, the lowest, to 668, the highest. In 1858 the successful party polled over 500 majority on the State ticket, but their vote on congressman and county officers was much less. Lines were not drawn very close. In 1859 a large vote was brought out by both sides, and on counting the results, the Democrats were successful on the entire ticket by from 300 to 400 majority.

The Republicans were gaining, however, and hopefully entered the race for 1860. This was a most important campaign in

national politics. It was the year that the "rail-splitter" of Illinois was nominated by the Republicans for their second presidential contest. The Democrats could not unite their Northern and Southern elements on any one man, and Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by the Northern wing, and John C. Breckinridge by the Southern. A fourth candidate, John Bell, was nominated by a "Union" convention. As a result of the division of the Democracy, Abraham Lincoln was elected, though receiving but about two-fifths of the popular vote. Then came the war. This political campaign was as exciting in Appanoose County as the rural character of the region permitted, and at the election the heaviest vote ever polled in the county, up to that time, was cast. Out of 2,139 votes, Douglas received 1,224; Lincoln, 854; Bell, 43; and Breckinridge, 18; Douglas's plurality, 370. The Democratic strength was about the same on the remainder of the ticket.

In 1861 a full State and county ticket was in the field, but the Republicans made no organized opposition, having but three candidates for county offices. None of them were successful. In 1862 the Democratic majority was over 400.

Appanoose County, up till 1863, had been uniformly Democratic. In that year, however, the State permitted its volunteers in the service of the United States to vote wherever they might happen to be, sending the result home for canvassing. The Board of Supervisors met in October, after the election, and counting only the home vote, declared the Democratic candidates for county offices elected by majorities of over 200. November 28 the board met again, and adopted this self-explanatory resolution:

"Whereas, It is generally understood that the question testing the constitutionality of the law allowing persons to vote for the county and State officers without

the limits of the State, because of being in the military service of the United States, is now before the Supreme Court of the State, and will be decided at the December term about to be commenced; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the action of this board at the last term in the matter of the election of county officers be reconsidered, and that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Saturday, the 26th of December, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M."

At the appointed time the board reconvened, and, in compliance with a favorable decision by the Supreme Court, added the soldiers' vote to that previously counted, the result being the election of the Republican ticket, by small majorities. The soldiers polled over 400 votes, and for the first time the county went Republican.

In 1864 the Republicans were even more successful. This was the year when the Republican party renominated President Lincoln, as an indorsement of the administration's conduct of the war. The Democrats, for a contrary reason, placed before the people General George B. McClellan. The latter received forty-six majority in Appanoose County; but by the help of the soldier vote the Republican majority for one of the two county officers elected was 154; for the other, 171. In 1865 the Republicans made a further gain, polling a majority of from 150 to 200 on their whole ticket from Governor to coroner. In 1866 their average majority was 300, but in 1867 it dropped below 200 again.

In 1868 Ulysses S. Grant and Horatio Seymour were candidates for the presidency. Over 2,750 votes were polled in this county, Grant's majority being 280. The State and local tickets showed about the same relative strength, there being very little "ticket scratching." Neither party lost or gained ground in Appanoose County during 1869, the Republicans having

about the same majorities as in 1868. In 1870 the Democrats nominated only a partial ticket, but on the offices for which they did make a contest they pushed the Republicans very close, the majorities of the latter running as low as fifty-three, and as high as 232. Closer yet was the vote in 1871, though all the Republicans pulled through in every case except for treasurer. Two of the successful candidates received but seven majority. On the question of prohibition there were 1,036 votes in favor and 852 opposed; majority for prohibition, 184.

The year 1872 brought with it another presidential campaign. Grant was renominated by the Republican party, while a body calling themselves Liberal Republicans placed in the field Horace Greeley. The Democracy indorsed Greeley, but many were dissatisfied, and remained at home rather than vote for Greeley. This tendency to indifference was exemplified in this county, where Grant's plurality was 661. On the remainder of the ticket the Republican majority was from 300 to 400. This was perhaps the most successful period for the Republican party in Appanoose County, as never since have they had such a decided victory at a general election. In 1873 the body of the Democrats supported an "Anti-Monopoly" ticket, which carried Appanoose County. The Republicans elected two officers, however, the auditor by two majority, and the sheriff by seventeen. The following year the Republicans were more successful, electing all their candidates. In 1875 matters were very close, the Republicans winning on three officers, and the Democrats getting the remainder. There was much independent voting, and the majorities showed a very wide range.

R. B. Hayes, Samuel J. Tilden and Peter Cooper were the presidential candidates in 1876. The Republican plurality in Appa-

noose County was 292 for President, and that party was equally successful with their local ticket. The Greenback vote was about 200. The rapid rise of the Greenback, or National, party in this county is noticeable. Its leaders have generally worked with the Democracy, and by nominating a joint, or "fusion," ticket they have generally been successful over the Republicans. In 1877, however, fusion had not been thought of. Three full tickets were nominated, the Democrats electing their treasurer and sheriff, and the Republicans winning on the remainder of the ticket. In 1878 the Fusion ticket carried by about 500 majority, and in 1879 by figures ranging under 200.

In the year 1880 James A. Garfield, Winfield S. Hancock and James B. Weaver were the standard-bearers of the three great parties. The vote in this county was: Garfield, 1,643; Hancock, 1,282; Weaver, 698. The local Fusion ticket received about 200 majority, on the average, all its candidates being successful. In 1881 the Republicans recorded 335 plurality in this county for Governor, and the local Fusion ticket was successful on only half the ticket, the spoils being equally divided. At the special election of June 27, 1882, the county gave 1,414 majority for the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, out of a total vote of 2,910. 1882 was a Republican year, the only Fusion candidate that succeeded being Lewis L. Taylor, for clerk of the courts. Personal popularity gave him a very large vote. In 1883 this was about reversed, the Republicans succeeding on but two officers.

The general election of 1884 was remarkably close in this county as well as in the nation. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine was but fifty-four, but this was the first time, at a presidential election, that the county had gone Democratic since 1864.

The local Fusion ticket succeeded by small majorities. The election of 1885 was also very close, but the Republicans elected all their candidates except for treasurer.

The political characteristics of the several townships are about as follows:

Independence, in early times Democratic, later close, and now generally gives Fusion majorities.

Chariton has been Democratic always.

Taylor is doubtful.

Union is a strongly Democratic township, usually giving fifty majority.

Udell is variable.

Douglas is generally Republican.

Walnut is also usually a Republican township, but has been carried twice by the Democrats.

Johns is uniformly Democratic.

Lincoln is Democratic.

Bellair was strongly Republican until about 1882, when it "flopped," and has since been as strongly Democratic.

Vermillion has been Democratic since its formation.

Center is always Republican.

Sharon belongs to the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

Washington was at first Democratic, then from 1867 to 1875 Republican, and now the Fusion (Democratic and Greenback) ticket wins.

Wells is variable, but inclines to Democracy.

Caldwell is always Democratic.

Pleasant is decidedly Republican.

Franklin is Republican by sixty or seventy majority.

Appanoose County is now in the Sixth Congressional District, represented by the well-known General James B. Weaver, of Bloomfield. It has been in this district since 1873. For ten years before that it was in the Fourth District, and previous to that, while there were but two districts in the State, this county was in the first.

The congressmen whom the citizens of Appanoose have been able to call "ours" have been, since 1846, S. Clinton Hastings, William Thompson, Daniel F. Miller, Bernhart Henn, Augustus Hall, Samuel R. Curtis, James F. Wilson, Josiah B. Grinnell, William Laughridge, Madison M. Walden, Ezekiel S. Sampson, J. B. Weaver, M. E. Cutts.

For representation in the State Legislature Appanoose County has always formed one representative district by itself, and has generally also formed a senatorial district, though occasionally joined to Monroe or some other adjacent county. The members have changed many times, but are now the Third Senatorial and Ninth Representative Districts.

For judicial purposes, Appanoose was originally in the Third District; in 1849 it was attached to the Fifth District, newly created; in 1853 it was made a part of the Ninth; in 1858, the Second; and in this it has since remained, with Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello and Wayne counties.

When it was in the Fifth District, this included more than half the State of Iowa.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following pages contain an abstract of the elections from 1854 to 1885 in Appanoose County, with the majorities and politics marked.

AUGUST 7, 1854.

Governor.

Curtis Bates.....	507	134
James W. Grimes.....	373	

Secretary of State.

George W. McCleary.....	518	210
Robert B. Goff.....	308	

Congressman.

Augustus Hall.....	520	168
Rufus L. B. Clark.....	352	

Senator

Nathan Udell.....	568	282
Thomas G. Manson.....	286	

<i>Secretary of State.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
T. S. Parvin.....	1,078	513	John M. Corse.....	1,226	352
J. W. Cattell.....	565		Elijah Sells.....	874	
<i>District Judge.</i>			<i>Clerk of the District Court.</i>		
J. S. Townsend.....	841	95	David C. Campbell.....	1,249	369
H. B. Hendershott.....	746		O. P. Stafford.....	880	
<i>District Attorney.</i>			OCTOBER 8, 1861.		
Amos Harris.....	932	267	<i>Governor.</i>		
S. G. McAchron.....	665		William H. Merritt.....	1,044	357
<i>Clerk of the District Court.</i>			Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	687	
J. F. Stratton.....	1,080	539	<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
L. G. Parker.....	541		Lauren Dewey.....	1,035	340
OCTOBER 11, 1859.			John R. Needham.....	695	
<i>Governor.</i>			Jesse Williams.....	13	
A. C. Dodge.....	985	258	<i>Congressman.</i>		
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	627		James E. Neal.....	1,023	315
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			James F. Wilson.....	708	
L. W. Babbitt.....	992	387	<i>Representatives.</i>		
Nicholas Rush.....	605		Edward J. Gault.....	1,540	1,540
<i>Senator.</i>			George B. Stewart.....	955	197
Nathan Udell.....	983	375	A. C. Reynolds.....	758	
Thomas Wentworth.....	608		<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		
<i>Representative.</i>			James H. Hough.....	991	250
Frederick A. Stevens.....	918	255	J. F. Walden.....	741	
J. C. Sevy.....	663		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
<i>Recorder and Treasurer.</i>			John Banks.....	1,547	1,547
James Hughes.....	898	242	<i>County Judge.</i>		
John K. Allen.....	656		James Galbraith.....	1,003	228
<i>Sheriff.</i>			S. M. Moore.....	725	
John Banks.....	927	361	<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>		
Joseph McGowen.....	566		James H. Shields... ..	1,629	1,629
A. Purjue.....	97		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>			E. D. Skinner	1,717	1,717
James H. Shields.....	1,018	442	<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>		
N. M. Longfellow.....	576		Joseph Mincks.....	1,002	1,002
<i>Surveyor.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
Asa Dudley.....	940	337	James Wright.....	1,101	1,101
John Potts.....	603		OCTOBER 14, 1862.		
<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Govy Wade.....	962	388	Richard H. Sylvester	1,004	439
E. S. Denoon.....	574		James Wright.....	565	
<i>Coroner.</i>			<i>Congressman.</i>		
James Wright.....	995	389	H. M. Martin.....	999	435
J. Vincent Delay.....	606		J. B. Grinnell.....	564	
MAY 19, 1860.			<i>District Judge.</i>		
<i>Court-House.</i>			H. H. Trimble.....	1,012	465
For Building.....	883	789	H. Tannehill.....	547	
Against Building.....	94		<i>District Attorney.</i>		
<i>\$15,000 Appropriation.</i>			Amos Harris.....	1,002	443
For.....	906	817	M. H. Jones.....	559	
Against.....	89		<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
NOVEMBER 6, 1860.			George A. Bryan.....	1,104	320
<i>President.</i>			William Truax.....	784	
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1,224	370			
Abraham Lincoln.....	854				
John Bell.....	43				
John C. Breckenridge.....	18				

OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Governor.

James M. Tuttle.....1,131 264
William M. Stone 867

Lieutenant-Governor.

John F. Duncombe... ..1,090 211
E. W. Eastman..... 879

Senator.

Nathan Udell.....1,288 158
John A. Pierson.....1,130

Representative.

E. F. Horton.....1,234 91
George B. Stewart.....1,143

County Judge.

S. M. Moore.....1,235 75
James Galbraith.....1,160

Sheriff.

B. F. Bradley.....1,246 79
John Banks.....1,167

Recorder and Treasurer.

G. S. Stansberry.....1,227 40
James H. Hough1,187

Surveyor.

E. D. Skinner.....1,223 144
J. T. Stratton.....1,079

Coroner.

H. H. Foster.....1,106 230
John Delay..... 876

Superintendent of Schools.

Henry Hakes.....1,121 223
Charles W. Bowen..... 898
C. W. Brown..... 315
C. H. Bowen 154

Robby Mill Bridge.

Against 738 202
For..... 536

Sharon Bridge.

For..... 695 82
Against..... 613

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

President.

George B. McClellan..... 920 46
Abraham Lincoln..... 874

Congressman.

Ira C. Mitchell..... 920 46
Josiah B. Grinnell..... 874

Secretary of State.

J. H. Wallace..... 920 46
James Wright..... 874

Clerk of the District Court.

Jacob Rummell.....1,086 154
George A. Bryan..... 932

Recorder.

S. M. Moore.....1,091 171
H. H. Foster..... 920

OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone.....1,096 110
Thomas H. Benton..... 986
G. S. Bailey..... 4

Lieutenant-Governor.

Benjamin F. Gue.....1,132 159
W. W. Hamilton..... 973
L. W. Babbitt..... 4

Representative.

Madison M. Walden.....1,167 188
William R. Davenport..... 979

County Judge.

S. M. Moore.....1,171 189
J. F. Stratton..... 982

Treasurer.

G. S. Stansberry.....1,153 151
James H. Hough.....1,002

Sheriff.

Henry H. Wright.....1,178 197
John Banks..... 981

Surveyor.

Elisha D. Skinner.....1,168 221
John Potts..... 947

Superintendent of Schools.

J. K. Morey.....1,164 197
Francis M. Sharp..... 967

Coroner.

Jacob Shaw.....1,164 177
Peter Koontz..... 987

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Edward Wright.....1,304 304
S. G. Vananda.....1,000

Congressman.

William Loughridge.....1,301 300
C. H. McKey.....1,001

Judge of the District Court.

H. Tannehill.....1,288 279
H. H. Trimble.....1,009

District Attorney.

J. B. Weaver.....1,300 326
Amos Harris..... 974

Clerk of the District Court.

K. P. Morrison.....1,305 309
W. C. Ewing..... 996

Recorder.

S. M. Moore.....1,301 296
J. N. Mason.....1,005

Superintendent of Schools.

Madison M. Walden.....1,301 297
W. M. McCreary.....1,004

Poor-Farm Appropriation.

For.....1,325 985
Against..... 370

OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....1,347 196
Charles Mason.....1,151

Lieutenant-Governor.

John Scott.....1,346 185
D. M. Harris.....1,161

Senator.

Madison M. Walden.....1,340 186
Nathan Earlywine.....1,154

Representative.

B. Phillips.....1,345 189
James S. Wakefield.....1,156

County Judge.

S. M. Moore.....1,322 150
J. F. Stratton.....1,172

Treasurer.

C. W. Bowen.....1,349 199
John N. Dunbar.....1,150

Sheriff.

Henry H. Wright.....1,345 191
Peter H. Callen.....1,154

Surveyor.

J. J. Wall.....1,340 182
John Potts.....1,158

Superintendent of Schools.

L. N. Judd.....1,349 204
W. S. Henderson.....1,145

Coroner.

B. A. Joiner.....1,341 178
John Stier.....1,163

NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant.....1,519 280
Horatio Seymour.....1,239

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....1,515 267
David Hammer.....1,248

Congressman.

William Loughridge.....1,509 258
John P. Irish.....1,251

Circuit Judge.

H. L. Dashiell.....1,508 259
Amos Harris.....1,249

Clerk of the District Court.

K. P. Morrison.....1,514 270
M. Chastain.....1,244

Recorder.

E. C. Haynes.....1,520 281
William Woolridge.....1,239

Superintendent of Schools.

Thomas Wentworth.....1,514 266
William P. Morrett.....1,248

Coroner.

Jacob Shaw.....1,509 1,509

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....1,374 290
George Gillaspay.....1,084

Lieutenant-Governor.

Madison M. Walden.....1,363 276
A. P. Richardson.....1,087

Senator.

William F. Vermillion.....1,342 242
John A. Pierson.....1,100

Representative.

Claudius B. Miller.....1,348 249
William S. Henderson.....1,099

Auditor.

B. A. Ogle.....1,348 242
William Evans.....1,106

Treasurer.

Charles W. Bowen.....1,271 131
John M. Dunbar.....1,140

Sheriff.

Henry H. Wright.....1,361 353
B. F. Silknitter.....1,008

Surveyor.

J. J. Wall.....1,332 225
G. L. Lockman.....1,107

Superintendent of Schools.

Thomas Wentworth.....1,366 1,366

Coroner.

E. O. Smith.....1,366 1,366

Hog Law.

Against.....1,666 1,114
For.....552

Fail Appropriation.

For.....1,466 872
Against.....594

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....1,307 189
Charles Doerr.....1,118

Congressman.

Madison M. Walden.....1,249 96
William T. Smith.....1,153

Judge of the District Court.

M. J. Williams.....1,307 1,307

District Attorney.

M. H. Jones.....1,274 1,274

Clerk of the District Court.

Walter S. Johnson.....1,253 103
Lewis L. Taylor.....1,150

Recorder.

Eugene C. Haynes.....	1,275	137
Eugene Horner.....	1,138	

Superintendent of Schools.

D. T. Monroe.....	1,301	1,301
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Supervisors.

J. B. Gedney.....	1,344	232
G. M. Teagarden....	1,268	153
J. G. West.....	1,235	53
John A. Pierson.....	1,112	
John N. Dunbar.....	1,115	
William Evans.....	1,182	

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....	1,481	163
J. C. Knapp.....	1,318	

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bullis.....	1,485	169
M. M. Ham.....	1,316	

Senator.

E. J. Gault.....	1,412	41
L. G. Parker.....	1,370	

Representative.

C. B. Miller.....	1,486	177
A. F. Haines.....	1,309	

Auditor.

B. A. Ogle.....	1,460	147
E. T. Stratton.....	1,313	

Treasurer.

William Evans.....	1,389	7
E. M. Reynolds.....	1,382	

Sheriff.

H. H. Wright.....	1,387	7
B. F. Silknitter.....	1,380	

Surveyor.

J. J. Wall.....	1,470	186
Samuel Bressler.....	1,284	

Superintendent of Schools.

G. C. Goodenough....	1,449	120
J. B. Horner.....	1,329	

Coroner.

William Chadd.....	1,476	147
W. P. Darrah.....	1,329	

Supervisor.

J. W. Moore.....	1,422	54
Lewis L. Taylor.....	1,368	

Prohibition.

For.....	1,036	184
Against.....	852	

NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant.....	1,558	661
Horace Greeley.....	897	
Charles O'Connor.....	150	

78

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1,565	570
E. A. Guilbert.....	995	

Congressman.

William Loughridge....	1,313	60
H. H. Trimble.....	1,253	

Circuit Judge.

Robert Sloan.....	1,541	384
E. L. Burton.....	1,157	

Clerk of Courts

Walter S. Johnson.....	1,555	425
W. F. Howell.....	1,130	

Recorder.

J. B. Wright.....	1,492	328
A. F. Thompson.....	1,164	

Coroner.

Caleb Wentworth.....	1,509	344
Joseph Hatton.....	1,165	

Supervisor.

J. B. Gedney.....	1,541	379
W. M. McDanel.....	1,162	

OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor.

Jacob G. Vale.....	1,430	226
Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	1,204	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart.....	1,210	395
Fred O'Donnell.....	815	

Representative.

Samuel Jordan.....	1,522	413
George W. Wycoff.....	1,109	

Auditor.

John B. Maring.....	1,291	2
S. K. Ball.....	1,289	

Treasurer.

William Evans.....	1,575	521
George M. Teagarden....	1,054	

Sheriff.

John M. Elgin.....	1,322	17
Mansel Hughes.....	1,305	

Superintendent of Schools.

George W. Taylor.....	1,240	182
R. E. Chandler.....	1,068	
G. C. Goodenough.....	270	

Surveyor.

D. N. Miner.....	1,453	295
J. J. Wall.....	1,158	

Coroner.

William P. Darrah.....	1,458	299
Caleb Wentworth.....	1,159	

OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1,289	150
David Morgan.....	1,139	

<i>Congressman.</i>	
E. S. Sampson.....	1,295
E. N. Gates.....	1,130
<i>Judge of the District Court.</i>	
Joseph C. Knapp.....	1,289
Morris J. Williams.....	1,183
<i>District Attorney.</i>	
Thomas M. Fee.....	1,283
J. C. Mitchell.....	1,107
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
Walter S. Johnson.....	1,363
S. H. Showalter.....	1,061
<i>Recorder.</i>	
John B. Wright.....	1,249
S. D. Harris.....	1,166
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
William S. Llewellyn.....	1,270
Amos D. Thatcher.....	1,163
OCTOBER 12, 1875.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1,429
Shepherd Leffler.....	1,370
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
John G. Newbold.....	1,441
Emmett B. Woodward.....	1,366
<i>Senator.</i>	
Joshua Miller.....	1,435
A. F. Haines.....	1,354
<i>Representative.</i>	
J. B. Stuckey.....	1,416
James C. Coad.....	1,386
<i>Auditor.</i>	
John B. Maring.....	2,743
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
William Evans.....	1,551
K. P. Morrison.....	1,251
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
B. F. Silkknitter.....	1,596
Henry H. Wright.....	1,104
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
J. W. Cary.....	1,401
H. Welker Zentz.....	1,396
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
D. N. Miner.....	1,443
J. J. Wall.....	1,357
<i>Coroner.</i>	
M. A. Holshouser.....	1,440
J. J. Hicks.....	1,363
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
J. B. Gedney.....	1,404
John N. Dunbar.....	1,401
NOVEMBER 7, 1876.	
<i>President.</i>	
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1,711
Samuel J. Tilden.....	1,419
Peter Cooper.....	214

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Josiah T. Young.....	1,711
John H. Stubenrauch.....	1,439
A. Macready.....	194
<i>Congressman.</i>	
E. S. Sampson.....	1,667
H. B. Hendershott.....	1,469
D. M. Conley.....	87
James Matthews.....	75
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Robert Sloan.....	1,708
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
Noah M. Scott.....	1,778
J. O. Hunnell.....	1,485
J. S. Wakefield.....	85
<i>Recorder.</i>	
Thomas H. Morris.....	1,840
George A. Bryant.....	1,358
Joseph Reynolds.....	123
<i>Supervisors.</i>	
Claudius B. Miller.....	1,734
William B. McDonald.....	1,493
J. L. Earnest.....	1,719
N. J. Moreland.....	1,436
A. P. Berry.....	119
Joseph Bland.....	108
A. C. Stone.....	68
OCTOBER 9, 1877.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
John H. Gear.....	1,165
John P. Irish.....	1,049
Daniel P. Stubbs.....	729
Elias Jessup.....	32
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
Frank T. Campbell.....	1,209
W. C. James.....	1,067
A. A. McCready.....	701
<i>Representative.</i>	
S. T. Sherrard.....	1,176
J. B. Stuckey.....	1,027
A. P. Berry.....	775
<i>Auditor.</i>	
John B. Maring.....	1,304
Lewis L. Taylor.....	1,067
J. C. Crawford.....	603
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
William Evans.....	1,286
Thomas Wentworth.....	1,124
J. M. Loughridge.....	548
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Benjamin F. Silkknitter.....	1,223
R. B. Carson.....	1,210
Joseph L. Youngker.....	533
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
D. R. Guernsey.....	1,201
John W. Cary.....	993
Mrs. M. A. Haughey.....	706

<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Cyrus Kerr.....	1,207	113	John A. Pierson.....1,570	25
David N. Miner.....	1,094		G. T. Pulliam.....1,545	
J. J. Wall.....	662		T. Davidson.....157	
<i>Coroner.</i>		<i>Clerk of Courts</i>		
Noah Lantz.....	1,207	138	Lewis L. Taylor.....1,616	109
Peter Koontz.....	1,069		T. H. Morris ..	1,507
J. C. Thompson.....	680		C. F. Findley.....	166
<i>Supervisor.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
William S. Llewellyn.....	1,192	107	B. F. Silknitter.....	1,615
Jesse M. Ellis.....	1,085		Harvey Cochran.....	1,500
Samuel Hixon ..	690		J. J. Stone.....	145
OCTOBER 8, 1878.		<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>		
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			C. J. Brower.....	1,659
E. M. Farnsworth.....	1,784	550	D. R. Guernsey.....	1,463
J. A. T. Hull.....	1,234		J. W. Payne.....	158
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
J. B. Weaver.....	1,766	531	O. C. Whitsell ..	1,660
J. S. Sampson.....	1,235		Cyrus Kerr.....	1,464
<i>District Judge.</i>			John Potts.....	167
E. L. Burton ..	1,760	509	<i>Coroner.</i>	
T. M. Fee.....	1,251		Jacob Schontz ..	1,654
<i>District Attorney.</i>			Noah Lantz.....	1,471
R. B. Townsend.....	1,771	524	Joseph Kinkade ..	160
W. H. Tedford.....	1,247		<i>Supervisor.</i>	
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>			Peter Koontz ..	1,621
J. W. Moore.....	1,606	190	G. S. Stansberry.....	1,513
Noah M. Scott.....	1,416		S. Summers.....	141
<i>Recorder.</i>		NOVEMBER 2, 1880.		
W. O. Hollingsworth ..	1,605	196	<i>President.</i>	
Thomas H. Morris...	1,409		James A. Garfield.....	1,643
<i>Supervisor.</i>			Winfield S. Hancock.....	1,282
J. W. Wailes.....	1,762	509	James B. Weaver.....	698
J. L. Earnest.....	1,253		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
OCTOBER 14, 1879.			J. A. T. Hull.....	1,648
<i>Governor.</i>			A. B. Keith.....	1,264
John H. Gear.....	1,452	240	George M. Walker.....	694
H. H. Trimble.....	1,212		<i>Congressman.</i>	
Daniel Campbell.....	638		John C. Cook... ..	1,953
D. R. Dungan.....	3		M. E. Cutts.....	1,664
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Frank T. Campbell.....	1,473	284	J. W. Freeland.....	1,865
J. A. O. Yeoman.....	1,189		H. C. Traverse.....	1,666
M. H. Moore.....	641		D. H. Payne.....	61
<i>Senator.</i>			<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
J. J. Wall.....	1,616	113	Lewis L. Taylor.....	1,898
Madison M. Walden..	1,593		E. C. Haynes.....	1,711
J. S. Wakefield.....	121		<i>Recorder.</i>	
<i>Representative.</i>			W. S. Scott ..	1,859
Samuel Hixon.....	1,661	194	T. H. Morris.....	1,732
C. B. Miller.....	1,475		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
G. R. Moss.....	146		S. W. Whitmer.....	1,899
<i>Auditor.</i>			John C. McAdams.....	1,688
J. C. Crawford.....	1,610	108	<i>Supervisor.</i>	
E. G. Ashby.....	1,502		George Wolf ..	1,962
J. W. White.....	157		G. W. Streepy.....	1,629

OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1,384	335
L. G. Kinne.....	1,049	
D. M. Clark.....	522	
William Johnson	2	

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning.....	1,385	342
J. M. Walker.....	1,043	
James M. Holland.....	522	
John H. Reed.....	2	

Representative.

E. M. Reynolds.....	1,412	300
A. P. Berry.....	1,112	
A. C. Stone.....	370	

Auditor.

O. H. Law.....	1,539	142
H. T. Phillips.....	1,397	

Treasurer.

J. R. Hays.....	1,518	355
William Evans.....	1,163	
M. Y. Sellars.....	258	

Sheriff.

William S. Gay.....	1,332	40
J. B. Gedney.....	1,292	
H. K. Showalter.....	302	

Superintendent of Schools.

C. J. Brower.....	1,335	15
P. B. Wilkes.....	1,320	
John A. Moss.....	288	

Coroner.

Jacob Schontz.....	1,556	176
L. G. Parker.....	1,380	

Surveyor.

Cyrus Kerr.....	1,390	199
J. H. McClard.....	1,191	
John Potts.....	337	

Supervisor.

G. W. Wyckoff.....	1,404	200
Lafayette Shaffer.....	1,204	
A. G. Davidson.....	325	

JUNE 27, 1882.

Prohibition.

For.....	2,162	1,414
Against.....	748	

NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....	1,315	216
T. O. Walker.....	1,099	
William Gaston.....	627	

Congressman.

William P. Hepburn.....	1,315	205
Lewis Bonnett.....	1,110	
D. M. Clark.....	623	

District Judge.

E. L. Burton.....	1,752	458
H. L. Dashiell.....	1,294	

Prosecuting Attorney.

W. A. Work.....	1,524	111
Samuel Jones.....	1,413	

Clerk of Courts.

Lewis L. Taylor.....	1,944	865
John C. McDonald.....	1,079	

Recorder.

W. M. Peatman.....	1,512	218
J. L. Hughes.....	1,294	

Supervisors.

Timothy Jennings.....	1,306	174
J. H. Williams.....	1,132	
A. C. Stone.....	632	
J. B. Maring.....	1,516	281
Peter Koontz.....	1,235	

OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1,557	173
L. G. Kinne.....	1,384	
James B. Weaver.....	515	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning.....	1,537	129
Justus Clark.....	1,408	
Sanford Kirkpatrick.....	508	

Senator.

E. J. Gault.....	1,818	223
John H. Drake.....	1,595	

Representative.

Samuel Jordan.....	1,686	82
E. M. Reynolds.....	1,604	
J. P. Smith.....	132	

Auditor.

O. H. Law.....	1,857	353
H. L. Marshall.....	1,504	

Treasurer.

S. W. Lane.....	1,727	109
James Merritt.....	1,618	

Sheriff.

W. S. Gay.....	1,861	359
W. T. Ogle.....	1,502	

Superintendent of Schools.

C. J. Brower.....	1,925	502
P. B. Wilkes.....	1,423	

Surveyor.

S. T. Galbraith.....	1,584	48
J. J. Wall.....	1,536	

Coroner.

Jacob Schontz.....	1,848	278
F. Ellis.....	1,570	

Supervisor.

S. B. Short.....	1,711	193
Timothy Jennings.....	1,518	
J. E. Goodhue.....	210	

Treasurer (Vacancy).

C. W. Martin.....	1,419	724
S. W. Lane.....	695	

NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

President.

Grover Cleveland	1,778	54
James G. Blaine.....	1,724	
John P. St. John.....	6	

Secretary of State.

James Dooley.....	1,818	90
Frank D. Jackson.....	1,728	

Congressman.

S. R. Davis	1,769	26
William P. Hepburn.....	1,743	

District Judges.

Henry C. Traverse.....	1,807	86
S. S. Caruthers	1,762	33
Dell Stewart.....	1,729	
W. H. C. Jaques	1,721	

Clerk of Courts.

Lewis L. Taylor.....	1,782	27
James C. Bevington.....	1,755	

Recorder.

Levi J. Flemming.....	1,771	35
William M. Peatman.....	1,736	

Coroner.

James Reddig.....	1,779	64
James K. Boyles.....	1,715	

Supervisor.

Edward Broshar.....	1,769	19
Levi Broshar.....	1,750	

NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Governor.

William Larrabee.....	1,745	58
Charles E. Whiting.....	1,637	

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. A. T. Hull.....	1,752	62
E. H. Gillette.....	1,690	

Representative.

E. M. Reynolds.....	1,854	277
W. H. Young	1,577	

Auditor.

James Merritt.....	1,798	176
Edwin Lowry.....	1,622	

Treasurer.

S. W. Lane.....	1,872	297
John B. Morrison.....	1,589	

Sheriff.

Samuel Jennings.....	1,765	88
W. S. Gay.....	1,677	

Superintendent of Schools.

Elon G. Ashby.....	1,857	280
G. W. Armstrong.....	1,577	

Surveyor.

Charley A. Miller.....	1,739	17
E. T. Stratton.....	1,722	

Coroner.

Robert Easton.....	1,766	92
James Reddig.....	1,674	

Supervisor.

John Dailey.....	1,730	12
Douglas Pullman.....	1,718	





THE following register of the names of those who have held office in Appanoose County, with years of office, has been prepared from the records of the county, and is accurate:

COMMISSIONERS.

1846.—Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard.

1847.—Jesse Wood, Ephraim Sears and George W. Perkins.

1848.—Jesse Wood, Ephraim Sears and George W. Perkins.

1849.—George W. Perkins, Jesse Wood and Albird Thompson.

1850.—George W. Perkins, Henry Calen and Jesse Wood.

Office abolished, and duties devolved upon the county judge.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Reuben Riggs, 1851; Amos Harris, 1854; Harvey Tannehill, 1855; James Galbraith, 1857; S. M. Moore, 1866. Office abolished.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

J. F. Stratton, 1846; Reuben Riggs, 1847;

J. J. Jackson, 1848; J. F. Stratton, 1849. Office abolished.

ASSESSOR.

Jonathan Scott, 1846. Office abolished.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

W. S. Henderson, 1857; Govy Wade, 1859; Joseph Mincks, 1861. Office abolished.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Reuben Riggs, 1847; Henry Allen, 1848; Harvey Tannehill, 1852; Asa Dudley, 1855; Harlan P. Welsh, 1856.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Benjamin Spooner, 1846; S. F. Wadlington, 1847; James Wells, 1849; Albird Thompson, 1850. Official duties then devolved upon county judge, and, when that office was abolished, in 1870, upon the newly created Circuit Court.

RECORDERS AND TREASURERS.

Jesse Wood, 1846; Thomas G. Manson, 1847; David Glass, 1849; Nelson W. Gibbs, 1851; John Overstreet, 1853; A. J. Morrison, 1855; James Hughes, 1856. Offices separated in 1865.

TREASURERS.

James Hughes, 1865; G. S. Stansberry, 1866; C. W. Bowen, 1868; William Evans,

1872; George W. Teagarden, 1874; William Evans, 1876; John A. Pierson, 1880; John R. Hays, 1882; S. W. Lane, 1884.

RECORDERS.

S. M. Moore, 1865; E. C. Haynes, 1869; J. B. Wright, 1873; Thomas H. Morris, 1877; W. O. Hollingsworth, 1879; Walter S. Scott, 1881; William M. Peatman, 1883; Levi J. Fleming, 1885.

SHERIFFS.

Jackson Purjue, 1846; George W. Swearngen, 1851; James Ewing, 1855; William Ferren, 1858; John Banks, 1860; Henry H. Wright, 1866; B. F. Silknitter, 1876; W. S. Gay, 1882; Samuel Jennings, 1886.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

J. F. Stratton, 1846; William S. Manson, 1847; John L. Armstrong, 1854; J. F. Stratton, 1856; David C. Campbell, 1861; K. P. Morrison, 1867; Walter S. Johnson, 1871; Noah M. Scott, 1877; Thomas H. Morris, 1879; Lewis L. Taylor, 1879.

AUDITORS.

B. A. Ogle, 1870; John B. Maring, 1874; J. C. Crawford, 1880; O. H. Law, 1882; James Merritt, 1886.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. J. Cummins, 1858; Rev. James Shields, 1859; Henry Hakes, 1863; Thomas M. Fee, 1865; Madison M. Walden, 1866; L. N. Judd, 1867; Matthew Berrington, 1867; Thomas Wentworth, 1868; D. T. Monroe, 1870; G. C. Goodenough, 1872; G. W. Taylor, 1874; J. W. Cary, 1876; D. R. Guernsey, 1878; C. J. Brower, 1880; Elon G. Ashby, 1886.

SURVEYORS.

J. F. Stratton, 1846; George W. Taylor, 1855; James H. Hough, 1857; Asa Dudley, 1859; E. D. Skinner, 1862; J. J. Wall, 1868; D. N. Miner, 1874; Cyrus Kerr, 1878; O.

C. Whitsell, 1880; Cyrus Kerr, 1882; S. T. Galbraith, 1884; Charley A. Miller, 1886.

SUPERVISORS (TOWNSHIP SYSTEM).

1861.—Joseph Armstrong, Taylor, Chairman; James B. Beall, Center; James S. Wakefield, Johns; Edward J. Gault, Pleasant; William B. Packard, Sharon; C. B. Miller, Union; E. F. Horton, Udell; James May, Wells; T. J. Killion, Washington; William McDanel, Chariton; E. D. Skinner, Caldwell; E. Glass, Douglas; H. S. Rogers, Franklin; Henry Morlan, Independence; Robert P. Wilson, Shoal Creek; L. D. Dudley, Walnut, and Joseph McGowan, Bellair.

1862.—James S. Wakefield, Johns, Chairman; William McDanel, Chariton; Joseph McGowan, Bellair; E. D. Skinner, Caldwell; H. S. Rogers, Franklin; Robert P. Wilson, Shoal Creek; L. D. Dudley, Walnut; T. J. Dillon, Independence; William Swiney, Douglas; Joseph Armstrong, Taylor; William B. Packard, Sharon; James Huffman, Udell; T. J. Rogers, Wells; John N. Dunbar, Washington; George W. Wise, Center; J. K. Boyles, Pleasant, and David Groom, Union.

1863.—James S. Wakefield, Johns, Chairman; John N. Dunbar, Washington; J. K. Boyles, Pleasant; David Groom, Union; James Huffman, Udell; William B. Packard, Sharon; T. J. Rogers, Wells; George W. Wise, Center; George Gollaher, Taylor; Robert Kaster, Chariton; J. R. P. Garrison, Caldwell; Reuben Denney, Douglas; A. E. Carson, Franklin; Joseph McGowan, Bellair; Robert P. Wilson, Shoal Creek; Govy Wade, Independence, and L. D. Dudley, Walnut. J. K. Boyle resigned, and his place was filled by A. S. Brown.

1864.—L. D. Dudley, Walnut, Chairman; Joseph McGowan, Bellair; J. R. P. Garrison, Caldwell; Reuben Denney, Douglas; Govy Wade, Independence; R. P.

Wilson, Shoal Creek; Jesse M. Ellis, Center; John Hudson, Johns; Phineas Porter, Pleasant; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; S. M. Andrews, Taylor; John Lynch, Union; James Huffman, Udell; John N. Dunbar, Washington; James May, Wells; Robert Kaster, Chariton, and A. E. Carson, Franklin.

1865.—James May, Wells, Chairman; J. M. Ellis, Center; Henry Kearsey, Douglas; John Hudson, Johns; Phineas Porter, Pleasant; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; S. M. Andrews, Taylor; John Lynch, Union; James Huffman, Udell; John N. Dunbar, Washington; Nathan Earlywine, Bellair; William McDanel, Chariton; D. T. Stevens, Caldwell; E. O. Smith, Franklin; Joseph Bland, Independence; John V. Criswell, Shoal Creek, and W. T. Wade, Walnut.

1866.—Thomas M. Fee, Center, Chairman; Joseph Bland, Independence; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; John V. Criswell, Shoal Creek; John N. Dunbar, Washington; William Dougherty, Union; J. M. Huffman, Udell; Henry Kearsey, Douglas; Noah Lantz, Bellair; W. A. McDanel, Chariton; A. C. Reynolds, Taylor; D. T. Stevens, Caldwell; E. O. Smith, Franklin; W. T. Wade, Walnut; J. S. Wakefield, Johns; George Wolf, Wells, and G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant.

1867.—G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant, Chairman; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; William Crow, Udell; John N. Dunbar, Washington; William Dougherty, Union; Noah Lantz, Bellair; A. C. Reynolds, Taylor; E. O. Smith, Franklin; J. S. Wakefield, Johns; George Wolf, Wells; Horatio White, Independence; Robert Goldsberry, Chariton; E. J. Brown, Walnut; Joseph Morris, Douglas; Caleb Wentworth, Center; John V. Criswell, Shoal Creek, and James Hutchinson, Caldwell.

1868.—G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant, Chairman; E. J. Brown, Walnut; John V. Cris-

well, Shoal Creek; James Hutchinson, Caldwell; Noah Lantz, Bellair; Joseph Morris, Douglas; E. O. Smith, Franklin; Caleb Wentworth, Center; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; Horatio White, Independence; George Wolf, Wells; S. M. Andrews, Taylor; John A. Pierson, Johns; D. W. Hardman, Udell; John N. Dunbar, Washington, and Robert Goldsberry, Chariton.

1869.—E. J. Brown, Walnut, Chairman; Caleb Wentworth, Center; Noah Lantz, Bellair; G. W. Boston, Caldwell; William Evans, Chariton; Alfred Hiatt, Douglas; E. O. Smith, Franklin; R. E. Davidson, Independence; John A. Pierson, Johns; G. W. Jackson, Lincoln; Isaac A. Brannon, Sharon; S. M. Andrews, Taylor; James F. Hicks, Union; D. W. Hardman, Udell; George Wolf, Wells; G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant, and John N. Dunbar, Washington.

1870.—E. J. Brown, Walnut, Chairman; G. W. Boston, Caldwell; John N. Dunbar, Washington; R. E. Davidson, Independence; William Evans, Chariton; Alfred Hiatt, Douglas; James F. Hicks, Union; D. W. Hardman, Udell; John Hudson, Johns; G. W. Jackson, Lincoln; Noah Lantz, Bellair; E. O. Smith, Franklin; G. S. Stansberry, Wells; J. M. True, Chariton; Caleb Wentworth, Center, and G. W. Taylor, Taylor.

SUPERVISORS—BOARD OF THREE.

1871.—G. M. Teagarden, Independence, Chairman; J. B. Gedney, Center, and J. G. West, Washington.

1872.—G. M. Teagarden, Independence, Chairman; J. B. Gedney, Center, and J. W. Moore, Washington.

1873.—J. W. Moore, Washington, Chairman; J. B. Gedney, Center, and G. M. Teagarden, Independence.

1874.—J. W. Moore, Washington, Chairman; J. B. Gedney, Center, and R. K. Johnson, Chariton.

1875.—J. B. Gedney, Center, Chairman; R. K. Johnson, Chariton, and W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin.

1876.—J. B. Gedney, Center, Chairman; R. K. Johnson, Chariton, and W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin.

1877.—Claudius B. Miller, Union, Chairman; W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin, and R. K. Johnson, Chariton.

1878.—Claudius B. Miller, Union, Chairman; W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin, and J. L. Earnest, Washington.

1879.—Claudius B. Miller, Union, Chairman; W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin, and James W. Wailes, Chariton.

1880.—James W. Wailes, Chariton, Chairman; W. S. Llewellyn, Franklin, and Peter Koontz, Douglas.

1881.—George Wolf, Wells, Chairman; James W. Wailes, Chariton, and Peter Koontz, Douglas.

1882.—Peter Koontz, Douglas, Chairman; Edward Broshar, Walnut, and G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant.

1883.—G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant, Chairman; Timothy Jennings, Wells, and J. B. Maring, Center.

1884.—G. W. Wyckoff, Pleasant, Chairman; J. B. Maring, Center, and S. B. Short, Washington.

1885.—J. B. Maring, Center, Chairman; S. B. Short, Washington, and Edward Broshar, Walnut.

1886.—S. B. Short, Washington, Chairman; Edward Broshar, Walnut, and John Dailey, Pleasant.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrew Leech, 1846; Reuben Riggs, 1848; Reuben Riggs and Samuel Riggs, 1850; Abraham Putnam, 1852; William Monroe, 1854; James Galbraith, 1856; John A. Pierson, 1858; Frederick A. Stephens, 1860; George B. Stewart and Edward J. Gault, 1862; Edward F. Morton, 1864; Madison M. Walden, 1866; Bannock Phillips, 1868; Claudius B. Miller, 1870; Samuel Jordan, 1874; James B. Stuckey, 1876; Samuel T. Sherrod, 1878; Samuel Hixon, 1880; Eph. M. Reynolds, 1882; Samuel Jordan, 1884; Eph. M. Reynolds, 1886.

SENATORS.

John J. Selman, 1846; Amos Harris, 1852; Nathan Udell, 1854; John W. Warner, 1856; Nathan Udell, 1860; Madison M. Walden, 1868; W. F. Vermillion, 1870; Edward J. Gault, 1872; Joshua Miller, 1876; Jesse J. Wall, 1880; Edward J. Gault, 1884.



THE CIVIL WAR.

ABOUT day-break on the 12th of August, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun. In the North the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin their country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political differences, ordinarily so bitter, were for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how the audacious rebellion was to be suppressed and the American nation upheld

in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by their easily won victory, the Southerners talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly \$25,000,000 had been contributed. The school-teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determination to spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began to organize themselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. It had been

fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude, unknown before in modern history, the people sprang to arms.

Appanoose County had at this time less than 12,000 inhabitants. With a population mainly devoted to agriculture, who knew nothing of war except by history and tradition, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit would soon disturb the peaceful population. But we know little of the fire that slumbers in quiet breasts until occasion calls it forth. Under the call for 75,000 volunteers the quota of Iowa was fixed at one regiment. The response was prompt from all parts of the State, and from none more hearty than from Appanoose County. From that time on the patriotic county poured forth for its country's services a continuous procession of volunteers, and in all nearly 800 enlistments were credited to Appanoose, or seven per cent. of the population, and thirty per cent of the voting strength.

The stars and stripes were unfurled in all the principal public and business places in Centerville, and meetings were held all over the county to express the loyal sentiment of the people. The promptness and unanimity with which Appanoose County's citizens set about contributing their quota for the Union army will ever be a source of pride and wonder. At this date it seems almost inconceivable that the young farmers, mechanics, clerks and professional men could so soon drop their respective avocations and arrange themselves by companies and regiments to march at the word of command. Political and other differences seemed completely forgotten.

The first entire company raised in this county was that which became Company D, Sixth Infantry. The men were mostly enlisted in June, 1861. Madison M. Walden was the first Captain of the company,

but resigned in December, 1862. He was succeeded by John L. Bashore, who had been First Lieutenant. He resigned in March, 1864, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Elrick, who had gone out as Sergeant, and was promoted through the grades of Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. He held the commission of a Captain but a short time, being killed at Atlanta. William H. Alexander, who had commenced as Corporal, became Captain in July, 1865, after the close of the war. Eugene C. Haynes became First Lieutenant of the company in July, 1864. William A. E. Rhodes, Cyrus P. Wright and Henry H. Wright were at different times Second Lieutenants.

Companies A, E, G and H, of this regiment, also contained men from Appanoose County.

In the Seventh Infantry was the greater part of one company from this county. Its letter was F. Captain John F. Walden, of this company, was promoted Major, and afterward made a paymaster. Evan E. Swearngen enlisted as a Sergeant, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and just after the cessation of hostilities was made Captain. Robert S. Morris was Second Lieutenant of the company for a year. Joshua R. Arthur was at first Corporal, and at the close of the war became First Lieutenant.

In the Eighteenth Infantry was nearly half of a company, F, from Appanoose. J. K. Morey, First Lieutenant, became Captain, then Major, and in May, 1865, was honored by being made Lieutenant-Colonel.

Nearly half of all the Appanoose County volunteers belonged to the Thirty-sixth Infantry, which was raised in the summer of 1862, Appanoose contributing four companies—C, F, G and I. Francis M. Drake, of Centerville, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and in May, 1865, Colonel.

He was brevetted a Brigadier-General. Dr. Sylvester H. Sawyer was for a time Surgeon of this regiment.

The first Captain of Company C was James G. Philip. He resigned in a few months and Allen W. Miller (promoted from First Lieutenant) was then Captain until his death, in September, 1864. K. P. Morrison was Second Lieutenant, then First, and then Captain for a short time. William F. Vermilye enlisted as Sergeant, and was promoted through the different grades, being the last Captain the company had. The last First Lieutenant was Claudius B. Miller, who went out at first as Sergeant. Marion H. Skinner was commissioned Second Lieutenant before his discharge.

William F. Vermilye was Captain of Company F, which was captured at Mark's Mills in a body. Thomas M. Fee was Captain of Company G. The First Lieutenants were, at different periods, William M. McCreary, Benjamin F. Pierson and Nicholas Snedecker. Lemuel J. Spooner and Samuel J. Boston attained the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Joseph B. Gedney was Captain of Company I; George R. Hutson, First Lieutenant, and Walter S. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Most of companies C, G and I were captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, and all of Company F.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry contained about twenty-five Appanoose volunteers, and the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh (100-days) regiments also included a number from this county.

The Third Cavalry, raised in the summer of 1861, contained a full company from Appanoose. Cornelius A. Stanton rose from Sergeant to be Major of the regiment.

Thomas J. Taylor was the first Captain of Company I, and Edward F. Horton its second. The latter was promoted from Second Lieutenant. Thomas H. McDanel

was First Lieutenant for one year. Several other companies in this regiment contained representatives of Appanoose patriotism.

The Seventh Cavalry had some thirty men from this county, and the Eighth had the greater part of two companies. Ephraim Cummins was Captain of Company F until he resigned, his place then being taken by Jackson Morrow, promoted from Second Lieutenant. James Ewing, Henry Parker and John B. Morrison were successively First Lieutenant, and Charles R. Rogers was promoted from the ranks to be Second Lieutenant. Madison M. Walden was Captain of Company H, resigning in May, 1865. William T. Ogle had been First Lieutenant, and was now made Captain. Jefferson D. Brown had been promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, and was now made First Lieutenant. Benjamin Morrison, Columbus N. Udell and Jonathan Harris earned Second Lieutenant commissions.

Appanoose County also furnished Company B to the Southern Border Brigade of Iowa, an entire company to the Sixth Kansas Cavalry and a number of volunteers to a dozen or so other Iowa and Missouri regiments.

The Board of Supervisors took appropriate action from time to time with regard to the claims of the volunteers' families.

September 3, 1862, the township trustees were asked to report to their respective supervisors such families of soldiers as might need clothing, provisions or other sustenance.

By statute of the State the soldiers from Iowa were allowed to vote at improvised polling places in their camps and send home abstracts of the result, so that their votes might be added to those of the home voters. In 1863 over 400 votes were thus cast by the soldiers, and the counting of

this vote reversed the political result in Appanoose County. The Board of Supervisors, Democratic in leaning, had counted only the home vote, and declared the Democratic candidates elected, by majorities of over 200. The soldiers were more than 80 per cent. Republican, and, counting these, the Republican ticket was elected by small majorities (less than a hundred). The constitutionality of counting the votes of citizens absent from the State was brought before the Supreme Court, and the board, at its November meeting, decided to await the decision of the Supreme Court, which was in favor of the Republican view. The Board met December 26, and, counting the soldiers' vote, declared the Republican ticket, for the first time in Appanoose County.

At the June session, 1864, in compliance with State law, the Board levied a two-mill tax upon the county to be known as the "relief fund." The money was expended in each township under the direction of the respective supervisors, and only families in needy circumstances were given aid. This policy was followed until the close of the war.

At the close of the war some \$500 of this relief fund was unused, and by authority of the Board of Supervisors it was contributed to the

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The beautiful marble shaft in the southwest part of the public square in Centerville deserves a few words of mention here. The first inception of the project for building a monument to the memory of the fallen volunteers of Appanoose was due to the forethought and public spirit of R. Stephenson, Jr., J. B. Maring, D. D. Sturgeon, C. N. Udell, J. F. Stephenson, C. N. Henkle, Ed Lane, Miss Hattie Wilson, Miss Emma Shanks and Miss Sallie Shanks, who formed a dramatic association in the win-

ter of 1865-'66, for the purpose of beginning a monument fund.

On account of a great revival in progress in Centerville, the intended exhibitions were postponed from time to time until March, during which month the club appeared four times to crowded houses, and twice in April. The net result of these exhibitions was gratifyingly large, but not much more was done toward advancing the project till February, 1867, when a call for a public meeting to push the measure was made by Elder Sevey, Judge Tannehill, C. H. Howell, D. M. Rice, Jacob Rummel, J. A. Breazeale, Isaac S. Adams, C. Hollingsworth, D. L. Strickler, S. M. Moore, William Bradley, B. Adamson, General Drake, J. R. Wooden, D. C. Campbell and J. Lankford. By means of this call, a county organization was effected, and a director was appointed for each township. A meeting was again held January 8, 1868, at which time it was reported that \$171.25 had been collected, and \$413 pledged in addition. John Hughes was elected president; Colonel J. F. Walden, Vice-President; Jacob Rummel, Secretary; C. H. Howell, Treasurer. It was resolved at this meeting to accomplish the end originally proposed; and during that year the funds were pledged, and in the winter of 1868-'9 the contract was let for the construction of the monument.

The work was completed and the monument set up about July 4, 1869, and the oration was pronounced by General J. B. Weaver, of Bloomfield, as part of the immense celebration on that day.

The shaft stands at the southwest side of the public square, and is about twenty-two feet high. The first three bases are of limestone, each one something over a foot in thickness. The fourth base is of marble. The die is about two and a half feet square at the bottom, and four feet high. On the southwest face of the die is the inscription, "Union Soldiers' Monument, erected July

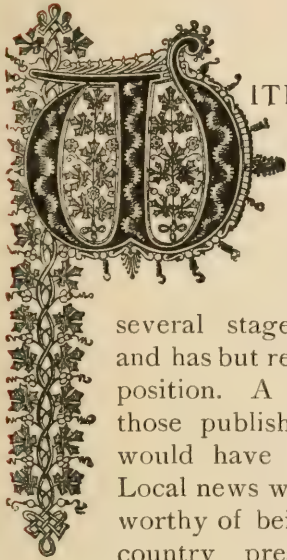
4, 1869," while on the three other faces are carved the names of the dead heroes of Appanoose. The plinth is about two feet square, ornamented with lily work. The spire is six feet high, and perfectly plain, except bearing the national coat-of-arms on the southwest face. The cap is about two

and a half feet square, and of corresponding height. On this rests an urn of suitable proportions. The design is severely plain, but the monument is admirably proportioned, and is an object which at once attracts the eye of a stranger. Its cost was about \$2,000.





THE PRESS



WITH the exception of the public schools, there is no agency so educational as the local press. Journalism itself has passed through several stages of development, and has but recently found its true position. A paper of the style of those published thirty years ago would have but few admirers. Local news was then not thought worthy of being printed, and the country press was filled with learned disquisitions on national politics and foreign wars. Now these things are wisely left to the more widely circulated city papers, which by fast mail trains are distributed throughout the West on the same day with their publication. Appanoose County takes many thousand papers each week from Chicago, Des Moines, Keokuk and other cities, and also supports four local weekly papers, three at Centerville and one at Moulton. These are all edited with more than average ability, and all have a good circulation. Several papers have, in times past been established that had not the elements of success. The first was the

APPANOOSE CHIEFTAIN.

This was the first venture in journalism

in Appanoose County, its hardy projectors being two young men named Fairbrother, who, on the receipt of a suitable bonus collected in Centerville and vicinity, and a further sum in advance payments on subscriptions, established a paper at Centerville, in 1857, bearing the above name. It was a six-column-folio sheet, independent in politics. The Fairbrothers got tired of this easy way of making a fortune, and went West in about six months. They were succeeded as publishers by Al and George Binkley, who continued the *Chieftain* as a Democratic paper for about two years, when W. P. Gill bought the concern. The publishers of 1886 would turn green with envy at the sight of a county judge's entry of October 30, 1860, who, on that day, allowed Mr. Gill, \$1,332 as remuneration for publishing the tax-list in that year. Shortly after this bit of business, Mr. Gill took in a partner, who remained a while, after which Mr. Gill failed and went to Burlington, where he worked as a compositor for a year or two, then returned to Centerville and died of consumption. He sold his material to G. N. Udell, who published the paper from about January, 1863, till some time in 1864, when the paper was merged into another concern, having run about seven years without any long breaks, the only interruptions being when the stock of the paper would run out, and another

supply depended on the weather and roads.

CITIZEN.

This paper was started in 1864 by D. L. Strickler,* on second-hand material, who, soon after its establishment, bought out the *Chieftain* and merged the rival interests into one. Not being anxious for either immortality or wealth, Strickler sold the business to M. M. Walden in 1865, in whose hands the paper was built up in revenue and reputation, until it became justly regarded as a leading Republican paper. While connected with the *Citizen*, Mr. Walden became Lieutenant-Governor in 1869, and soon after was elected to Congress, where he served one term; but Washington life was little to his taste, and he gladly retired to the editor's desk. A power-press was added to the office in 1872, and an engine two years later. In November, 1874, Mr. Walden sold the property to W. O. Crosby, who, with J. C. Barrows, still publish the paper under the firm name of W. O. Crosby & Co. The *Citizen* is regarded at home with pride, and abroad with respect. Before leaving the subject of the *Citizen*, it should be mentioned that in 1874 W. O. Crosby & Co. started the *Centerville Times*, which was merged into the former paper when it was purchased by them.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISM.

The first effort to establish a Democratic newspaper was by John Gharkey, who came to Centerville in the spring of 1865, with the material of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, a paper he had established in 1853. John is an eccentric newspaper man, and his politics during the war did not fit the community in which he lived, though he had one gleam of good luck, May 25, 1863. Seven returned soldiers broke into his office that night, pried a lot of type, and injured his press. The next afternoon the angry Democracy of Fayette County held

a meeting at the court-house in West Union which lasted until late in the evening. Resolutions were adopted denunciatory of the lawless act, and a big contribution made to repair the damage, and, says one who attended, "I never saw money offered so freely in my life." But Gharkey found, after nearly two years, that he could not maintain his "grip" in Fayette County, and so came here. His paper was called the *South Iowa Times*, and was continued nearly a year, when he removed to Memphis, Mo., which has ever since been his home. The *Centerville Clipper* was established in 1870 by the Hickman Brothers, who continued its publication about a year, when they sold to a Mr. Holcomb, in whose hands it suspended toward the end of 1872. In 1874 H. S. Ehrman restored the paper to life, and continued its publication quite successfully till 1877, when he sold to J. L. Harvey, the present owner, who changed the name of the paper to the

JOURNAL,

and who is now enjoying a fine business.

In 1876, D. A. Spooner purchased the material of a defunct newspaper at Corydon, removed it to Centerville, and began the publication of the *Times*. A year later he sold to Madison M. Walden. The latter went to New York and purchased an entirely new printing outfit, with which he issued the *Tribune* for a time. Becoming tired of the business, he sold to M. Davison, who made it a Greenback paper and changed its name again to the *Blade*. This was short lived, for in a year B. S. Spooner became owner and renamed it the *Times*. In 1881 the *Times* was bought by J. C. Barrows, who, in 1882, consolidated with the *Citizen* and sold the machinery to parties at other points.

THE APPANOOSE IOWEGIAN

was established April 1, 1883, by C. E. Vrooman, who has since been sole editor

and proprietor. It is a six-column quarto, issued on Thursdays. at \$1.25 per year. At first it was run as a Greenback and Anti-monopoly paper, but since December 1, 1884, it has been Republican in politics. During the campaign of 1884, by special arrangement with political managers, Mr. Vrooman printed 13,000 copies of each of six issues of his paper, for use through the State. He employed twelve persons in his office at that time.

MOULTON PAPERS.

The Moulton *Independent* was started in the spring of 1869 by J. B. King, who continued its publication, with reasonable success, for about three years, when he sold it to Edwards & Porter, who held the helm for one year, calling it the *Record*. It then passed into the hands of C. W. Bolster for another year, who in turn transferred it to Post & Atkinson. Under their management it was published until 1877, when Dr. Atkinson packed up the material and removed it to Kansas. Moulton was then without a local paper until S. J. C. Eby started the *Ensign*. In the spring of 1884 he sold to S. J. Graves, of Browning, Missouri, who, in October, 1885, disposed of the office to W. D. Powell, of Clarence,

Missouri, the present editor and proprietor. The *Tribune* is a seven-column folio, independent in politics.

CINCINNATI LOCAL.

This paper first appeared February 1, 1877, and was the venture of W. W. Yarham. It was a neat, newsy little sheet, and the Cincinnati people were much pleased with it. Yarham remained until June following, when he took a trip for his health and did not return. The paper was kept going for two or three months afterward, the last few issues being printed at Moulton. This arrangement did not suit the Cincinnati people, who withdrew their support, and the *Local* evaporated.

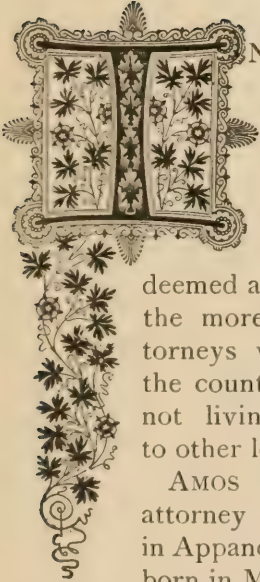
MORAVIA MESSENGER.

Some time in 1869 a man named Savacool thought he saw a possibility of maintaining a newspaper at Iconium, and established the *Vidette* at that place. This stood sentry over the destinies of that town for a matter of six months, when Savacool removed his headquarters to Moravia, and changed the name to the *Messenger*. This was published for a year or so, and then suspended, the editor having trouble that caused him to leave these parts.



APPANOOSE COUNTY BAR.

BY JUDGE H. TANNEHILL.



IN the biographical department of this volume nearly all the members of the present Appanoose County bar are given space.

In this place it is deemed appropriate to speak of the more prominent of the attorneys who have resided in the county in the past, but are not living, or have removed to other localities.

AMOS HARRIS was the first attorney permanently located in Appanoose County. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, in the year 1822. He studied law in his native State. In 1847 he married Miss Mary E. Elrick, and with his wife emigrated to Iowa in the same year, and located in Appanoose County, at Centerville, the county seat, and commenced the practice of the law. He was elected prosecuting attorney in Appanoose County in 1849, and was re-elected in 1851. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Fourth General Assembly. In the year 1855 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention to revise the constitution of the

State of Iowa. In 1858 he was elected district attorney for the Second Judicial District of Iowa, composed of the counties of Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Wayne, Lucas, Monroe and Wapello, for the term of four years, and was re-elected at the end of his first term. He reared three sons, and in the year 1875 he and his entire family emigrated to the State of Kansas, and located at the city of Wichita, and there, with his second son, opened a law office under the firm name of Harris & Harris. Since his removal to Kansas he has been appointed judge of the Circuit Court by the Governor of Kansas, to fill a vacancy.

THOMAS G. MANSON entered the practice of the law at Centerville, in the year 1852. He was the oldest son of Rev. William S. Manson, who came to the county from the State of Tennessee about the year 1848 with his family. He studied law with Amos Harris. He held the office of postmaster at Centerville for some time before engaging in the practice of law. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Sweargin in 1851, and died in 1853.

JOHN J. CUMMINGS was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He studied law with Judge Kennon, of Ohio, and located at

Centerville in January, 1857, and became associated with H. Tannehill in the practice of the law. In 1862 he married a daughter of Dr. Steele, of Fairfield, Iowa, to which place he removed in the next year. He filled the office of mayor of Fairfield for a number of terms.

REUBEN RIGGS came to the county soon after Amos Harris, and entered upon the practice of the law. He was a rough-hewn frontiersman, with but little education, but was possessed of an unusual amount of native common sense, and had a good legal mind. He was one of God's noblemen and was generous to a fault. In 1857 he was elected county judge in Appanoose County, for the term of four years, being the first county judge under the code of 1851. At the termination of his office as county judge he removed to Union County, Iowa, whence he removed to the State of Kansas, where he froze to death in a storm in crossing a large unsettled prairie.

JAMES B. BEALL came from Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1858, taught school at Centerville a year or two, studied law in the office of Tannehill & Cummings, and commenced the practice of the law at Centerville. He married Miss Mary E. Mowbray, of Centerville. He died in the fall of 1862.

LEWIS MECHEM, an attorney from Belmont County, Ohio, located at Centerville in the spring of 1858, and commenced the practice of law, but his health failing, he returned to Ohio, where he died in a few months.

JAMES GALBRAITH, attorney at law, came to Centerville, from the central portion of Ohio, about 1854, and became a law partner of Amos Harris, under the firm name of Harris & Galbraith. The firm continued till 1863, when he emigrated to California. He was once elected a representative in the Legislature, and was afterward elected county judge.



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE physician's calling is one involving the gravest responsibilities, and is one to which only those of high qualifications should aspire. It is too true, however, that many are given diplomas and license to practice who have not the requisite knowledge or ability. In the absence of legal protection from "quacks," the people must exercise great care in entrusting to physicians of unknown skill the health of relatives and friends. Appanoose County has had its share of these irresponsible practitioners, and yet it has had, and still has, a number of physicians far above the average in knowledge and skill. In the biographical department of this work are given sketches of most of those now in practice. Here, however, it is proposed to mention the leading and best remembered physicians of the past.

Appanoose County was exceptionally well provided, at a very early day, with those who professed a knowledge of the art of healing. William S. Manson had acquired some knowledge of medicine in Tennessee, and usually traveled with pill-

bags behind his saddle. He was a man of good judgment, and, in ordinary ailments, was of considerable help.

The others were Dr. Shafer, a German, Dr. Sales and Dr. Pewther. The first two made considerable pretense to erudition in their calling; the latter was a botanic practitioner. And here Mr. Stratton should not be forgotten, who had been familiar with malarial diseases and fevers for many years, and had been employed three months in a hospital in the war of 1812. This gentleman administered medicine whenever called upon, and exhausted the supply he had brought from Missouri.

The first regular physician to settle in the county was Dr. J. H. Worthington, who came in 1846, and died in the autumn of 1885.

Judge Tannehill says that when he came here in 1851 he found four physicians at Centerville—Drs. W. W. Cottell, Hugh McCoy, Amos Patterson and Brower. Dr. Cottell was a bachelor, and came from Ohio. In 1855 he left Appanoose County and removed to Jefferson County, where he married. He afterward removed to Fairfield, where he died about 1883. He stood very well in his profession. Dr. McCoy had a fair standing, but was never well off. He went on a farm in Walnut Township in 1868, and some years later removed to Seymour, Wayne County, where

he now resides. Dr. Patterson now resides on a farm a mile and a half south of Centerville, whither he removed a number of years ago. He is practically retired. Dr. Brower practiced here several years, and then removed to Wayne County, where he died.

Dr. E. Mechem came here before the war and practiced some time. He then went to Decatur County, where he died. Dr. Walker was here a short time and then returned to his previous location in Van Buren County. Dr. R. Stephenson, Sr., came from Ohio and located here during the war. He practiced at Centerville most of the time until his death, about 1880, and was considered an excellent physician. He was engaged in dentistry to some extent. For some years, also, he was in the Methodist ministry.

Dr. Nathan Udell, of Unionville, in early times, located at Centerville before the war, and resided here until he removed to Kansas, in the autumn of 1885. He was an able physician, and was also a prominent citizen, serving for some years in the State Senate. Dr. Sawyers, of Unionville, studied with Dr. Udell, and commenced an extensive practice in 1851 or '2, which he has retained ever since.

Dr. Beebe lived and practiced for many years in Franklin Township, in the southwestern corner of the county, afterward returning to Illinois. Dr. Sturdevant, now of Centerville, practiced for a long time at Cincinnati. Dr. G. S. Stansberry, of Dean, has devoted himself principally to farming, but has also practiced medicine somewhat for the past thirty-five years. He has been a prominent physician, and served as county treasurer for one term. Drs. Bradley and Harvey were for some years physicians at Moravia, and both died there. Dr. Morlan, now deceased, practiced for a long time in the western part of the county.

The physicians now in practice at Centerville are: Drs. R. Stephenson, J. L. Sawyers, E. M. Reynolds, William M. Scott, N. L. Price, C. H. Bishop, J. M. Sturdevant, H. D. Shontz, J. C. Whitney and G. A. Henry.

The first physician to practice at Moulton was Dr. M. V. B. Howell, and the oldest now residing there is Dr. James P. Smith. W. F. S. Murdy has a very extensive and lucrative practice over a wide extent of country. Dr. J. D. Handkins was the last to locate at Moulton, in the spring of 1884.



MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL.



HAT people which has the best schools is the best people; if it is not so to-day, it will be so to-morrow."

Thus wrote the celebrated Frenchman,

Jules Simon. The chief glory of Iowa is that while she is tenth in population, she is fifth in whole number of public schools and whole number of school-houses, and first in the proportion of persons over ten years of age who are able to read, and also first in the

proportion of white male population between the ages of fifteen and twenty years who are able to write.

The following statistics of Appanoose County for 1884 are official, and speak for themselves more fully than general assertions:

There are thirteen district townships, twenty-nine independent districts, and eighty-six sub-districts. There are 111 ungraded schools and twenty-four rooms in graded schools, and the average duration of school is six and two-tenths months. During the year sixty-four males and 169 females were employed as teachers

at an average compensation for the former of \$36.25 per month, and for the latter of \$25.37 per month. The last school census reports 3,204 males and 3,056 females of school age. Of this total, 5,422 were enrolled in the public schools, and the average attendance was 3,482. The average cost of tuition per month was \$1.55. The school-houses are classified as follows: Frame, 120; brick, five. Their total value is \$85,185.

From \$25,000 to \$30,000 are annually paid to teachers, while the school-house and contingent expenses amount to half as much.

The office of county superintendent has been in existence for twenty-eight years, and the several incumbents, with year of assumption of office, have been:

J. J. Cummins, 1858; Rev. James Shields, 1859; Henry Hakes, 1863; Thomas M. Fee, 1865; Madison M. Walden, 1866; L. N. Judd, 1867; Matthew Berrington, 1867; Thomas Wentworth, 1868; D. T. Monroe, 1870; G. C. Goodenough, 1872; G. W. Taylor, 1874; J. W. Carey, 1876; D. R. Guernsey, 1878; C. J. Brower, 1880; Elon G. Ashby, 1886.

RAILROADS.

Although Appanoose County lies within a hundred miles of two of the large Iowa

cities, and although it was among the first of the interior counties to be settled by white men, its railroad system was inaugurated at a comparatively late period. In fact, four great lines had spanned the State from east to west, and another had progressed far up the river Des Moines from Keokuk, before Appanoose and a county or two lying west had been thought of as a field for railway investment, except by the inhabitants themselves. But the roads alluded to above were the "land grant" lines, backed by subsidies of land from the General Government, amply worth the cost of constructing the roads.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN.

This is the successor to the bankrupt North Missouri Company, which, in 1867, and the following year, was engaged in extending the railroad system of Missouri. Tempting overtures having been made by the people of Ottumwa and other communities in Iowa to extend the stem from Macon northward, the work of construction began. It was at first supposed by the people of Centerville that they would obtain this line, but they were outbid by the people of Davis County. The North Missouri people, however, ran their line into Appanoose County two miles, in 1869, establishing the town of Moulton. The line then took a long curve eastward to Bloomfield, in Davis County, and thence to Ottumwa, hoping to reach Cedar Rapids without much delay; but in this they were disappointed, for the company became bankrupt, and Ottumwa is still its terminus. The road has for the last few years formed part of the Wabash system, and trains now run through Moulton between Des Moines and St. Louis.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

This route, as surveyed, was to pass through Moulton and thence through the

southern townships of the county. But the people of Centerville and the central portion of the county, by a vigorous effort, which included a contribution of \$125,000 and a donation of the right of way, secured a diversion of the route by way of Unionville, Centerville and Numa. Pending the effort to secure this change, there was some bad feeling between the people representing the rival routes, which passed away, however, very soon after the change was effected. The road was known as the Chicago & Southwestern until it was completed. Backed, as this company was, by the great Rock Island corporation, it is not strange that the construction was very rapid. The road was completed to Centerville, February 16, 1871, and, noting its rapid construction westward, the people felt that, although they had paid a large price, yet they had secured a line that must, in the very nature of things, prove to be an important one.

The effect of this road on the growth of Centerville has been very marked. The business of the town has quadrupled, and its population has already more than trebled. Besides affording the needed connection with Chicago for the transportation of grain and stock, the road is a heavy consumer of Appanoose County coal and stone, and, in addition, carries large quantities of coal to other towns along the line, thus bringing additional profits to the county.

MISSOURI, IOWA & NEBRASKA.

This road was mainly secured by the efforts of people living along its line in Missouri and in Appanoose County, the contributions and local aid amounting to about \$700,000. The company was organized March 26, 1870, and the road built in the following year from Keokuk to Centerville. This company was really the outgrowth of the "Iowa Southern Company,"

which was organized August 3, 1866, with the following as incorporators: F. M. Drake, James Jordan, S. W. McAtee, Andrew Colliver, William McK. Findley, H. H. Trimble, J. B. Glenn, William Bradley, T. J. Rogers, Jacob Shaw, N. Udell J. D. Baker, B. Bowen, H. Tannehill, R. N. Glenn.

The object, as stated in the article, was to build a road with two branches to Bloomfield, thence west via Centerville to the Missouri River. One of said branches to commence at a point on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, running thence to Bloomfield, Iowa; the other branch to commence at a point on the State line of Missouri and Iowa, where the Alexandria & Bloomfield railroad terminates, running thence to Bloomfield, Iowa, there forming a junction with the branch first above named, running thence west (with a single track) via Centerville, through the southern tier of counties in Iowa, to a point on the Missouri River. The Bloomfield programme was abandoned after a time, and a consolidation having been effected with a company at Alexandria, the road was built as above stated, by way of Memphis and Glenwood to Centerville.

In 1879 the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska was extended west through Corydon and Humeston to Van Wert, in Decatur County, and about the same time the Humeston & Shenandoah line was constructed, thus making a natural and direct line from Keokuk to Council Bluffs, over 250 miles in length. It is expected that sooner or later this system will be consolidated by some great Chicago corporation, like the Burlington company. At present the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska is equipped with entirely new rolling stock, and is doing an excellent business. Both morning and evening trains come in from three directions, and within an hour depart. The third direction is north, the line to Albia

being built in 1880 and 1881, as the Centerville, Moravia & Albia. For two years the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska system was a part of the Wabash, from which it was separated in 1885.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & KANSAS CITY.

This road was completed across Appanoose County in 1874. From Bloomfield to Moulton it uses the track of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and runs from Moulton, by way of Cincinnati, to LaCleda, Missouri. Having been constructed so soon after the panic of 1873, this line was for a time operated under somewhat discouraging circumstances. Being a part of the immense "Burlington" system, it now does an excellent business. The people of Cincinnati and vicinity contributed about \$25,000 to assist in the construction of this route.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

This company built a line from Albia to Moravia at the same time the Centerville, Moravia & Albia was laid. Regular trains are not run, but considerable stock is shipped from Moravia by this route, a freight train coming down from Albia once or twice a week.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

This company is in the spring of 1886 surveying a Kansas City line through Appanoose County, across Union, Taylor, Walnut, Bellair and Lincoln townships. It will doubtless be constructed this season.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The preliminary meeting to organize this society was held September 10, 1875. A brief constitution was adopted, stating the object of the association to be the perpetuation of the history of Appanoose County, and the cultivation of social and friendly relations among the members. All

persons who had resided in the county twenty years were declared eligible to membership. J. F. Stratton was chosen President; W. S. Manson, Vice-President; James S. Wakefield, Secretary; W. S. Main, Dr. N. Udell, J. H. Gaugh, Daniel McDonald and L. Dean, Executive Committee.

An amusing address was made by Elder J. C. Sevey at this meeting, who related some of his experiences in 1850. He stated that he was a visitor at the District Court in the fall of that year, and that the lawyers boarded with "Limekiln" Wright, whose good wife, being unable to keep up with her boarders' voracious appetites for pumpkin, ran out to the pile in the lot and set a raw one on the table.

The Elder described Judge Tannehill as a tall, lank, freckled, and green-appearing fellow, who would blush whenever spoken to, but added that he soon outgrew his bashfulness, and proceeded to pass a high eulogium upon his long official services and character.

An adjourned meeting of the society was held October 6, when J. C. Sevey was elected President; James Hughes, Vice-President; J. S. Wakefield, Secretary. Several ancient documents were handed around for inspection, after which the society adjourned till the first Saturday in September, 1876. The meeting does not appear to have been held, owing, probably, to the fierce political contest then raging.

Nothing farther was done until 1884, when the society was reorganized and a good meeting was held. Judge Tannehill was elected president. The secretary's book was lost, however, the members forgot who were officers, and no meeting has since been held.

APPANOOSE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first record of this society has undoubtedly lain several years in the vault

of the county recorder, entirely forgotten by the present officers of the society. The first minutes are in the back part of the book, and show that the preliminary meeting was held on the fourth Monday in April, 1855. A. S. Stone, President, and A. Harris was Secretary. It was resolved that the township assessors present should inform the citizens of their respective townships of the formation of the society, and solicit their attendance at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the first Saturday in June. F. A. Stevens, W. W. Cottle, Reuben Riggs, James Galbraith and Amos Harris were chosen to prepare articles of incorporation, after which the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting was held as designated. A constitution was presented and adopted, after which the following paid the membership fee: Elias Conger, William Monroe, Asa Dudley, Harvey Tannehill, James McKehan, John Wilmington, Michael Caldwell, J. P. Anderson, James Wells, F. A. Stevens, J. G. Brown, W. S. Henderson, Amos Harris, Hiram Summers, Solomon Walker, B. S. Packard, J. H. Parker, James Childers, James Galbraith, D. T. Stevens.

James Wells was chosen President; Asa Dudley, Vice-President; Amos Harris, Secretary; Harvey Tannehill, Treasurer. The township committee-men chosen were: Center, J. Delay, H. S. Stone, G. W. Perkins; Union, Nathan Udell; Washington, E. Taylor; Wells, James Wells; Caldwell, F. A. Stevens; Pleasant, J. H. B. Armstrong; Shoal Creek, Dr. Hall; Johns, John Bland; Independence, D. Stoolley; Chariton, Mr. Macon; Taylor, S. M. Andrews.

One or two meetings were afterward held, resulting in the holding of a fair near Centerville, on the 5th of October. The premiums awarded were: B. Adamson, best boar; H. S. Thomas, yearling heifer; Mr. Abel, second best heifer; James Wells,

yearling bull; James Galbraith, cow; Mr. Abel, second best cow; Valentine Tripp, best bull calf; Mr. Abel, second best; Valentine Tripp, best bull; D. Scott, second best; Thomas Tresser, best yoke of oxen; H. S. Thomas, second best; James Wells, best cow; H. S. Thomas, second best; J. H. B. Armstrong, best mule team; Isaac Grigsby, second best; George Abel, best butter; Mr. Brazille, second best; M. O. Guinn, best boots; Silas Jump, best colt two years old; William Brazille, second best; D. T. Stevens, best colt three years old; H. S. Thomas, best yearling mare-colt; Gilbert McFoy, second best; G. R. Morse, best yearling horse-colt; William ———, second best; O. Harrow, best horse-colt; Simpson Cupp, second best; George Abel, best mare-colt; J. C. Wright, second best; H. S. Thomas, best stallion; Isaac Gregory, second best; J. H. B. Armstrong, best brood mare; James Wells, second best; John Wright, buggy horse; R. Memnon, matched team; J. Conger, best draft horse; B. Burdam, second best. The total amount of awards was \$33.50.

The above organization would seem to have been abandoned, for no meeting was held till September 6, 1856, when a new society was formed, with forty members. The old constitution was adopted with some modifications. George Abel was chosen President; Joseph Delay, Vice-President; J. S. Wakefield, Secretary; H. Tannehill, Treasurer. The fair was appointed for the 3d of October. The committee on stock was composed of Joseph Delay, R. P. Wilson, Woodford Jones; on grain, W. H. Clark, George Abel, Thomas Holoway; on poultry and domestic products, A. Dudley, B. Adams, W. S. Henderson; on mechanical products, Joseph R. Morse, W. H. Brazille, J. S. Wakefield; Marshal of the Day, L. Bland. There appear to have been only seventeen entries. Seven copies of the *Iowa Farmer* were

awarded, and seven certificates—presumably diplomas.

Sixty-three entries were made at the fair of 1857, among which were some apples by George W. Perkins, and two samples of sorghum molasses, by other parties. There is nothing to show who took premiums. The treasurer reported in July, 1858, that he had paid premiums at this fair to the amount of \$25.75.

At the annual meeting in July, 1858, Benjamin Adamson was elected President; William E. Callen, Secretary; J. F. Stratton, Treasurer. September 25 a new constitution was adopted, which was signed by 121 citizens. The fair was appointed to be held October 13, and sixteen committees were appointed. Ninety-six entries were made.

March 12, 1859, the society engaged fair grounds of Judge Dudley, near Centerville, and selected a committee to make arrangements for fencing the same. The fair for the year was fixed for the first Thursday in October. There were 229 entries this year, a gain of over double on the preceding year.

March 3, 1860, the committee on grounds were continued with instructions to complete the work, and to issue membership certificates in payment of labor. August 11 it was decided to build a floral hall and a judges' stand. The number of entries at the fair in the fall of this year was 225.

January 26, 1861, a committee was appointed to ascertain what could be done toward buying a permanent site for fair grounds. No action was taken.

Annual fairs were then held until 1885, when no fair was held because the owners of the land demanded an increased rental—more than the officers of the society felt justified in paying. A fair will probably be held in 1886. The society has been prosperous, has always paid its premiums in full, and has a little money in the treas-

ury. There has been some talk of forming a new society—a stock company; but it is not yet known what will be done in this line.

MOULTON DISTRICT FAIRS.

Fairs have been held at Moulton since 1879, in which the surrounding counties participate. They have been of increasing size and interest.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order, designed as an educational force, and also as a means for promoting the material condition of the greatest industry of our great country, had a rapid growth in Appanoose County soon after its first inception. The order arrived at its greatest strength in this county in 1874, when there were about fourteen chartered granges.

When the existence of the order became known a pretty numerous class, not strictly eligible to its privileges, sought and obtained admission therein. These folks were of several kinds. Some had been unfortunate as farmers, and hailed the grange movement as a means of bolstering their credit through fraternal feeling, and looked forward to a day when their brethren would sign their notes simply because they were members of the same order. Others had been suppressed candidates in the political parties with which they had acted, and believed they could lead the guileless farmer whithersoever they would choose. Others again, whose ideas were numerous enough but lacking in practicability, yet really well-intentioned at heart, recognized the educational feature of the grange as a means for ventilating their crude and visionary schemes, and thereby, in their own opinions, setting the world to revolving according to a better system. One thing all these people possessed in common, and that was glibness of tongue; while your average farmer

is generally a reticent fellow, slow of speech, but by his solitary habits of work is enabled to solve problems of society and business relations in a more satisfactory and certain way than the clever fellows who rushed in to instruct him with untired methods of finance, politics and sometimes religion.

The silent class could not help becoming disgusted with all this clamor in their ears about matters that they already understood, and their self-appointed apostles found the guileless granger quite able to comprehend their selfish ends. It is to the introduction of this alien and disturbing class that the order all over Iowa has apparently deteriorated. In Appanoose County the subordinate granges now in existence do not exceed three or four, and the membership in these is much reduced.

It is hoped and believed by the true friends and supporters of the order, that a revival will soon come and that a better basis will be established whereby it will be enabled to take the place its founders designed, as an educating vital force in every community, a place where a better system of agriculture will be taught, where farmers' sons and daughters will be imbued with a feeling of love for the calling in which they have been reared, and where true communism shall be practiced—that love for our fellow-men, which draws forth contributions from the prosperous to aid those who suffer from hunger, cold or the ravages of pestilence.

Brief as has been the history of the order, there is much to commend in what has been accomplished.

In the early months of 1874, when the distress-word was passed from the destitute settlers in the northern counties asking for help for the hundreds who had lost their crops by the ravaging locusts, none gave more effectual or speedy help than the patrons in this and adjoining counties.

And when the cry was repeated from the West, in the following year, with the intensity of despair, car-load after car-load of grain, meat and clothing was sent to feed and clothe the destitute homesteaders of Nebraska and Kansas, and large sums of money. In these contributions the farmers of Appanoose County were conspicuous by the magnitude and frequency of their donations, only seeking to help their brethren in distress.

"——— I pray thee, then,

Write me as one who loves his fellow-men"

exclaimed Ben Adhem, and the farmers of Iowa, during those two winters, sought no other recompense than this; but in the last day it is certain that their names will be enrolled among those who hold accumulated property as a trust for the benefit of humanity as well as for themselves.

September 27, 1873, the members of the order in the county had a grand celebration at Centerville, at which time addresses were made by Colonel Earlywine, Rev. Mr. Clark, Elder Sevey, J. A. Pierson, J. L. Hughes and Mansel Hughes.

October 25 the following granges were reported, with their membership, to the master of the County Grange: Rehoboth, forty-two members; Hickory, twenty-nine; Concord, twenty; Bellair, twenty-nine; Buncombe, twenty-eight; Philadelphia, nineteen; Hibbsville, forty; Golden Rule, sixty-six; Caldwell, thirty-one; Antioch, forty; Nashville, thirty-three; Washington, thirty-one; Iowa and Maple Grove were in existence, but had not reported.

Since then the order has gradually declined until it is practically extinct, in 1886. Its good results yet remain, however, and the Patrons of Husbandry cannot be said to have existed in vain.

STATISTICAL.

Following we give the report of the

census enumerator for Appanoose County by townships:

Township.	1850	1865.	1875.	1885.
Bellair.....	.....	564	708	1,012
Caldwell.....	303	93	1,414	1,153
Center.....	1,137	1,409	2,446	3,434
Chariton.....	212	519	885	555
Douglas.....	.....	485	540	495
Franklin.....	.....	549	851	684
Independence.....	177	803	960	684
Johns.....	.....	620	916	858
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	596	455
Pleasant.....	.....	891	1,093	944
Sharon.....	.....	376	662	473
Shoal Creek.....	150	423	.....	.....
Taylor.....	243	904	958	599
Udell.....	.....	924	914	808
Union.....	266	330	619	498
Vermillion.....	.....	.....	.....	716
Walnut.....	.....	398	772	697
Washington.....	382	796	2,000	1,869
Wells.....	255	398	1,061	755
Total.....	3,131	10,758	17,405	16,941

Of the population of 1885 there were 753 born in foreign lands, as follows: England, 219; Ireland, 133; Scotland, 80; Wales, 11; Canada, 34; Norway, 2; Sweden, 160; France, 6; Germany, 82; Bohemia, 4; Denmark, 5; other countries, 17.

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Baptist.....	\$12,000
Christian.....	15,000
Congregational.....	2,500
Methodist.....	25,400
Presbyterian.....	8,575
Roman Catholic.....	4,000
United Brethren.....	1,500

Total church property.....\$68,975

FARM STATISTICS.

Average size of farm, acres.....	123
Acres of improved land.....	188,577
Acres in cultivation.....	124,036
Acres unimproved land.....	106,251
Acres in pasture.....	80,245
Rods of hedge.....	207,859
Rods of barbed-wire fence.....	290,076
Rods of other fence.....	693,670
Number farms managed by owner.....	1,591
By tenant for money rent.....	71
By tenant for crop rent.....	266



CENTERVILLE.



HE county seat was first called "Chaldea." It was afterward changed to "Senterstown," in honor of Governor Senter, of Tennessee.

The wise men at the State capital, however, in enacting the new name thought they were only serving the cause of orthography by spelling it "Centerville." This was accepted by the citizens, and has since been unquestioned.

Chaldea was platted in October, 1846, by the Board of Commissioners, on the northeast corner of section 36, township 69, range 18. The public square lies in the southwest part of the plat, and is 132 feet square. Center stones are set on the north and east corners of the square, being on the center line of Main and State streets. The original streets running east and west are: North, Madison, Washington, State and South, while those running north and south are: West, Wayne, Franklin, Main, School, Jefferson, Monroe and East streets. The magnetic variation is $9^{\circ} 42'$. The surveying was done in the winter of 1846-'7, by J. F. Stratton.

No building was erected in Chaldea during 1846. Spencer F. Wadlington came to the vicinity during the summer of this year and built a cabin just northeast of the original plat, and opened the first mercantile house ever started in the county. The first building erected on the town site was a cabin by James Wright, early in 1847, succeeded by Mr. Wadlington, who removed to the town plat a short time afterward. James Hughes came to the town site in the summer of 1847, and, deciding that this was just the place for him, selected a lot and erected a blacksmith shop.

The town did not grow with alarming rapidity during this or the succeeding year. Mr. Hughes gives the population and business of the town during the winter of 1848-'49 as follows: S. F. Wadlington, merchant; Thomas Cochran and family, grocery; James Hughes and David Beeler, blacksmiths; E. A. Packard and family, hotel; Benjamin Spooner and family, farmer; James J. Jackson, builder; C. H. Howell, merchant. These, he thinks, were all who were living on the town plat, and says that, living near, and composing part of the neighborhood, were the Perkinses, Mansons, J. F. Stratton and A. Pewthers.

The first postoffice in the county, Mr. Hughes says, was established at George W. Perkins' house in 1847, but in the following

year it was removed to Centerville, and C. H. Howell made postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback from Keosauqua once a week, Benjamin Swearngen, then a lad two-thirds grown, being the messenger.

The principal reliance for amusement during the lonely winter of thirty years ago was dancing. Parties were given every week or so at the cabins in the neighborhood, which were punctually attended by the young people. The musicians were Ira Perdue and L. D. Packard, whose skill in drawing the fiddle-bow kept everybody cheerful within ten miles of Centerville.

An animated collision occurred either during this or the following winter. One Flood, whose name occurs with considerable regularity on two or three old dockets, was engaged in the saloon business. A man named Brown came here from Albia, and engaged in the same occupation. Now, although whisky is frequently mentioned in the preceding pages, it is only just to the early settlers to enter a disclaimer for them on the score of intemperance. Teetotalism had not been heard of, and very few abstained entirely; but at the same time, those who drank to excess were equally few. Hence, there was hardly room for more than one "grocery," and Brown's coming roused the commercial jealousy of Flood to the extent of his resolving to "clean him out." Backed by two or three chums, he undertook the job one night, and several shots were fired, but, unfortunately, without hurting anybody. Flood held on for a year or two, when, growing weary of paying costs in justice courts, he closed his shop, much to the gratification of the order-loving people of the town.

Flood remained till the fall of 1850. Having given up his saloon business, he turned his attention to horse-racing, and in the summer or fall of 1850 went to Ottumwa with two race-horses, a nice black team, and a very tidy carriage, for the purpose

of having some "fun with the boys." While there, his matched blacks ran away and smashed his carriage. He played "poker" one evening and lost over \$200 at that fascinating game. He had arranged two races, one of which he lost, and the other he withdrew, paying forfeit. The Ottumwa country was too wicked for poor Flood.

Flood came back, after his sad experience, and while in Brown's saloon one evening, picked a quarrel with Brown, whom he drove into his living-room. Mrs. Brown came out, armed with a rifle, which she cocked and brought to aim within a foot or so of Flood's sconce. A doctor was leaning against the bar, with his back to her, but saw the barrel passing his own face. He raised his arm as the valorous Mrs. Brown pulled the trigger, which no doubt saved Flood's life. Some say the dame swore as she took aim. Mrs. Brown was required to give bail for this exploit, but Flood was careful to keep out of her reach ever after. Brown died in the course of a year or two, and his widow married an eccentric character, who used to preach and teach school in the neighborhood.

In 1852, or thereabouts, "Mose" Conger bought a barrel of whisky, and began business at his cabin. One Sunday two residents of the town called on Mose for a pint of the article, and found him on his chair so inebriated that he could not rise. The visitors asked him to furnish them, but he refused point-blank, saying he would not sell on Sunday. They pressed the matter without success, until one of them asked him to give his reason for refusing. His answer was conclusive, for he explained with owl-like gravity, "I was raised a Presbyterian, and some of the old faith sticks to me yet!" But, so good a customer was Mose to himself that when his barrel became empty his circumstances did not admit of his obtaining a fresh supply.

About 1853 the town, which then contained nearly 400 inhabitants, settled down to an order-loving, peaceful community, and the few persons who had made nearly all the early troubles either left or became subdued.

Centerville grew steadily from 1850 till 1857, and, in the latter year, had become a place of about a thousand inhabitants. Several church societies were formed and houses erected during the time. The town became a stage center of no mean pretensions, and the aspect of the future was pleasant. The panic of 1857 served to hinder the growth of the place for several years, but a better feeling began to be indicated in 1859. In May of that year, as gleaned from the first number of the *Appanoose Republican*, the business men of Centerville were: R. N. Glenn, J. W. Williams, William Whittenmyer, C. H. Howell, Bradley & Campbell, Clark & Rummell, W. H. Breazeale, J. R. Wooden, Solomon Walker, D. L. Strickler, W. H. Alexander, Warren E. Allen, Harper & Henderson, L. Stevenson, John S. Lewis, Philip Whitsel and Moses Gaughenbaugh. The Eagle House was kept by T. D. Brown, the Travelers' Home by George Pratt and the Appanoose Hotel by John M. Slater. Miller & Beall were the lawyers and E. Mechem the doctor; J. T. Place, insurance and real-estate agent.

In 1860 the prospects were good for an increase of population and business; but the beginning of the war, in 1861, served to keep the population about the same till its close, for men enlisted as fast as new settlers came. As an instance of the patriotic feeling of the people of Centerville and the surrounding region, the following deserves mention. Twenty-three years ago the daily papers printed in Keokuk and Burlington reached Centerville late in the evening. So far as getting intelligence from Grant's army, after the battle of Black River

Bridge, was concerned, he and his dusty troops had been lost to the people at home, when all at once came the news that he was intrenched around Vicksburg. When the papers containing the news of Pemberton's surrender came to Centerville there were only two or three waiting to get their mail. Father Manson adjusted his spectacles and began the work of sorting out the mail. When he opened the package containing the daily papers, his old eyes caught the heading, "Vicksburg is Ours," and tremblingly and dubiously announced it. An eager minute followed as he gave the particulars. The lingerers rushed from the postoffice almost frantic with excitement, and, in three minutes, the whole town knew the glad news. A nondescript casting, used for firing salutes, was loaded and fired time after time. Hundreds living in the country heard the report, and, almost sure that Grant had succeeded, came in to verify their belief. It is estimated that 3,000 people were on the public square at 11 o'clock that night, all crazy with joy and ready to do anything to manifest it. And all next day the streets were filled by a moving crowd, too happy to work, careless of the sorrows the war had brought, and indifferent to the future. All had crossed the great Mississippi, had seen its mighty capacity, and they knew it was no more blockaded by rebel rams, and lay, reflecting back the bright rays of the July sun, a limpid meridian between the East and West, unvexed from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having been the seat of justice from the organization of the county, a further summary of the history of Centerville would be only a recapitulation of the county history. It is proper to say, however, that in the last few years many business blocks and private residences have been erected in the town that will vie with the architecture of any town in Iowa, and the

indications are that ere long the town will pass from the youthful climacteric of wood to the more mature age of brick and stone.

The people of the town are eminently enterprising in business matters, and they are noted for morality, temperance and neighborly good-will. With a considerable capital already at hand, and with great natural resources to develop, it is impossible to foresee anything but growth and prosperity in the future.

POPULATION.

The first census that took separate account of Centerville was that of 1854, when the number of inhabitants was given as 283. In 1860 it was 820; in 1870 it was 1,037, and in 1875 it was 1,226. Now began a period of rapid growth. In 1880 the population had increased to 2,475, thus doubling in five years. In 1885 the total reached 3,432, which is not far below the present population.

THE BUILDING OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

It had become apparent to the tax-payers in 1856 that the log court house, with its frame additions, would not long serve the needs of the county; but the hard times of 1857 deferred the agitation of the question for some time. So insufficient was the size of the court-house in 1858 that the court in that year was held at the Presbyterian church. A special election was held May 19, 1860, to determine whether a court-house should be built at a cost of \$15,000; there were 906 votes for the measure and eighty-nine against it. Soon after this election Judge Galbraith made a contract with Callen & Pearson to build the new structure, and the foundation was laid during that year.

In January, 1861, the Board of Supervisors ordered a drain to be constructed to clear the foundation from an accumulation of water, and to protect it from future

damp, and appointed Judge Galbraith superintendent of the construction of the building, he having offered to attend to it for \$240, although Thomas Wentworth offered to supervise it for \$30. The payments made by the Board to Callen & Pearson, exclusive of what had been paid for the foundation, were as follows: January, 1862, \$5,000; June, 1862, \$2,650; October, 1862, \$1,000; January, 1863, \$1,255, and at the same session the report of Galbraith, as superintendent, was approved, which is the only hint that the work had been completed. Most of the above payments had been made from the Swamp-Land Fund. The grounds were fenced in 1864.

The court-house is a brick structure, 52 x 76 feet in size, and two stories high, with a basement. On the first floor are halls crossing each way, and on this floor the county offices and fire-proof vaults are situated. A spacious court-room and jury-rooms occupy the upper story. The walls of the court-room are handsomely frescoed with several appropriate designs, including the Goddess of Justice in the rear of the judge's stand, and the Goddess of Liberty on the front wall. The ceiling is frescoed in various figures surrounding the American eagle in the center. The covering of the edifice is fire-proof, and is surmounted by a tower rising ninety-nine and a half feet from the ground. The public square, in the center of which this temple of justice stands, is inclosed and well set with thrifty forest-trees.

JAIL.

A jail was proposed very soon after the organization of Appanoose County, but the project was not executed at that time, partly for lack of money and partly because there was little need for such a structure. A small stone jail was built about 1855, which served as an excuse for a prison, especially when well guarded, for about ten

years; but in 1866 a prisoner named Lockhart, awaiting trial for horse stealing, easily effected his escape. For several years after this, prisoners were sent to Ottumwa for safe keeping.

June 8, 1871, the Board of Supervisors made a contract with Jacob Shaw, Thomas Wentworth and William Ames & Co., to build a suitable jail forty-two feet square. They were to receive for everything, except the carpenter's work, \$6,176.37. The building was completed late in 1872. The jail part is 19 x 42, and is constructed in a substantial manner, of stone, brick and iron. The remaining portion is fitted up for jailer's residence. The whole cost was about \$10,000.

PRESS.

The first paper published here was the *Appanoose Chieftain*. It has had a number of successors. The successful ones, that is those now published, are the *Citizen*, *Journal* and *Iowegian*.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Centerville was first incorporated in 1855, and the manner of procedure was thus: A petition, signed by various citizens of the town, was presented to Judge Harris, asking him to submit the question of incorporation to the voters of the town. The election was held February 26, 1855, the judges being Squire Bates, John Snell and John Potts, and the clerks, J. G. Brown and J. F. Stratton. A majority was found to be in favor of the project, and, on the 12th of March, the people elected G. W. Wise, W. S. Henderson, D. P. Sparks, J. G. Brown and William Clark a committee to prepare a charter. This was voted upon and approved March 26. The original document was discovered in the recorder's vault, and contains six pages of blue foolscap paper. There are fourteen sections, and the document is signed by all the committee.

An election was soon after held under the authority of the charter, and town officers chosen; but as the county judge made no record of the result, and the first minute-book has disappeared, nothing can be stated with certainty concerning the first two years of corporate government. The charter continued in force till about the 1st of October, 1857, when it was vacated by the formal adoption of a special charter provided by chapter 100 of the laws of the Sixth General Assembly. Under this charter the council could not levy a tax unless previously voted by the people. Another peculiarity was, that in case of inability of the mayor to hear causes arising from infraction of the town ordinances, they could be taken before any justice of the peace in Center Township. In other respects the charter was about the same as the one adopted under the general law subsequently passed, under which Centerville now holds its corporate powers.

From October 7, 1857, the records have been preserved. At that time C. Wentworth was elected Mayor; S. W. Wright, Recorder; D. P. Sparks, A. Purjue, A. Harris, C. H. Howell, J. Knapp, J. Lankford, Councilmen; William Crow, Marshal.

Grave doubts having arisen as to the legality of the charter passed by the Legislature, it was abandoned February 22, 1870, and in the following month the town was incorporated under the general law.

The officers of Centerville for 1886 are: Mayor, R. Henderson; Recorder, J. P. Gribbin; Treasurer, J. C. Bevington; Assessor, T. O. Wilson; Street Commissioner, Joseph Payton; Marshal, W. T. Swearngen. Councilmen: First Ward, W. G. Clark and Eli Ramsey; Second Ward, C. W. Lane and James S. Ellis; Third Ward, C. J. Phillips and Patrick Walsh.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A hook-and-ladder company was organized in 1872, but afterward disbanded. October 16, 1876, a new company was organized and took possession of the outfit which had been used by its predecessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

From 1848 forward, the people of Centerville have always been progressive in school matters. The first building, though built of logs, was a first-rate one in its day. In 1854 the growth of the town required more space for school work, and it was cheerfully supplied by the erection of a two-story frame building, about 22 x 36 feet in size, which cost perhaps \$1,500. C. H. Howell, G. W. Swearngen and D. P. Sparks constituted the School Board at the time.

In 1868, a large and shapely structure was built in the southeast part of the old town plat. This was of brick, three stories high and cost about \$12,000. The plan was drafted by C. A. Dunham, of Burlington. This is now known as the Central school. In 1882 the Lincoln building, in the northern part of the city, and the Garfield building, in the southern part, were erected after the same plans. They cost \$9,000 each, and are twin buildings in every respect. They are two stories and basement structures, supplied with the most modern and highly approved features of ventilation, lighting, steam heating, etc. The three buildings and their grounds are now valued at \$30,000.

The high school is in the Central building. The course of study is so complete and thorough that graduates from this school enter the Sophomore class in most colleges. German and Latin are taught. H. C. Hollingsworth is superintendent of the city schools, and devotes his time to the Central school. A. C. Jennis is principal

of the high school. Mrs. Hayes is principal of the Lincoln school, and Miss Parsons, of the Garfield. The total enrollment in the schools is not far from 900, and the average attendance is about 700.

The School Board for 1886 includes: W. W. Oliver (President), H. H. Wright, C. A. Stanton, F. W. Baker, Lot Randolph and S. W. Lane. J. C. Barrows is Secretary, and J. C. Bevington, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The "Atlas of Iowa" says that William S. Manson had the honor of preaching the first sermon in the county west of Chariton River, and the place of preaching was at the first store started in the county. The "Atlas" adds that the first religious society organized in the county was at the house of W. S. Manson, by Rev. Hugh Gibson. It consisted of six members, to wit: Jesse Wood and wife, W. S. Manson and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Hopkins and Mrs. Caughran. This was the beginning of the present large and flourishing Methodist society of Centerville.

The society grew rapidly during the first seven years of its existence, and, in 1852, had about seventy-five members. In that year, the church in the northeast part of the town was built. This is a frame building, about 30 x 40 feet in size, and cost \$600 or \$700. F. Spooner was superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The pastors who have ministered here, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Manson, Rowley, Winings, Darrah, Gibson, Dennis, Prather, Dixon, R. B. Allender, Briggs, Hill, George Clark, Cyrus Morey, Crellin, George W. Byrket, Hopkins, Welch, Stevenson, Thatcher, Miller, Robinson, Jennis, Wilson, Smith, T. E. Corkhill, H. E. Wing, J. P. Teeter and W. G. Thorn.

The society has now about 250 members.

H. B. Williams is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 130.

The society began the erection of a new house of worship in 1877, under the direction of J. W. Williams, D. M. Steele and J. R. Wooden, as building committee, and the corner-stone was laid in the fall of the same year with appropriate observances. The house is of brick, with basement, and is furnished with a gallery. Its size is 45 x 84 feet, and cost about \$10,000. Several memorial windows have been furnished by members. The lot was purchased from the heirs of Rev. W. S. Manson, so long identified with the society as a zealous, useful member.

The building was entirely completed in 1878, and the first services were held in it November 10, 1878.

The new church is truly an elegant piece of architecture, to which its members can point with pride as marking the progress of Christian effort in thirty years, whose annual rounds have marked the growth of a little band holding meetings in log cabins, to a strong and numerous society, meeting in one of the finest buildings west of the river towns.

Baptist Church.—This society dates from August, 1851, in which month Daniel P. and Mary A. Sparks, John and Eurydice Overstreet, Isaac Fuller, E. A. Packard, J. Brower, A. Thompson, Amanda Thompson, B. L. Packard, Elizabeth Packard, Hannah Packard, Jane Wright S. F. Wadlington, Harvey Campbell, Parney Campbell, Louise Campbell, Harriet Robertson, C. Brower, J. T. Gunter, Jane Gunter, James Thompson, Calvin Smith and Alarilla Smith were constituted the regular body of the church, William T. Barnes being Moderator, and A. Thompson, Clerk. The Deacons chosen were E. A. Packard and B. L. Packard; John Overstreet, Clerk.

The pastors have served as follows: Al-

bert Thompson, three years and eight months; John W. Osborn, one year; James L. Cole, two years; J. C. Burkholder, nine months (dying with harness on); John Redburn, four years; J. W. Bolston, seven months (stricken with paralysis); A. Stott, one year; F. Edwards, seven years; George E. Eldridge, two years; J. F. Leek, now on his first year.

A house of worship was built in 1856, D. P. Sparks bearing the principal share of its cost. This was a frame structure and stands just west of Stephenson's drug store. The parsonage was built in 1874, at a cost of about \$700. The new church was erected in 1875, and the dedicatory sermon preached by Rev. J. M. Smith, of Osceola, in November of that year. This is a frame building, 30 x 45, and cost \$1,500. The bell was the gift of S. F. Wadlington, and bears his name, together with the date of its casting—June, 1858. The principal promoters of the effort to build the second church were William Evans and F. M. Veach. The society has now about 140 members. William Evans is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has an attendance of about 100.

Presbyterian Church.—This society was probably formed in the winter of 1855-'56, the officiating clergyman and first pastor being Rev. Matthew Smith.

The church became a body corporate March 10, 1866, the subscribing members being C. H. Howell, Solomon Silknitter, Samuel Brown, J. F. Stratton and Thomas Wentworth.

Up to this time the meetings had been held in the upper story of C. H. Howell's house, and it was decided to build a house for worship. This was accomplished during 1856 and the following year. This building was of considerable pretension for the time, it being, perhaps, 28 x 42 feet. It was built of brick made by Mr. Goss, and the walls were laid by Thomas Went-

worth. This building was used by the society till 1867, when a new building took its place. This was begun in 1866 and completed the next year, being dedicated by Rev. John Fisher. The building is of brick, 40 x 80 feet in size, and cost about \$5,000. It is situated one block south of the public square. The society also owns a parsonage, and is now preparing to build a new brick church at a cost of \$10,000.

The pastors have been: Rev. Messrs. Matthew Smith, John Fisher, E. L. Dodeler, J. D. Jenks, ——— Claggett, L. M. Belden, W. W. Thorp and L. M. Bartlett. There are about 200 members.

The Sabbath-school is claimed to be the lineal successor of the first little school established by C. H. Howell at his store, in 1848. R. Stephenson is superintendent. The average attendance of pupils is about 150.

United Presbyterian Church.—This church was first formed in 1862, but who the constituent members were cannot be ascertained. October 15, 1863, Rev. J. D. Beard was installed pastor. The membership being small, Mr. Beard effected a consolidation of this body with the church at Cincinnati without the knowledge of the members.

The society was dormant for several years, but a re-organization was effected March 18, 1872, at the house of J. B. Jenks, the sermon being preached by Rev. John Haddon. The subscribing members at this meeting were D. C. Campbell, A. J. and Mrs. B. W. Campbell, J. W. and Mrs. S. A. Houston, S. P. and Mrs. Mina Hayes, H. D. and Mrs. M. Shoutz, Mrs. Martha M. Campbell, Mrs. Martha M. Jenks and Miss Kitty Campbell. A. J. Campbell and S. P. Hayes were chosen Elder's, and D. C. Campbell, Clerk.

Rev. G. R. Murray was called in 1875, and the present pastor, Rev. M. B. Brownlee, was called early in 1883.

The church was built in 1873, is about 40 x 60 feet in size and cost \$3,000.

The society has now about forty members.

H. D. Shoutz is superintendent of the Sunday-school which has an average attendance of about forty.

Christian Church.—The church in Centerville was organized August 10, 1867, by electing J. L. Chessman, Silas D. Harris and Ichabod Stewart, Elders, and John Wilmington and ——— Bennett, Deacons, and W. P. Morret, Clerk. Elder J. C. Sevey, of the Walnut City congregation, officiated in the ordination services. The number of members at the time of the organizing was twenty-nine. W. P. Morret and James W. Baker were chosen elders about November, 1869, Elder Chessman having removed. Elder I. Stewart died June 17, 1871.

Elder J. C. Sevey preached for the church occasionally from the time of its organization to May, 1869, when Elder J. A. Wilson was called to the pastorate, continuing something over a year. After Elder Wilson resigned, Elder F. Walden, of Albia, preached for the church monthly until October 1, 1872, when Elder F. M. Kirkham was called to serve. At the time he began his labors the number of members was fifty-three. The present number is 250. Rev. H. U. Dale was in charge from February, 1880, till December, 1884. Rev. E. W. Misener, the present pastor, came in June, 1885.

The house of worship, now owned by the church, was dedicated Lord's day, February 14, 1875, Prof. G. T. Carpenter, of Osaloosa, preaching the dedicatory sermon, and Elder J. B. Vawter, State Evangelist, assisting in the service. The building with its furnishings cost, in round numbers, \$7,000. The building committee was composed of General F. M. Drake, Chairman; L. C. Mechem, Ab. Owings, M. H. Kirkham and F. M. Kirkham. The Sunday-school has an average attendance this year

of about 100. G. W. Armstrong, Superintendent.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

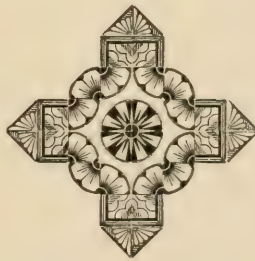
There are a number of benevolent and other societies in Centerville, most of them well supported. The leading ones are: Jackson Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M.; Euclid Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; Centerville Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F.; Hope Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.; Centerville Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F.; Temple Canton, No. 4, Patriarchs Militant; John L. Bashore Post, No. 121, G. A. R.; Centerville Lodge, No. 64, K. P. There are also organizations of the United Workmen, Good Templars and the Women's Relief Corps.

COAL INDUSTRY.

The chief factor in Centerville's growth

for many years past has been the coal industry, which is referred to under head Introductory. About 500 to 600 miners are employed here in winter, and half that number in the summer. The total population dependent upon the mines, counting women and children, varies from 1,200 to 1,500. Among these are few foreigners, and those few are Irish, Scotch and English.

The mines now worked are the "Centerville," at Relay, three-fourths of a mile from the square; the "Diamond," two mines, one about 100 rods east of the square and the other a mile southeast; the "Watson," near the railroad junction; the "Standard," three-fourths of a mile southeast; the "Scandinavian," the same distance south; the "Wilson," one-fourth of a mile northeast, and the "McClard," a mile southwest of the square.





VILLAGES.

MOULTON.

ELIZABETHTOWN is located on the southeast quarter of section 15, and northeast quarter of section 22, town 68,

range 16. Main street runs north and south, and Davis street runs perpendicular to the other. The ground fronting the western extension of Davis street on the north was appropriated for cemetery use and for a site for a Baptist church.

Such is the abstract of the record entry of the first laying-out of this busy, flourishing town, which lies on or very near the ancient "bee-trace," described on a preceding page. But the certainty that the North Missouri Railroad was coming, induced a modification of the plat of Elizabethtown, and it was merged into Moulton.

The town plat of the latter originally contained 160 acres, consisting of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, town 68, range 16. S. S. Caruthers was the grantor, who acknowledged the plat before M. H. Jones, July 4,

1867. The streets running east and west are numbered First to Eighth, and the north and south streets, beginning on the east side, are East, Walnut, Elm, Oak, Main, Vine, Maple and West.

The North Missouri Road was completed to the town in the spring of 1869, and extended to Bloomfield in the same year. It was completed to Ottumwa about the last of July, 1870, and, the next day, a party of about 100 hungry Iowa editors, accompanied by their wives, passed through Moulton on an excursion to St. Louis, where, tradition has it, they were so sumptuously entertained that they all resolved never to return, and it is certain the Moulton folks never saw that crowd again.

Those who were residents on the town plat in the winter of 1868-'69 are said to have been as follows: Thomas McAchran, druggist; William Lowry, dry-goods and groceries; James G. West, James E. Jennings, Andrew Ogden, Levi Davis and James Norris, laborers; M. V. Howell and James P. Smith, physicians; Joseph Jurd, John Burdett, J. Q. Lane and E. W. Walker, carpenters, and two or three Irishmen. All had families but William Lowry.

The first death that occurred in Moulton was that of Thomas Mulock in 1869. The

first marriage was that of Willson Nycum to Miss Norris.

The first school in the village was taught by Thomas Haughey and wife, in the Christian church, in the winter of 1869-'70.

Previous to this the people sent to the district school just outside the village.

A newspaper, the *Moulton Independent*, was established in the spring of 1869.

The principal growth of the town was achieved in 1872 and the year following.

In 1872 Edwards & Davis erected a steam flouring mill, now operated by J. A. Coffman.

In 1873 the Burlington & Southwestern Railway was extended into Missouri. About 1878 this was made a division terminus for the Southwestern line, and a small engine-house has been erected.

The principal manufacturing interest of the place was established in 1869, it being a steam flouring mill and woolen factory, by Aaron Harter & Son, at a cost of about \$25,000, now operated by Croft & Matthews.

An effort was made some years ago to obtain coal at this place and four shafts were dug, but without finding it. It is possible that a vein would have been found by a side-drift.

Moulton contains about 900 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on a high plateau dividing the waters flowing toward the Mississippi from those emptying into the Missouri. Its business is represented by four hotels, several dry-goods stores, clothing stores, groceries, jewelry stores, millinery shops, two flouring mills, woolen mill, wagon and blacksmith shops. Its people are intelligent, moral and attentive to their pursuits. It will be a little short of a miracle if this pushing young town—this "fiat" of the railway system—does not double its population and treble its business in the next ten years. There is no near neighbor to draw away the trade tributary

to this town, the nearest towns of any prominence being Centerville and Bloomfield.

MUNICIPAL.

The notice of election to choose officers for the inchoate city of Moulton was dated May 3, 1869, and was signed by the commissioners for the petitioners for the incorporation, Samuel Leerburger, Peter Fees, Jacob Neal, Tom McAchran, Wilson Nycum. The election was ordered by them to be held at the dry-goods store of A. Hart, May 18.

At the election, Jacob Neal, Thomas McAchran and Wilson Nycum acted as judges, and S. Leerburger and Peter Fees sat as clerks. Of the seventy-five votes polled, the first was cast by Green Hazelwood, and the last by J. B. Smith. C. H. Walker was elected Mayor; S. B. Thompson, Recorder; Levi Davis, Marshal; M. V. Howell, J. C. Thompson, G. Farnsworth, J. Q. Lane, A. Harter, Councilmen.

The preliminary action on which the above proceedings were based was had January 25, when an election was held at the drug store of Thomas McAchran, and the proposed incorporation was carried by a vote of 26 to 19. The territory incorporated was one mile square, described as follows: The south half of the northwest quarter of section 14, southwest quarter of same section, south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section 15, north half of northwest quarter of section 23, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 22. The whole is attested by K. P. Morrison, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Owing to the first record-book having been mislaid, the date of the first meeting of the council cannot be given. The first ordinance, however, was to define the town boundaries, which would seem to have been an act of surplusage.

A calaboose was built in the spring of 1871, at a cost of \$112.

Levi Davis was elected Mayor in 1873, and S. B. Thompson, Recorder.

A cemetery corporation appears to have been formed about 1870, but had become nearly disorganized. The management of the grounds was accordingly transferred to the town council, and, June 23, 1873, the mayor was authorized to appropriate such money as might be needed to put the grounds in order, and \$320.33 were expended for that purpose.

Provision was made for electing a town assessor in February, 1874, and, in October of that year, six Babcock portable extinguishers were purchased.

The mayors since 1873 have been: W. F. Howell, A. P. Berry, Levi Davis (two years), N. W. Edwards, Seth St. John, Levi Davis (four years), J. Q. Lane, B. B. Burchett (three years), G. C. Alden and Almer Swift.

The village officers for 1886 are: Mayor, Almer Swift; Recorder, A. S. Downs; Treasurer, G. T. Pulliam; Marshal, H. P. Powers; Street Commissioner, Levi Davis; Trustees, George McClure, J. D. Beckett, I. Moore, T. A. Wahl, Eli Simpson and I. L. Holmes.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first meeting of the board of the Independent District of Moulton was held July 22, 1869, at which time the record shows that James G. West was President; John Q. Lane, Vice-President; Jacob Neal, James Sutton, S. G. Haughey, Directors; John Potts, Secretary; Aaron Harter, Treasurer. A committee of two was appointed at this meeting to confer with the officers of the Christian church with regard to buying the building owned by that society, and, on the 7th of August, the question was submitted to a popular vote, and rejected almost unanimously.

The same evening the board held a meeting and resolved to levy as large a tax for school-house purposes as the law would admit. September 30 the Christian church was rented for a school-room. October 2 the board purchased two acres of ground for a building site, the price being \$300, as offered by Mr. Singley, the land being situated in the northeast part of the town. October 21 an election was held on the question of issuing \$3,000 in bonds for construction purposes, which was carried unanimously. The bonds were to run ten years and bear 10 per cent. interest.

January 1, 1870, contract was made with Henry Hayes to lay the foundations, and on the 4th Wax Bros. & Co. contracted to frame, line and sheet the building for \$985. In the following July the electors voted a further issue of \$3,000 in bonds; and contracts were made for brick, with various parties, at \$12.50 a thousand. November 16 it was agreed to accept Lockwood's job of laying the walls, provided he would clean off the walls, and the building was soon after put in condition for receiving the teachers and pupils.

May 20, 1871, the people refused to vote for a further issue of \$3,000 in bonds. Another election was held July 5, when the measure was carried by a large majority.

The main building is 26x70 feet in size, with a wing in the rear 22x30 feet, and vestibule in front 14x20, all two stories high, surmounted by a belfry containing a large bell. On the ground floor there are three school-rooms, the main part containing two, divided by a wide hall, and the other being in the wing. The second story is reached by a stairway on each side of the vestibule. The main part is divided into two rooms by folding doors. The wing contains one room.

High School.—This originated in 1875, with a proposition from A. Matthews, who offered to employ four teachers, and receive

a total tuition of \$1,500 from the district, together with such sums as he could obtain from the tuition of pupils from abroad, and he was to have the privilege of admitting 150 additional pupils. Mr. Matthews abandoned the field without teaching a day; but Mr. Campbell offered to carry out the same offer, which was accepted, and, it is said, only realized about \$240 for his year's work. The following year the board increased the compensation to \$2,200, and a considerable attendance being obtained from surrounding neighborhoods, the venture proved tolerably remunerative. In 1877-'78 his compensation was reduced to \$1,500, and the following year all the teachers were employed by the board, and the tuition paid into the district treasury. After Mr. Campbell, C. E. Sutton was principal for two years, and then J. R. Kirk held the position until 1885. A. R. Morgan is principal for the present year, 1885-'6. Nadie Crump is first assistant; Anna Hale, second, and Lizzie Marshal, third. The total enrollment is about 240.

Through poor financial management the school-house has cost about \$25,000. The last bond has now been paid, however, and the district is out of debt.

The present School Board includes A. P. Berry (President), August Post, C. E. Field, J. M. Willett, J. D. Beckett and A. S. Downs. G. T. Pulliam is Secretary, and R. B. Carson, Treasurer.

PRESS.

The first paper published here was the *Independent*, started in the spring of 1869. The *Tribune* is the present newspaper.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first attorney to reside here was W. F. Howell, who came in 1869 and remained several years. He stood well and had a good practice. He went hence to Corydon, Wayne County, his present home. J.

C. Coad came next, and is now in practice. George D. Porter was for a time a partner of Judge Howell, and after several years removed to Centerville. Two young men named Adams also started in practice here. One is now in Clear Lake, and the other in Farmington.

Drs. Terence and Hill were the first physicians here, remaining but a short time. M. V. B. Howell came in 1869, from Orleans, Washington Township, and remained until the autumn of 1884, having a good practice. James P. Smith came also from Orleans, and is yet in practice, being the oldest resident physician. M. L. Doom was here seven or eight years, and is now in Kansas. Dr. Boal was here two years, then went to the western part of the county and is now in the State Insane Asylum. M. Y. Sellers came about 1871, and is still here. W. F. S. Murdy studied with Dr. Howell, graduated at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and since 1877 has resided at Moulton. He has a very large and lucrative practice. Dr. Lemon, a homeopathist, was here in 1872 or '73 and had his office with Dr. Howell. J. D. Handkins came here from Davis County in 1884, and still remains.

POSTMASTERS.

The appointment of postmaster of Moulton has been held successively by Thomas McAchran, John Carey, James G. West, N. W. Edwards, Adam Swift, and J. M. Willett.

CHURCHES.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in 1869, the first class being formed of John Couch and wife, D. M. Norwood and wife, E. M. Carpenter and wife, Jonas Sutton and wife, Aaron Moore and wife, and a few others. The different pastors have been, Revs. Kirkpatrick, Smith, Morve, Carmine, John Free-

land, J. F. Robinson, W. H. Honn, I. A. Boatman and B. M. Boydston. A house of worship was erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$2,400. The building is 40 x 60 feet in size, and has a steeple and bell. The society has now 125 members. W. R. Marshall is class-leader. A. S. Downs is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about 120 attendants.

The Presbyterian Church was organized February 7, 1869, by Rev. William Kendrick, the constituent members being: L. R. and Elizabeth Buck, Mrs. Sarah Cox, George and Elizabeth Singley, George W. and Mary Ann Singley, Jennie Singley, Dr. A. and Elizabeth Barker and Mrs. M. E. Kendrick. The pastors have been Revs. William Kendrick, W. J. Ballman, O. J. King, Austin Warner, R. Hahn, M. H. Dysart and A. M. Heizer. The house of worship was built in 1871 and is 30 x 45 feet in size. It has steeple and bell. A. Post is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is attended by about sixty pupils. The membership of the church is not far from forty.

The Christian Church began to build their church in 1868, and it was completed and dedicated the following year, the sermon being preached by Elder Jordan. A new church will probably be erected in the near future. Among the first members of the society were Samuel Jordan and wife, G. W. Nash and wife, Jacob Neal and wife, J. G. West and wife, John Burdett and wife. The membership is now about 175. S. J. C. Eby is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about sixty. Rev. S. B. Downing commenced his labors here as pastor in March, 1886. No regular services were held for several years previous to this date.

The Baptists and Catholics have had organizations here, but are now inactive.

LODGES.

Sincerity Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M.,

was organized in June, 1872, and chartered a year later. The first members were: Thomas McAchran, Worthy Master; A. P. Berry, Senior Warden; P. H. Callen, Junior Warden; F. S. Van Patten, Treasurer; M. Hughes, Secretary; A. M. Giffin, Senior Deacon; J. Bell, Junior Deacon; B. Wooldridge, Tiler; C. B. Caldwell and John Norringer. The present membership is sixty-one. A. P. Berry is Worthy Master; Thomas Morrison, Senior Warden, and S. R. Mace, Junior Warden.

Moulton Lodge, No. 297, I. O. O. F., was organized October 27, 1874, with J. P. Atkinson, W. W. Maddux, E. N. Hills, Ithamar Moore and E. W. Walker as first members. The lodge has now about eighty members, and meets on Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers: G. C. Alden, Noble Grand; J. P. Gale, Vice-Grand; E. A. Walker, Secretary; I. Moore, Treasurer.

Prairie Gem Encampment, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was instituted very soon after the establishment of the lodge, with J. H. Mitchell as Chief Priest; J. G. West, High Priest; J. P. Smith, Treasurer; A. Wells, Scribe. The other charter members were E. W. Walker, James May, J. W. Moore and George D. Porter. The encampment has now fifty members, and meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. A. M. Lind is Chief Priest; G. G. Seal, Senior Warden; E. A. Walker, Scribe, and J. P. Smith, Treasurer.

Welcome Lodge, No. 91, Daughters of Rebecca, was instituted in the autumn of 1876, and the lady charter members were: Mrs. M. D. West, T. C. Campbell, Eliza Nash, Nancy Jane Cowell, Rebecca Wells and R. J. Walker. Mrs. Elvina Moore is Noble Grand; Mrs. R. J. Walker, Vice-Grand; Miss Orion Pendleton, Secretary; Mrs. F. Kimes, Treasurer. The lodge has about sixty members, and meets the first and third Thursday of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of Moulton, in 1886, are:

C. E. Field and Brunk & Stockholm, dry-goods; Mace & Berry, G. W. Blosser and C. A. Powers, drugs; M. Johnson, B. B. Burchett and Montgomery Brothers, grocers; A. E. Kennel, A. Harn and — Hough, restaurants; S. C. Sloss, hardware; W. B. Alexander and McClure & Samuels, furniture; Harbert Sisters, Guile Sisters and Miss Buford, millinery; W. D. Powell, *Tribune*; Buford & Fleming, agricultural implements; Thomas Morrison and A. J. Cowell, blacksmiths; Beard & Eikenberry, livery; I. Moore, hotel and livery; I. A. Coffman, mill; Croft & Mathews, mill and woolen factory; E. A. Walker, marble; Richard Shelton and H. P. Powers, shoe shops; Downs & Buck, wagon and carriage factory; Cole & Caine and R. B. Carson, lumber; R. B. Carson, agricultural implements.

MORAVIA.

Moravia was laid out by Joseph Stauber, Theophilus Vierling and Ephraim Conrad, and was surveyed June 27, 1851. The location is on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, town 70, range 17. The plat was recorded July 15, 1851, in book A, page 158. These three men emigrated with their families from North Carolina, in 1849, and stayed in Jefferson County during that winter. In the spring of 1850 they came to Appanoose County, and Mr. Stauber bought a claim held by a Mormon, and which, the following year, became the site of the present village of Moravia. One of the Mormon trails leading from Nauvoo westward, in 1846, passed directly through where Moravia now stands, thence along the ridge through Iconium, and so on west. This was subsequently adopted as a public highway, and there is hardly a

road in Iowa more closely bordered with farm dwellings—so close, as one expresses it, that a stone could be almost thrown from one house to another.

Moravia grew rapidly during the first ten years of its existence, and, just prior to the building of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, there were six or seven stores in the town, as well as other business places. The town held on pretty well till about 1870, when a newspaper called the *Messenger*, was established. The first store opened in the place was by Solomon Long, probably in 1851. Ed. Reich was the first postmaster, and the mail was carried from Unionville once a week, by Joshua Sumner. The first school taught in the vicinity was by Harvey McCoy, in the winter of 1850-'51, in a log cabin, one mile southeast of the town. This was attended by children from the families of Daniel Cummins, Seward Sumner, E. Conrad, Mr. Weir- ing and J. Conrad. The first marriage was that of Captain Cummins to Miss Stauber, probably in 1852, and the first death, that of Isabel Sumner about the same time.

A small flouring mill was built in 1877, to be driven by wind-power, but this being insufficient, steam was substituted in 1878. This exploded in 1882, when operated by E. Cummins, and was rebuilt a year later. It is now run as a saw and corn mill by R. I. Peatman.

Moravia has suffered severely from the devouring element, having had three fires of some magnitude within a few years. The first was in 1873, when the business house of J. O. Hunnell was burned, and the business and dwelling of E. Powell. In the last days of 1880 seven buildings on the west side of the square were burned. These were: J. T. Harn's harness shop, D. M. Brazil's dry-goods store, L. S. Angell's general store, Reich Brothers' grocery, E. K. Ellis's hardware, S. A. Hayes's

furniture store and L. W. White's hardware establishment. The loss by this conflagration was estimated at \$20,000, but this was largely covered by insurance. The third fire occurred in June, 1883, and destroyed the Union Hotel and a frame structure containing two stores. One was Reich Brothers' general store, and the other was C. L. Hoffman's drug store.

The village was without a railroad until 1881, when it acquired two at once. The Centerville, Moravia & Albia was built from Centerville to Albia, and this line is now operated by the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska. At the same time this line was building the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, built to this point from Albia, intending to prevent the construction of the other line. In this, however, the great Burlington corporation failed, and more than that, having built its own line to Moravia, it did not know where to build to as a terminal point; and so Moravia is the present terminus. No passenger trains are run on this branch, but on Tuesdays and Fridays a freight train runs down from Albia and picks up some stock and other freight. The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska runs two trains daily each way. The depots of these roads are about a half a mile west of the village. At present writing (spring of 1886), the St. Paul is building its Kansas City extension through Moravia, the depot being promised near the northwest corner of the square. Moravia may soon expect a more substantial prosperity than it has yet enjoyed.

The population of the village is now about 350.

No lawyers reside at Moravia, but three physicians practice here—H. Hoffman, Joshua Richardson and J. H. D. Lathrop. Among the doctors who have resided here were: H. Clay Sanford, here before the war, moved West and died; P. Reeder, here during the war, since went to Kansas

and is now in Arkansas; H. Wolford came before the war and died here since the war; John Harvey, here four or five years and died; and two Blakelys, one of whom is dead, and the other is located in Confidence, Wayne County.

The postoffice has been in but few hands. E. Reich held it from 1851 to 1864; H. C. Sanford, 1864-'65; E. Cummins, 1865-'85; S. G. Cox, appointed in 1885.

A school-house was built in 1853, by members of the Moravian church, which was used three years and then burned down. The commodious, two-story building now standing in the public square was built in 1867, under the authority of the township district. Two teachers are usually employed. The enrollment in the winter is from 115 to 120; in spring half that number. The School Board in 1886 is: William Croft, President; Z. T. S. McFateridge and R. I. Peatman. E. Cummins is Treasurer and Wilson Sharp, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS.

The Moravian Church, members of whom founded this village, has not been active since 1878.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized December 17, 1853, the constituent members being: T. W. Patrick, Jane Patrick, Jonathan Davenport, W. M. Biddle, Eunice B. Biddle, James Reatty, Robert Patterson, Nancy L. Andrews, Priscilla R. Hayes, Lementine A. Hayes, Rosetta A. Hayes, Charlotte Cook, Lucinda Davenport and Rebecca Cuppy.

The pastors have been: Revs. Lawrence, Wheelers, Hawks, George S. Adams, Levi Hewitt, Smith McCall, H. Welker Zents, H. Lester, J. W. Russell and O. C. Hawkins.

The construction of the house of worship was begun in 1874 and finished in 1876. It is 28 x 42 feet in size, and cost \$1,500. The dedicatory sermon was preached October

7, 1877, by Rev. W. F. Baird, of Burlington.

The society has eighty-two members.

E. B. Horner is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about thirty attendants.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1853, or the year following. The class was composed of Mr. Shinn and wife, William Elswick and wife, with a few others.

Some of the pastors have been: Revs. Manson, Delay, Clark, Morrison, Thorn, K. P. Morrison, Morton, Ashbaugh, John Orr, McFadden, Carrier, Daley, H. E. Wycoff, J. H. Armacost and Robert G. Wilson.

The church-house was built in 1867, at a cost of about \$1,500.

The society has at present about seventy-five members. N. D. Ensley is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about fifty.

SOCIETIES.

Antiquity Lodge, No. 252, A. F. & A. M., is the oldest society of Moravia. The dispensation for this body was issued December 16, 1868, by Reuben Mickel, Grand Master. Pickering Tarr was Worthy Master; F. M. Sharp, Senior Warden; J. B. Anderson, Junior Warden. There were ten other members. The present membership is forty-three, and the officers are: V. Fuller, Worthy Master; J. S. Graham, Senior Warden; A. Hayes, Junior Warden; J. T. Harn, Treasurer; D. H. Will, Secretary. The lodge meets the Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

Samuel Sumner Post, No. 392, G. A. R., was mustered in September, 1884. J. J. Cree is Commander; Levi Broshar, Senior Vice-Commander; W. D. Kinser, Junior Vice-Commander; T. A. Neal, Adjutant; Robert K. Johnson, Quartermaster; Sanford Hoffman, Chaplain; D. H. Wills, Surgeon.

The post meets the Saturday evening after each full moon.

Camp No. 65, Sons of Veterans, was organized November 25, 1885, and was mustered by Division Quartermaster Fred. S. Whiting, of Des Moines. The charter members were: M. R. Worthington, G. T. Harn, E. H. Shutterly, Z. L. Main, J. H. Schriener, I. W. Detwiler, H. E. Peach, George Johnson, W. M. Cree, B. F. Sharp, H. F. Neal and W. R. Cummins. The officers chosen at organization were: I. W. Detwiler, Captain; E. H. Shutterly, First Lieutenant; George Johnson, Second Lieutenant; W. M. Cree, E. H. Shutterly and I. W. Detwiler, Camp Council. The staff includes W. M. Cree, Chaplain; H. E. Peach, Outside Sentinel; H. F. Neal, Q. S.; W. R. Cummins, C. M.; B. F. Sharp, S. G.; M. R. Worthington, C. S.; J. H. Schriener, C. G.; Z. L. Main, P. G. The name of the camp is Robert Stephenson, in honor of Dr. Robert Stephenson, of Centerville. The camp is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of seventeen.

The Moravia Cornet Band was organized five years ago with eighteen pieces. This number is now reduced to ten. Major Cree has been the leader since the beginning.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms doing business at Moravia in 1886 are: Z. T. S. McFateridge, insurance agent; J. D. Cox, R. Woodmansee and R. I. Peatman, blacksmiths; L. White, hardware and general store; Reich Brothers, W. Sharp, F. M. Thomas and E. Cummins, general stores; William Johnson, grocery; H. D. Wills, drugs; S. A. Hayes, furniture; Rissa Hayes, millinery; R. I. Peatman, mill; Cox and Strohl, grocery and meat market; Thomas A. Neal, Union House; Samuel Cox, Moravia House.

UNIONVILLE.

Unionville is located on the east half of

section 33, township 70, range 16. It was surveyed by J. F. Stratton, April 5, 1849, and recorded September 5, the same year, in book 2, page 13.

Unionville is on or near the ancient dragoon trail, described at the beginning of the county history, and consequently on the well-beaten road traveled by the Mormons, when fleeing from their settlement on Grand River to escape the visible wrath of the Gentiles surrounding them. This is also the point where the fugitives from Nauvoo diverged from their ancient trail to seek a route westward in 1846, and hence the recollection of the later flight is quite vivid in this neighborhood.

The first school-house in the township was built near Mr. Clancey's house, in the summer or fall of 1846. It was small in size, and built of round logs. A school was taught the succeeding winter by Albird Thompson, whose pupils were from the families of John W. Clancey, Leven Dean, Mr. Albertson and Mrs. Eaton. Meetings were held here during the same winter, and a class of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized, undoubtedly the first religious society formed in the county.

Unionville grew quite rapidly, for a frontier town, for two or three years after being laid out, and Mr. John Lankford, of Centerville, says that in 1850 the town was decidedly ahead of Centerville, both in business and in population.

The first store started was John Miller's, in 1850, and Mr. Hunt and Dr. Udell estab-

lished themselves in business here not long after.

The town remained practically stationary from 1856 till 1871, when the building of the Rock Island Railroad added considerably to its population and business. Surrounded, as the town is, with an excellent farming district, and being at a considerable distance from any other railroad town, the indications are very favorable for further growth. The present business interest is represented by two hotels, two or three stores, drug store, two physicians, and several shops, and the appearance of the place betokens a sound condition of business.

The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians have been organized here from an early day, and also a lodge of Masons.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Brazil is a mining village in Bellair Township, of recent growth. Numa is a small point in the same township. Exline is a postoffice in the same township. Dennis is a station, but no village, on the M., I. & N. Railroad, north of Centerville. Iconium is an old point in Chariton Township. Hibbsville and Livingston are postoffices in Franklin Township. Griffinsville and Milledgeville are in Independence, and Plano is a station on the M., I. & N. Railroad, in Johns Township. Cincinnati is an old point in Pleasant Township. Kirkwood is a postoffice in Sharon, and Maine, in Taylor Township. Walnut City is in Walnut Township, and Dean, in Wells Township.



